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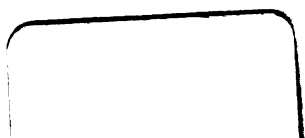
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Contents.

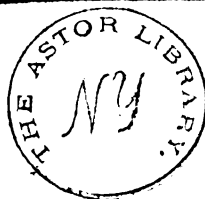
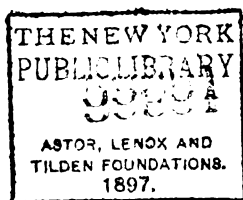
ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
THE THUGS, BY H.,.....	469
STANZAS FROM THE GERMAN,.....	510
THE SCRIVENER'S DAUGHTER,	511
A RETORT,	532
A DAY'S ADVENTURES AT BENGUELA, KINGDOM OF CONGO, BY C.,	533
STANZAS, BY Σ	540

BENGAL REGISTER.

ASIATIC SOCIETY—DINNER TO SIR CHARLES GREY,.....	263
MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA,.....	269
SUPREME COURT,.....	272
INSOLVENT COURT,	290
NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,	<i>ib.</i>
COURT OF APPEAL AT CALCUTTA,	297
ZILLAH COURT OF 24-PERGUNNAHS,.....	300
MEDICAL RETIRING FUND,.....	301
FIRE IN THE FORT,	302
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,.....	304
MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL,	306
LAUNCH,	307
INDIGO AND SILK MART,	308

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.,.....	111
SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,	117
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS,.....	118
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,	119



THE THUGS.

[We have been favored with the perusal of an able and interesting report, by Mr. Smith, the agent to the Governor General in the Suigor and Nurbulidah territories, relating to the measures recently adopted by him, under the orders of Government, to arrest and bring to trial numerous gangs of the Thugs, who have so long infested India to an extent scarcely credible. The zeal, energy, and acuteness displayed by Mr. Smith, in his operations against these cold-blooded murderers, cannot be too highly estimated.

We take the following account of this extraordinary people, from Mr. Smith's report, which we should willingly reprint entire, if it were not for its inconvenient length.—*Ed.*]

The system of Thuggism has been satisfactorily proved to have been introduced into India by the first Mahommedan conquerors. The Thugs are distinctly ascertained to have existed in great numbers, in the reign of Ackbur the great; no less than 500 having been executed, in the Etawah province, by that emperor; and they are known to have been, for centuries, exercising their fearful avocations, in every part of India, from the Sutledge to Cape Comorin.

During the early part of the British dominion in the Dooâb, the ravages of the Thugs appear to have increased to such an intolerable degree, that in 1812 or 1813, the government deputed that active and intelligent officer, Mr. N. J. Halhed, to attack their head-quarters, in the pergunnah of Sindouse, which being situated on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite to Etawah, and consisting entirely of ravines and inaccessible fastnesses, formed a suitable and, until then, a safe retreat to the gangs, to leave their families in, during their periodical expeditions, and to pass the rainy season, and to deposit and dispose of the plunder acquired during their extensive excursions all over India. The extent to which they carried their depredations, may be appreciated by a perusal of Syud Ameer Alee's narrative*.

It will be, here, sufficient to state, that he was present at 150 cases of murder, wherein 719 people were killed and robbed of 67,000 Rupees, in hard cash, and property estimated at upwards of 1,50,000 Rupees.

Mr. Halhed carried fire and sword into this small pergunnah, and entirely drove away its predatory inhabitants; who were, in consequence, dispersed in every direction, where they could find refuge from the pelting of the storm; but the principal portion, who escaped the sword or the gallows, took refuge in the Bundelcound states of Jansée, Duttea, Tehree, and Jhalone, and in the neighbouring provinces of Scindeah.

It is extremely doubtful, whether by this dispersion of the Thug head-quarters, we performed any real benefit to India. The blow,

* We are sorry that we are unable to insert this narrative.—*Ed.*

severe at the time, if it had been properly followed up, might have annihilated the gangs: but whether objections of a political nature prevented the adoption of effectual measures for that purpose being undertaken or not, it is certain that the British government of the time was satisfied with the local, though great, exertions of Messrs. Perry, Stockwell, and Halhed, at Etawah, and of Mr. William E. Wright, at the Madras presidency, and took no general and comprehensive measures, which alone could have broken up a confederacy so extensive, and of such long standing.

The Nepaul, the Pindaree, and the Marhatta wars of 1814-15-16, and 17, ensued immediately after their dispersion into foreign lands; and these formidable gangs, the more formidable from the secrecy of their acts, and the general ignorance almost of their existence, by the public at large, gradually recovered strength, till in the end of 1817, they were found in Malwa in as strong numbers, and as daring in their acts as ever.

The general peace, which followed the termination of the Maharatta war, opened the road to commerce all over the peninsula; and the monopoly of opium, at that period, established in the province of Malwah, by the British government, still further invigorated the drooping commerce of Central India.

The state of Central India and Rajpootana, during the existence of the Pindaree power, was singularly favorable to the growth of freebooters. Travellers were compelled to go in large bodies for the sake of protection, and the Thugs could, under the same pretence, assemble in numerous gangs, without suspicion falling on them. At the termination of the Pindaree war, and subsequently, the fear of the Thugs led to the same result; and travellers, from ignorance, and by the wiles of the Thugs, repeatedly joined gangs, under the firm belief that their safety was thereby ensured: they thus, of their own accord, fell into the jaws of the destroyer when they considered themselves most safe from harm.

The monopoly of opium, and the annually increasing flourishing condition of Malwah, occasioned an export which required returns to repay it, far exceeding the natural limited wants of the province. The imports, therefore, were by no means adequate to pay for the produce exported to other countries. The monied men were, by these circumstances, induced to make remittances from the Bombay presidency in jewels, dollars, gold mohurs, and other returns of a portable, valuable, and not bulky nature, which were generally sent under charge of Rokerias, or treasure carriers, who, by forced marches, and by various disguises, more or less successful, attempted to escape the lynx eyes of the vigilant and watchful Thugs, but often, by their negligence, they allowed their secret calling to transpire, and the result infallibly ended in the death of the carriers, and robbery of the treasure. It is incalculable the loss sustained to the commerce of the country by these dreadful calamities, which have befallen the bankers and monied interest of Bombay, the Deccan, and of Central India, through the instrumentality of these freebooters.

By the pacification of India, the armies, of the Madras and Bombay governments, were brought in contact with the frontiers of the Bengal presidency; and numerous recruits were obtained from the Gangetic provinces to their armies. The men of those provinces are notoriously much more attached to their homes than their brethren of the sister presidencies; and the roads being no longer shut up by open and avowed enemies, and the secret dangers being either unknown or despised by them, numbers, every year, have taken furlough, and returned towards Hindoostan, with their small savings about their persons. These sepoys the Thugs always marked as their own; and, next to the treasure carriers, the murder and robbery of these faithful servants of government, was their favorite occupation: trained to danger, and confident in their own strength and courage, they are easily misled by the wily and submissive conduct of the able and intelligent Thug leaders, who are, from their infancy, practised in the wiles and deceptions requisite to deceive and allure travellers to their destruction. The approvers have often told Captain Sleeman, that the reason why they choose the native officers and sepahs of our armies, in preference to other travellers, is, that they commonly carry more money and other valuable articles of property about their persons, and are, from their arms, their strength, self-confidence, and haughty bearing, more easily deceived by the feigned humility and respect of the Thugs, and led off the high roads, into jungly and solitary situations, previously selected, where they are easily murdered, and their bodies disposed of. Thus, the very features of the character of this class of men, which, to an ordinary observer, would appear to be conducive to their safety in travelling, prove their bane, and facilitate their destruction.

Failing these two descriptions of prey, the Thugs destroy the *kamrutta*, the pilgrim, the solitary traveller, and, when opportunity occurs, the rich and wealthy. In this way a relation of the late Nawab Ghuffoor Khan, and numerous moonshees, and other respectable persons, have fallen victims to these miscreants' love of plunder.

They decline murdering the *chuprassies* of the government, except under peculiar circumstances, as they dread the inquiry which might result. They also seldom meddle with Europeans, for the same reason. It was only after many years of success that they ventured, about three years ago, to murder, near Banda, an invalid sergeant. In 1823, they deliberated, whether they should destroy two officers passing by dawk, but the question was negatived; 1st, because the *saheb log* seldom carry valuables with them in dawk trips—2nd, because they always carry pistols—3d, because their destruction would draw too much publicity on their proceedings. There is no doubt that these scruples would have soon vanished if the government had not taken the most decisive steps to check their audacious career of blood, slaughter, and pillage.

From 1820, large gangs infested every part of Central India; and the valley of the Nerbudda did not obtain a respite from their ravages,

until the arrest of one gang, in 1820, and another in 1823, turned the current in another direction.

From that time, till the end of 1829, the only modes adopted to check their audacity, were of a local and precautionary nature, but about this time, and at the commencement of 1830, events took place, which attracted the most serious attention and notice of the government. The atrocities brought to light in the trial of the large gang arrested by Captain Borthwick, followed up so shortly afterwards, by the trial and execution of the Bhilsa gang, proved, to demonstration, that, unless the war could be carried into the enemy's country, the abominations and nuisances with which the country was filled, could not be extirpated or abated. About this time also, an anonymous letter, printed in the *Calcutta Literary Gazette* *, attracted universal notice; and had its due share in rousing the attention of the functionaries of government to the imperative necessity of exterminating the gangs of Thugs.

Upon Mr. Smith's joining the Saugor and Nerbuddah agency, he foresaw the necessity of abandoning the temporizing and precautionary manner of proceeding, and of adopting a combined and united effort, all over India, to rid the country of a set of professional murderers, who had hitherto set at defiance every wellmeant, but isolated effort, to restrain them. Mr. Smith was, accordingly, induced, at an early period, to solicit the permission of government, to place before it a plan for that purpose.

After mature deliberation, and in concert with Captain Sleeman, he accordingly proposed a plan, which met with the approbation of government; and Captain Sleeman, an officer better acquainted with the habits, haunts, and history of those people than any other man in India, was stationed at Saugor, a central position, from which he could watch, follow up, and arrest the gangs, on their departure from or return to their homes, in Bundelcund. From that period, the arrest of Thugs has been prosecuted with the greatest vigour and success, and a blow has been struck, which only requires to be followed up for a few years to complete the ruin of the confederacy, and prevent the possibility of a return to their former habits,

The arrest of one of their most influential leaders, Feringeeâ, alias Deokee Nundun, alias Doorga Pershâd, gave the first impulse, by enabling the officers abovementioned to apprehend a number of Thugs in Bundelcund; from among whom *goindahs*, of approved intelligence and ability, have been selected. From that period, arrests continued to take place, till Mr. Smith arrived at Saugor, in December, 1831, to hold an extraordinary sessions, for the trial of such Thugs as had been committed by Captain Sleeman for trial.

Twenty-six trials of Thugs took place during these sessions, for

* Captain Sleeman was the author of the very interesting letter here alluded to. It will be found reprinted in a subsequent sheet.—Ed.

crimes committed in the years noted below *. The result was as follows :—

345 Prisoners were tried ; 338 persons were proved to have been murdered, by the prisoners at the bar, besides innumerable others not judicially in proof, of whom the names of 54 have been ascertained ; 136 of the bodies were disinterred, and inquests held on them. The plunder had been immense, but it has been found impossible to sum it up.

The prisoners have been thus disposed of :—

12 pardoned. 111 sentenced to death. 168 to transportation for life. 31 to imprisonment for life. 8 released on security. 2 released without security. 13 died subsequent to trial. The proportion of prisoners, of Hindoos and Moosulmen, are, 470 of the former, and 377 of the latter. 55 prisoners died before their trials came on.

The progress made in the great work, since the termination of these sessions, has been satisfactory. The roads have been swept with detachments as far as Baroda, to the south-west, and Bundelcund, in the north-west, and in a circle all through Rajpootana, Agra, the Dooâb, and Bundelcund, whereby the lives and property of many travellers, and more especially, of our faithful sepoys, of the sister-presidencies, have been preserved. A plan has been matured for the arrest of the numerous gangs of the Thugs who reside in the Hyderabad territories ; and the campaign has there been opened with much success, and with the most commendable zeal by all the British officers in that part of the country, headed by that able and zealous officer, Major Stewart, the Resident.

A number of prisoners have already been secured about Mynpooree and Furruckabad, who will afford excellent opportunities of proceeding to extremities with the Thugs of the Dooâb and of Lucknow, next season, should government deem any exertions in those quarters necessary or expedient.

Lists of 464 Thugs, known to be at large, in the constant practice of their profession, in the Dooâb, with every information respecting their real designations, have been circulated to all the magistrates of the Upper-Provinces ; but as Thugs always possess numerous names, it will be found always difficult, and generally impossible, to secure them without the assistance of accomplices, who can trace and recognize them through all their wiles and deceptions.

In Bundelcund the progress made, through the zealous exertions of Mr. Ainslie, the agent to the Governor General, has been very satisfactory ; and the Thugs, it is believed, find that province no longer a secure refuge for them or their families.

The gratifying result of these proceedings has been, that the roads by which the sepahees, from the sister-presidencies, and from some of our own military stations, pass to their homes, on furlough, through

* 1817, 1819, 1820, 1823, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1829-30, 1830, 1830-1.

Central India, on the space between the lines of the Jumna and Nerbudda rivers, and the stations of Banda, Indore, Neemuch, Jeypoor, and Agra, have, by the arrangements made at the commencement of the season, and by the dread inflicted by the numerous arrests, been kept free, this season, from the visits which those gangs of murderers have been so long in the habit of annually paying them.

The Thugs generally leave their homes at the *Dusserah*, and travel all over India in search of prey; uniting and separating as occasions require, and concentrating, to deliberate, at points, in distant countries, where the local authorities have been bribed to their interests. They periodically appoint signs, whereby they make known to each other their line of march; and have the power, whenever necessary, to assemble in large force. To govern their movements, they have distinctive grades, from the *soobadar*, who is the highest, to the *jemadar*, who is the next in authority to the Thug follower. They are, moreover, divided into stranglers, (*Bhuttotes*,) hand-holders, or assistant stranglers, (*Sunseeâs*,) watchmen, sextons, men to find out the proper places to murder; the fluent and eloquent to inveigle travellers, down to boys and servants. They have also a discipline sufficiently severe, as has been evinced in several instances.

The native states appear to have established a *Nrick* for the release of Thugs, when they did not choose to inflict punishment; and they always carry about them *purwanahs* and other papers, obtained by them under various pretences, for this very purpose.

The distribution of spoil is conducted on the fairest principles. The capitalist, or jemadar, receives a superior share, and takes half for the shares of his dependents, who have not arrived at any of the dignities of the tribe: this is the cause of such large gangs being found assembled,—it diminishes the profit to the common man, but adds to the emolument of the chief; out of 100 there are often more than half found to be idlers, and only fit to swell the train of their chiefs.

The stranglers receive also more than the common Thug. Their life is a life of *pleasure*, but their prosperity is evanescent. They are in a great degree, during their expeditions, free from the trammels of caste, and live on the fat of the land; but their wealth seldom remains with them long, being either consumed on the spot, or expended in bribing the *zemeendars*, under whose protection they reside, or the authorities who connive at their atrocities; or in purchasing their release from bondage.

The Thugs have recourse to all kinds of subterfuge to inveigle travellers to join their gangs. On travellers, suited to their purpose, being found, they first depute spies to ascertain their names, route, &c., who enlarge on the dangers of the road, and profess to be bound to the same part of the country. Travellers are thus frequently induced to join them for protection, or because some of the gang belong to the same part of the country. If the wayfaring men are of inferior caste, they are regaled by the Brahmins of the gang. If they are

Brahmins, they are, out of charity, according to the universal custom in India, entertained free of expense. If the travellers are sepoys, fatigued by rapid marches, they are allured to join, by the offer of the loan of the tattoos of the gang, to carry their baggage. Some of the gangs wear badges, or chuprasses, (obtained by previous murders,) on their breasts, and pass themselves off as the servants of the government. The leaders, when necessary, dress magnificently, and claim kindred with courtiers of native states, and allure the better class to accompany them, by the proffer of their influence to obtain them situations. Some eloquent men always accompany the gangs, whose duty it is to deceive the passengers by their discourses. Where travellers are found on their guard, and will neither eat, drink, nor join the gangs, they then, as the last resource, assume the garb and actions of the bold and ruthless villain, and murder the passengers by open violence.

The spies of the Thugs abound in all directions, and their vigilance and industry are not to be surpassed. The numerous custom-houses in the Deccan, where all travellers are, in a certain degree, obliged to discover their profession and property, afford them infallible clues whereby to select and pounce upon their victims.

A feast with these wretches is the sure harbinger of death; and the salt of hospitality cannot restrain them from their murderous intentions.

It would take up too much time and space were we to descant and enlarge on the manifold ways and means adopted to lure travellers into the net of destruction. This part of the subject may be closed by stating, that they consider themselves in the same relation towards mankind, that tigers do towards cattle.

Once a Thug always a Thug, is their motto and their creed. Nothing can, or will reform, or deter a Thug from the practice of his profession; he may, for a temporary space, retire from business, owing to the possession of riches or other causes; but as sure as a liar will follow his inveterate habits, so sure will a Thug return to his business sooner or later: what folly and ignorance is it then to release such blood hounds on security, as is the too frequent practice of our courts! We carry our English notions into practice, in a country where they are unsuitable; and we thereby work evil, while intent on administering justice. We protect the lawless assassin at the expense of the lives of numerous honest men. No mercy is ever shown to the softness or weakness of woman, or the old age of man; and the very mercy which spares the infant at the breast, is with them a refinement in cruelty, by their bringing up the babes to their own horrid profession; and their participation thereby in their crimes, and in their usually subsequent untimely death. Money is their object, and their god; and to obtain it, they sacrifice all the feelings of humanity. Gratitude is to them unknown; and the bosom friend and benefactor,—nay, their preservers from prison and death, as has been too often exemplified in the late trials, are remorselessly sacrificed at the shrine of wealth.

As a proof of the impossibility of reclaiming a Thug, we shall merely adduce two instances:—Syud Ameer Ali, a descendant of the prophet, after running a long course of very crime that can be committed under heaven, was, at the end of 18 years, arrested and imprisoned at Lucknow; he remained in custody 12 years, and was then, on the accession of his present Majesty of Oude, by an act of grace, or rather of folly, let loose upon society, to recommence his career of blood. No sooner was he free from his bonds, but he proceeded to Bundelcund, rejoined his old companions, and after three or four additional years spent in the commission of murder and rapine, he was finally arrested by our runners in Rajpootana. This man confesses having witnessed the murder of upwards of seven hundred people, and robbery of property and cash exceeding 2 lacs of Rupees in value! Another man, after an arrest of years, was released, and subsequently again caught. On inquiry, he avowed, that as soon as he was let loose he went to Culpee, married a woman with whom he staid two months, and then returned to his trade, as a matter of course.

Their dread of punishment, at least of the infrequent punishments they have hitherto suffered, appears to be of a very trifling nature. Although we have now been engaged for nearly two years, in arresting and punishing Thugs; and although numerous examples have been made, yet the Thugs at large still pursue their dreadful trade, undeterred by the sufferings of their accomplices. Their belief in predestination and fatalism will, in a manner, account for this apathetic indifference.

The change in the demeanor of many of the prisoners, during the consecutive trials they underwent during these sessions, was remarkable. At the first two or three arraignments, they affected much *nonchalance* and indifference; some actually laying down to sleep, while others kept spinning balls of cotton in their hands! But latterly, their attention was evidently directed, with intense interest, towards the proceedings; and especially, whenever a question affected any of them in a more than usual criminatory way, till at last, several pleaded guilty, and begged only to have their lives spared; consenting to transportation, as an inevitable result of the trials. We may, therefore, believe, that their indifference to the prospect of punishment, originates in the known difficulty of their being convicted; and that a great change in their opinion will take place after the result of these trials becomes known all over India: one advantage of importance, at least, will be, I trust, obtained by our exertions.

The knowledge of *Thuggee* can only be acquired by a long apprenticeship to the profession; and unless a person commences from his youth, he never can rise to the dignity of a *Bhuttote*. It is as difficult to manage, with dexterity, the *Roomal* as to throw the *Lasso*, and nothing but practice from infancy can produce the requisite skill. If we could, therefore, secure all the grown up Thugs, and in particular, their *gooroo*s and teachers, who are all old Thugs, invalidated

by age and infirmity, the next generation would be ignorant of the perils and dangers encountered by the present and past.

The minds of these people are curiously warped from the path of virtue and honesty. The man who will, in the way of his profession, murder, for the sake of plunder, hundreds of unoffending travellers, without compunction or remorse, will be tremblingly alive to every superstitious notion,—will watch, with intense anxiety, the flight of birds, and will stop in his career at the ominous call of a partridge, or untimely appearance of a hare. The bodily deficiency of a traveller will often save him from destruction; and the Thug will lament, with unfeigned sorrow, the death of a relation or friend, and will do any thing, even to the surrender of himself to justice, to extricate his wife and children from imprisonment. For instance, a considerable portion of the gang in the 21st murder, left them at Kamptee, considering the Jemadar with one arm as an unlucky man to strangle, and that his fate would be theirs, if they killed him. Feringecâ, the *Jemadar* of Thugs, avows, with what truth I know not, that he would have surrendered himself after the Bhilsah affair, if he had met the party of *Nujees* who had charge of his family; and he has more than once burst into a flood of tears, on Captain Sleeman's alluding to his relations, who were condemned in the Bhilsah trial, and hanged at Jubbulpoor.

The Thug will attend to the duties of his religion, with the greatest strictness, and will feed and worship one day the Brahmin, or reverence the descendant of the prophet, according to his creed, being Hindoo or Mahummedan, whom, if he met as a traveller on the road, he would, without mercy, strangle.

In the moment of death, even, he will be found scrupulously attentive to the preservation of his caste, and will plead as earnestly, or more so, to be spared the indignity of being touched by the low caste hang-men, as for the preservation of his life.

The extraordinary ability displayed by the Thugs, in ascertaining the characters, trade, name, residence, and intentions of their victims; the adroitness with which they worm themselves into their confidence; and the strong recollection of facts which have occurred many years ago; all display, in a wonderful manner, the tact and ability of their leaders, and the scientific and lasting principles on which the association is founded.

They possess a slang language, not understood, except by the initiated, and can ascertain a Thug, by signs, though they have never before seen him. They have concerted signals whereby they can trace a gang, or concentrate their forces, and are thus enabled to proceed by small divisions, without dread of exciting suspicion, until the moment arrives for action; when the forces concentrate, and the murders are effected.

A gang never starts on an expedition without first obtaining auspicious omens of their future success. Their astrologers are Brahmins, who appoint the time for going out, and wait the inquiries preparatory

to setting out. Their manner of consulting the auspices is thus described by an approver :—The subadar of the party, left the village of Sindouse, at the head of his gang, a little before day-light, bearing a brass *lotah* in his hand, full of water; and on reaching the appointed place, in a field, the Thugs all stood still, and he said, “Oh, mighty goddess, Bhowanny of Bindachul! if in this expedition we are to prosper and acquire riches, vouchsafe us the *theban* and *pelau*!” Soon after, a partridge called on the right, and a shamah on the left. The auspicious omens were gratefully recognized, and they proceeded with confidence on their expedition.

The ass, the deer, and the jackal, are considered the auspicious four-legged beasts; and omens from either of them, are more valued than the call of one hundred of the most auspicious of the feathered tribe. If a partridge and a shamah call at the same time; or if partridges are heard to call first to the right, and then to the left; or if the note of a shamah is heard on the right, and the braying of an ass to the left, the omens are considered auspicious, and the gang proceeds on the expedition.

A visit to the temple of Bhowanny, at Bindachurn, or Bindachul, on the banks of the Ganges, at Mirzapoor, is deemed very meritorious; and a portion of their gains is offered to the goddess. The priests, or *pundahs*, in return, indicate the route the gangs should take that season in their expeditions, and pray for their success. A portion of their plunder seems generally to be reserved for the use of the temple.

The *oostakhan*, or bones, as they term it, is with them a rule, that the first victim of an expedition must be a foot traveller, and not accompanied by horse, bullock, or any other animal of burthen; or, indeed, any animal at all. The term, Captain Sleeman is of opinion, is derived from the rule, never to touch the person of a man bearing the bones of his parent, or any other relation, to the Ganges, though it should be covered with diamonds. In setting out on an expedition, they extend the privilege of the bones to all persons accompanied by animals, till they have committed the first murder. They do the same to those who are seen to have gold on their persons.

If an owl screeches, or an antelope passes them on the left, they consider them, (as well as many others,) to be very bad omens. The way these omens are averted, is thus described by Punna approver: “Ghassee subadar took a beetle-nut, which he broke on the head of the consecrated pickaxe, into as many pieces as there were *jemadars* in the gang, and gave a piece to each, who ate it in the name of Bhowanny. They then left the road they were going, and took another.”

A Thug lately released from arrest, is deemed unlucky, and often excluded by a gang from participation in an expedition; partly, we apprehend, from superstitious notions, and partly, from the natural dread of his being recognized as a *dâghee*, or marked character, and thereby involving his companions in the same unfavorable conclusions, and in the same fate.

When they have been unsuccessful, they sacrifice a goat, and eat *goor*, purchased by some of the money obtained by murder, which they eat in the name of their patroness, the goddess Bhowanny.

The Thugs make it a rule never to shave or eat *paun*, till after the murder of the first traveller.

The Thugs have various offices among their gangs; the *bhuttotes*, (stranglers,) and *sumseeas*, (assistant stranglers,) have been already described.

The *bilha-e*, is the person who goes on in advance, to select the place for murdering and burying,—and *bale* is the place appointed.

The rule is, if the bilhaee stands still, when the gang come in sight of him, and till they approach close to where he is, they murder the doomed travellers on reaching the spot; but if he keeps moving on in their sight, before them, they conclude it was not prudent to prepare the grave at that place.

Sothace is the office of winning the confidence of the men intended to be murdered, and make them do what is required to suit their purpose.

The parole of rendezvous for the gang, is called *phool*.

Though there are numerous instances of treachery among the Thugs, there are also many examples of their fidelity, even to death, to their comrades. Punna approver mentions the names of Pahar Khan and Laljoo, Thugs, who suffered death by order of Atma Ram, a Marhatta *amril*, rather than betray their associates; and of two Mussulman boys, whom that ruler unmercifully horsewhipped, but without compelling them to give up their companions. Dacoits, who plunder in the plains, and pickpockets, when they meet with Thugs, force them to pay contributions to them, by the threat of discovering their real character; but in the jungles and wastes of Central India, and the Deckan, the Thugs retaliate. Punna describes the murder of twenty-eight dacoits, who had in their possession, at the time, property to a large amount; who had imprudently threatened the immense gang of Ghassee *subahdar* with exposure.

[To the above very interesting general sketch of the history, character, and manners of the Thugs, we shall subjoin the following deposition, verbatim, of one of these people, taken before Captain Sleeman, who has so greatly distinguished himself, by his zealous and able exertions, to suppress these murderous outlaws.—Ed.]

DEPOSITION OF PUNNA, MAY 29, 1832, BEFORE CAPTAIN SLEEMAN.

I was born in Khamseepore, in the district of Mynporee, where my father, Byee Sing, was a cultivator: when my sister married Ghasee, *subahdar* of Thugs, neither she nor my father knew his trade; but we heard two years after that he was a robber, and my elder brother, Gholab, went on a visit to him, at Sindouse, and accompanied him in one of his expeditions. He afterwards invited my father, mother, and myself

to join him at Sindouse, and we went accordingly, and took up our residence there; and Gholab and another brother, Suddoo, used to accompany Ghasee on *thugee*. Gholab died, when I was about twenty years of age, and I then, for the first time, joined my second brother, Suddoo, and set out, in the month of Bhador, (August,) with him, Bukut, and Dharum Khan, at the head of a gang of twenty Thugs; we left the village of Sindouse, and sat down in a neighbouring field to watch the auspices; we heard the calls of both the shama and the partridge, which were considered a good omen, and proceeded to Nagara, and thence to a village, whose name I forget, where we rested a day, and then came on to Koneh, where we fell in with two travellers, on their way from Chundelea to Gwalior. They had with them about thirty pieces of cloth for sale, and took up their quarters in the same *mut*, or temple, with us. At night they were there killed by Mithooa, the son of Durghae, and Mudaree, the son of Rostam; and their bodies buried in a *nalah* about one thousand paces from the temple. We got from them five Rupees in money, and the pieces of cloth, which we divided, and went on to the village of Khyreea, about ten *cross* from Koneh, and thence to the village of Khurawul. After resting here we came to a village occupied by men of the Goojer caste, where there were some Khyrhees, and were about to encamp, when three men, bearing treasure, came up on their way from Nudee Gaw, towards Ghalone; and, discovering immediately the value of their charge, we rushed upon them, and strangled them on the spot, in open day: we got from them two thousand five hundred Rupees in money, which we there divided among us. The stranglers were Bukat, Khomolee, and Bhugwan, assisted by others. After this affair we returned home, and I was absent on this expedition only two months.

About sixteen years ago I joined Ghasee *subahdar*, who married my sister, my brothers Bassumtee, approver, and Suddoo, deceased, Nidee and others, making a gang of two hundred Thugs; and left Sindouse in the Month of Kartick, or October, for Mirzapore. About one thousand paces from the village of Sindouse, we, the *jemadars*, and a few followers, sat upon the plain, and waited the Shugoon, or auspice. Partridges were soon heard calling, first on the right and then on the left; and this we thought a good omen. The *jemadars*, on hearing the birds, cooked and ate their dinner on the spot, when they were considered to have availed themselves of the auspice, and commenced the expedition; and we proceeded all to Nagura, three *cross* from Sindouse, where we rested a day, and proceeded to Chakee Amkhara, in the lake of Rampora. Thence we went to Kheree, in Jhalone, where we rested a day, and then went to a village about five or six *cross* distant; and after resting there we went on to Raht, in the district of Bandah, which we reached on the seventh day from leaving Sindouse. There we rested a day, and fell in with four horse-dealers, taking four large horses and two ponies for sale from Lucknow to Nagpore. They rested with us a day, and during this time we had a consultation, in which it was determined to observe the *rule of the bones*, and we went on with the horse-dealers to Mirzapore. The *Östakhan*, or bones, as we

term it, is with us a rule, that the first victim of an expedition must be a foot traveller, and not accompanied by horse, bullock, or any other animal of burthen, or indeed, any animal at all. At Mirzapore the horse-dealers took up their quarters in the town, and we took up ours on the bank of the Ganges, near the temple of Binda Churun, dedicated to Bhowanee. We bathed in the Ganges, and gave an offering of ten Rupees to the Goddess, and purchased sweetmeats with which we feasted ten or twelve Brahmuns. In the evening Ghasee *subahdar* went into the bazar of Mirzapore, and brought back with him an Afghan foot-traveller, from Nagpore, on his way to some place on the other side of the Ganges. About one hour after dark, while he was seated and talking with us on the bank of the Ganges, Nidhee threw the *angacha* over his neck, and strangled him, while others held him down. The body was thrown immediately into the Ganges, by me and Bukut, the son of Rae Sing, who is now in the Bareilly jail; we got from him one hundred and five Rupees in money, a gun, a sword, and some wearing apparel. We bought *goor* with five Rupees of the money, and ate it, and the remaining hundred we took to the temple of Bhowanee, and gave them to the *pundās*, or priests. The gun, sword, and clothes we took ourselves.

In the morning we proceeded to Adulgunje, which is about five *coss* from Mirzapore; we left that place the following morning, and took the road to Surgooja: at a village five *coss* from Adulgunje, which is uninhabited, we dressed and ate the food we had purchased and brought on with us from Adulgunje. At this place we met Pahar, the son of Labjoa *jemadar*, and Poorun, with one hundred Thugs, and were relating what had happened in both gangs, when five men came up on their way from Nagpore to Mirzapore. We entered into conversation with them, and before they had all time to sit down among us, the signal was given, and they were strangled by Mungee, the father adoptive of Saedad Khan, approver; Raheem Khan, who died lately in the Saugor jail; Bakut Dakura, the son of Kunher; Khumolee, who died in the Jubbulpore jail; Bugholee, son of Punchum, who was afterwards hung at Gwalior, assisted by others, and their bodies buried in a *nalah* under the sand. We got from these five men gold bullion weighing one hundred Rupees, and three hundred Rupees in money, besides wearing apparel, and brass utensils.

I forget the names of the next two stages, in each of which we spent a day, and on the third reached a large Mahommudun village, where we fell in with ten horse-dealers, with five large mares, and two ponies, on their way from Mirzapore to Nagpore. We at night sent on, as *bilhaes**, Kehree and Surjeet Komar, the father of Achuroo, now in the Saugor jail, to prepare the grave, and set out with the horse-dealers early in the morning. We had gone a *coss* and a half, when we saw the two *bilhaes* standing by the side of the road; and as they remained standing, after they saw us approach, we concluded that the grave had been

* *Bilhae* is one who goes on to select the place for murdering and burying the bodies of the victims. S.

dug ; for when they do not find it convenient or prudent to prepare it, as proposed, they continue to move on after the gang comes in sight : on reaching the spot where they stood, the ten horse-dealers were all strangled by

1. Muthurooa. 2. Zobita Khan. 3. Iamee,
4. Bhowaneea. 5. Patee Ram. 6. Chota.
7. Mithooa. 8. Mudaree. 9. Sukhooa, son of Lalmun.

10. Ghusooa, brother of Purumna, aided by others, as *shumsees*. The bodies were taken to the grave that had been prepared for them, and buried ; we got from them one thousand and fifty Rupees in money, and two large brass utensils, and an iron bucket for drawing water, some wearing apparel and arms, the five mares and the two ponies. Noor Khan's gang got three mares, and we got two.

After a division of the spoil, we pursued our journey, and reached Surgooja, in the Nagpore dominions, in three days ; and after purchasing articles of food, went on to a tree in the jungle, about a *coss* and a half from the town, where travellers commonly halt, and there dressed and ate them, and set out again the following morning for Takutpore, which town we reached in eight days.

Here some took up their quarters in the bazar, and some in the adjoining grove, and remained four or five days, during which time many travellers were murdered, but I do not distinctly recollect the circumstances of any of them. I used to get a share of the booty, and from that alone I knew that murders were perpetrated, as I was at that time a person of little consideration.

At Tukutpoor we were joined by several other gangs that had taken the Surgooja and Rutunpore roads this year ; and at one time we were near six hundred Thugs, and three hundred pickpockets around that town *. Balajee Manga was the governor of Tukutpore, at that time, and occupied a large house in the town. He had with him three or four hundred soldiers ; a river flows under the town, but I forget its name ; and on the opposite bank the gang of Himmutee, the father of Ajubee, now in the Saugor jail, was pitched ; and of that gang Ameer Alee, the approver, was a member. In that gang were also Madhoo Brahman Kosal, and Hursing Rae ; and it consisted of about two hundred. Our gang and that of Noor Khan, consisted of near four hundred, and we were encamped on this side the river. The people of the town became alarmed at so formidable an encampment ; and dreading that we intended to pillage the place, went out to Himmutee and Madhoo Brahman, on the other side of the river, and through their chief, asked their intentions. They were told that they were all Sepahees, and that their chief was in our gang on this side of the river, to which they had better come. Himmutee then came over, and told Ghasee *subadar* what had taken place ; and their

Of this fact we have abundant proof ; and it is to be accounted for, from the priests of the temple of Bindachul having indicated the Surgooja and Rutunpore roads to the principal leaders. S.

gang all came over and joined ours, and it was concluded that Monga, the governor, suspected our character, and would attempt to seize us with his soldiers, if some steps were not taken to prevent it. It was determined to send a mission into the town to him, but Himmud and his friends had not the courage to undertake it, and Suddo and Madhoa went, mounted on two ponies, and followed by about thirty Thugs, on foot. They waited on Monga, and told him that we were all respectable men; that some were soldiers, in the Nagpore rajah's service, and had been in search of recruits; some were our friends and relations from home, and two or three hundred recruits whom we were taking to Nagpore. Monga Pundit gave them five Rupees in money, and some *pawn* leaves prepared, and dismissed them with the respect usually paid to public servants of rank. They came back to us, and reported what had taken place. Himmud, Kosul, and Purtab, *jemadars*, with three hundred Thugs, took the road to Mirzapore *, and Noor Khan, with one hundred, took that to Nagpore, and Ghasee and Suddoo, of whose gang I was a member, took that to Ramteke: we reached that place in seven days, and there sold one of the mares to a *pundit* of the town, for four hundred Rupees, and then went through Kamtee to Nagpore, where we encamped in the rajah's grove, called Mehn-dee Bagh; after resting we left the city, and went to a village three *coss* distant, on the road to Rutunpore, where we rested, and then proceeded to Martanda, where we rejoined Noor Khan, *jemadar*, and his gang of one hundred Thugs: we proceeded together towards Rutunpore, and at Ampacheree, five *coss* from Martanda, we passed the night; and leaving that place the following morning, with seven travellers on their way from Hydrabad to Mirzapore, we halted at a place in the *jungle*, about five *coss* from Ampacheree, where *brinjarees* usually encamp. Here, at night, we selected our stranglers; and some one roused the travellers, who were then all asleep or lying down, and telling them that some of our party were come to have a little conversation with them, made them sit up. The stranglers had got their *angochas* ready, and were advanced to within a few paces of them, when an *owl* was heard close by, and Noor Khan interpreting it as a bad omen, said to Ghasee, "dismiss these *Bharts* (Bards †) and in the morning we will determine what shall be done." Ghasee was, at that time, sitting upon the beds of the travellers, and said "Good! let the Bhurtotes, (stranglers,) retire; Duchuna, (alms,) shall be given to the Bharts in the morning." The Bhurtotes, who were advancing to strangle them, immediately retired; and we spent the night there. In the morning we determined that, after so bad an omen, we ought not to kill these travellers; and they proceeded on their road, while we advanced towards Rutunpore: about five *coss* from that place we halted at a village, whose name I forget, and were sitting under some mango and jamun trees, when one of our gang came up, and said

* With this party was Ameer Alee, approver. S.

† They call them Bhurtotes, or stranglers; and assigning them their victims, they call giving them alms, or feeding them. S-

that *gael*, that it is to say treasure, approached; we were all delighted at this news, and soon after four men, bearing treasure from Nagpore towards Mirzapore, came up and sat down to rest. Noor Khan opened a conversation with them, and asked whither they were going; they said, "We go from Nagpore to Mirzapore." They were immediately strangled without being able to speak another word, by Bhugwan, the Dhungur Imamee, deceased, Suburjeet Kohmar, and Khumolee, assisted by others as *shumsees*. Their bodies were taken to some sand about a hundred paces from the spot, and covered: we got from them two thousand two hundred Rupees, which we divided. They had guns, but they were bad, and we buried them also at night; the bodies were taken from the road, and buried in a grave breast deep.

The next morning we went to Rutunpore, and the following morning took the road to Surgooja. On the road lies the village of Andhura, about three *coss* from Surgooja, where we encamped, and soon after a *hurcara* came to our ground, from Surgooja; and my brother Suddoo asked him whose servant he was. He said he was the servant of Atma Ram, who was coming on about a *coss* behind him, with one hundred foot, and the same number of mounted followers, on his way back to Nagpore from Benares; Suddoo told Noor Khan that he should immediately march, as Atma Ram would encamp on that ground, and would try to exact a heavy fine from them. Noor Khan said "They art a child, and afraid thy milk teeth have not yet fallen from thy mouth. In spite of Atma Ram I will remain here." Chasee Ram, Suddoo, and about one hundred and fifty followers set out immediately for Surgooja, and a few of Ghasees gang, who were then cooking their food, followed as soon as they had eaten it. Noor Khan with one hundred and thirty or forty followers remained behind; and the gang of Ghasee *subahdar* had gone on about a *coss* from Audhara, when they saw the *palkee* of Atma Ram approaching, attended by about twenty foot, and twenty mounted soldiers. Ghasee desired Suddoo, my brother, to dismount with him, and offer a *muzur* to the chief as he passed. They both dismounted, and went up to the *palkee* with five Rupees each in their hands, and their swords placed over them. Atma Ram touched the swords in the usual manner, and said, "are you Ghasee and Suddoo?" they said, "Yes, your Highness, we are." He said, "Return to your encampment." They said they could not. He moved on and we kept the road to Surgooja, but we had not gone more than a quarter of a *coss*, when ten of Atma Ram's sawars or troopers overtook us; one of them galloped up to us, but Ghasee Ram bid him keep at a distance, and deliver his message. He told us to send our leaders to Atma Ram, but Ghasee told him they should not go, and the discussion becoming warm, Bukut, the son of Rae Sing, levelled his musquet at the trooper and fired. The ball passed by him, but wounded one of the nine troopers behind, who fell from his horse. The others lifted him upon his horse and made off, and we fled. Atma Ram encamped at Audhara, and there charged Noor Khan with being a Thug; he said he was a merchant who had been to Elichpore with horses for sale, and having sold all at that place and Nagpore, was returning.

home, and he showed a *purwana* that he had secured from one of the public officers at Ellichpore; on this he let him go. But a man of Puhar *jemadar's* took a very valuable *sarhee*, which Noor Khan had taken from a Murhatta, murdered by him at Nagpore, before he joined us at Mortanda, to bury it in a *nalah* near the camp, and one of the followers of Atma Ram saw him from a tree, in which he was cutting down some branches for fodder, and reported the circumstance to his master, who sent for two Mahommudan boys from the gang, and after trying in vain to prevail upon them to disclose, he tied them to the branch of a tree, and had them soundly horse-whipped. They then said Noor Khan and his party were not Thugs, but that Puhar Khan and Laljoo, the sons of Dolaree, and their party were; and though they pretended to be Musulmans, were, in reality, Sengur Rappoots; on this they were both seized, and commanded to disclose. They confessed that they were themselves Thugs, but denied that any of the others were; and they were taken to the bank of the river, and their heads taken off with swords. A mare that had been taken from a man murdered at Ellichpore, when I was not present, was at this time in the possession of Aman Sing, Purteea; and being recognized by a trooper in Atma Ram's service, who was nearly related to the murdered man, he, Aman Sing, had his nose taken off, and the trooper recovered the mare; a slave boy of Aman Sing had his little finger cut off at the same time, but nothing more was disclosed, and Puhar Khan and Laljoo suffered death without betraying their companions. Atma Ram then served the Nagpore rajah; he is now minister at Gwalior.

Noor Khan's gang fled from Audhora, and we returned towards home, from Surgooja. Gumbeer and Suburjeet had remained behind till Atma Ram reached Audbara, and Dune and Laljee we sent back to that place, from near Surgooja, to learn what might take place; and these four men reported the particulars on rejoining us. One of our gang had deserted us, and entered the service of Atma Ram, and through him it was that he knew our character when he met us on the road.

In Kartick following, or October, I joined ten men, under Ghasee *subahdar*; he left the village of Sindouse at our head, a little before sun-rise, bearing in his hand a brass *lotah* full of water, and reaching the appointed place in a neighbouring field, we all stood still, and he said "Oh, mighty goddess, Bhowanee of Bindachul! if in this expedition we are to prosper and acquire riches, vouchsafe us the *Thiban* and *Pilaw*." Soon after he had done speaking we heard the call of the partridge on the right side, and that of the shamah on the left, and spreading a carpet, Ghasee sat down upon it with the brass *lotah* of water before him, and ordered three or four of his followers to go back to the village, eat their dinner, and then return to him with sufficient flour for the rest, and dried cow dung, to cook it with. They went back accordingly, and having themselves dined at home, returned with food, fire, and fuel for the *subahdar*, and those who remained with him. They dressed their food in the field, and setting out on the expedition, collected a gang of ninety Thugs, and took the road to Nagpore; we

spent the first day at Nugura, which is four *coss* from Sindouse, and reached Ramteke, on the road to Nagpore, by the usual stages, without any affair of note. There we met two travellers, on their way from Nagpore to Lucknow, who took up their quarters with us, and were strangled soon after sun-set, and buried a little distance from our encampment, at a place selected for the purpose, by Thakooree. We found upon them one hundred Rupees in money, and some other property: Bhagalee, son of Bhugwan; Thakoree, the brother of Bukta, and son of Kinder, were the stranglers.

We then went on to Kamtee, and thence to Nagpore, where we remained five or six days, and proceeded to Vazargaum; finding nothing here we went on through Koudaree to Thonagaw, where we met Himmuto, the father of Ajubee, Laljoo, and twenty Thugs, we all encamped in the same grove, and seven *rokurees*, or treasure-bearers, came up on their way from Poona, towards Nagpore, and, nearly at the same time, five other men, bearing treasure from Nagpore to Poona. They took up their quarters in the bazar, and we determined, after consultation, to divide our gang into two parties for them. Ghasee *subahdar* and his gang, of which I was a member, agreed to follow the seven towards Nagpore, and Himmuto and his gang, the five men towards Poona. Our seven men availed themselves of the opportunity of leaving Thanagam with a *kafila* of forty or fifty armed soldiers, on their way to Nagpore, and set out with them a little after midnight, as it was good moonlight. We followed, and after passing a *nalah* half way between Thanagam and Kondaree, we seized the opportunity of the seven men being about a hundred paces in the rear of the *sepahees*, rushed in upon them, cut them all down with our swords, and made off with the bags of money. The men had not themselves the time or power to call out; but one of the *hackery* drivers of the *kafila* saw and heard what was going on, and called out "Robbers, robbers!" The *sepahees* loaded and fired their guns, but we had then got beyond their reach, and made the best of our way to a village twenty *coss* distant, and thence proceeded to the town of Mohgam. Here we met Himmuto and his gang, who had killed their five men between Thanagam and Karinja; we got from our seven men five thousand five hundred Rupees in silver money, besides gold coins, and gold bullion. They got from their five men a still more valuable booty, and the whole amounted to about twenty five thousand Rupees; we remained two days together at Mohgam, settled accounts, and divided the treasure, and each man got about one hundred and twenty Rupees. Before we divided, we separated from the general stock four hundred Rupees, for the temple of Bindachul, and one hundred for the Brahmuns of Mahgam.

After this affair we all returned home, and remained there during the season of the rains, after which the others went again on *thuggee*, but I remained at home two years.

The third year I joined a gang of sixty Thugs, under Ghasee *subahdar*; and after waiting the auspices, as usual, in a field near the village of Sindouse, we took the road to Nagpore. The auspicious omen on this

occasion was the note of the shamah on the right, and the braying of an ass soon after, on the left. We passed through Nugura, Bingirra, Khereea, Sunthur, Porooa, near Bhundere, Jhansee, Gurbeya, Terhee, to Myapore, where we fell in with four travellers on their way from Lucknow to Poona; we left this place with them before the time they fire the gun in the morning, to proceed to the village of Gurwaba, in Esagur. Between these two places there is a pass in the hills, and there we killed these four men. The person who selected the place was Suburjeet; and the stranglers were Mudaree, Bhugwan, Maha Sing, and Mithooa.

The bodies were buried in a *nalah* near the pass, by six of the gang, Sookhooa, Runjeet Nidhee, Bhugalee, and two others. We got from them one hundred and fifteen Rupees, some arms, and clothes, and brass utensils, which we divided, and came on to Tuhlwarra, in Esagur.

We left that place again in the morning, but saw some antelopes pass us on the left, which Ghasee *subahdar* considered a bad omen, and taking out a bheetal nut, he broke it on the head of the consecrated pickaxe into as many pieces as there were *jemadars* in the gang; and gave to every one a piece, which they ate in the name of Bhowanee, and then left the road to Seronje, and took that to Saugor. We reached the village of Lohuna in four days, and remained there four more, sending on Gungadeen and Adhar, to Saugor, to which place they learned that we might venture to proceed with safety. We came to Saugor, and some took up their quarters at the small tank, or choupara of Doolee Chund, and some in the company's grove, where we fell in with Kosul *subadar* and Himmur, with a gang of one hundred and twenty Thugs.

Soon after we discovered that sixteen *bringeries* had left Saugor for Nagpore, with treasure; and Ghasee and Kosul followed, with about one hundred Thugs, to Rehlee, where we encamped on this side of the river, while they took up their quarters on the other, in order that they might not see us, and become alarmed. As *rokurees*, or treasure-bearers are always extremely cautious, we employed Sookhooa Birk-bhan and other skilful men as *bilhaes*, or intelligencers, with them; and they told us when they would move, and in what direction. About sun-set Kosul went with ten followers, to pay them a visit, and told them that he also was on his way to Dewry, and took up his quarters near them. In the morning he went on with them to the village of Chandpore, about two *coss* from Rehlee, where he pretended to be taken violently ill of a bowel complaint, and prayed them not to leave him on the road in such a state. He offered to provide for their expenses for the day, and they were, after a good deal of solicitation, prevailed upon to remain with him. He performed what we call the *Sot,hae* on this occasion; that is, the office of winning the confidence of the men we intend to murder, and make them do what we require to suit our purpose. The *tilhaes* brought us intelligence of what was passing, and we left Rehlee, crossed the river, and proceeded to Chandpore, where we encamped in the grove, while the *rokurees* and Kosul were in the bazar. At night we sent on half of our gang to lie in am-

bush on the road, and the other half remained to follow up the treasure-bearers; Laljoo and Sookul were sent in secretly to Kosul, to tell him what we had done, and desire him to persuade them to set out as soon as possible. He told them that it was now near morning, and they had better move on; and while they were preparing to do so, ten or twelve of the half of the gang that remained in the grove, passed on close by, with a view to make them believe, that it must really be near morning, as other travellers had commenced their journey. Kosul remarked, as they passed on, that it was time to make haste, as travellers were on the move. They thought it was so, and soon left the place with Kosul and his party, and we followed from the grove, within the distance of about a field; and on reaching the bank of a *nalah* in the jungle, one coss and half from Chandapore, the advanced party got up from their ambuscade in front, and came on towards them, while we quickened our pace in the rear, and, meeting them at the same time, they were all sixteen seized and strangled. Morning had begun to appear, and having no time to bury the bodies, they were thrown into the *nalah* as they were: among the stranglers were Kosul, Ghasee, Suddoo, Himmut, Suburjeet, Khimolee 1st, Ghazee, Khimolee 2d, Puhar, Dhunolee, Munsooka, Maha Sing, Bodhooa, and Bhujja Musulman.

We got from them a very valuable booty, but I forget the amount. We were one hundred and eighty Thugs who shared, and each man got a hundred Rupees in money, some coral, and other things. The division took place at Rahtgur, to which place we made all the haste we could, after the murders; and having settled accounts, we dispersed and returned to our homes, which we reached in the month of Phagun, or February.

We remained at home during the hot winds and rains, and were prevented from undertaking any expedition the following year, by a dispute with the rajah of Rampore, the father of the present rajah, Madhoo Sing. He had heard of our success, and demanded a heavy fine from us as his share, which we refused to pay. Joined Laljoo Choudhuree and others; left our homes, and took up our residence on the other side of the Jumna, in the village of Palee and Heereepora, whence we plundered, burnt, and devastated the villages of the Rampore Ilaka. The Rajah at last submitted, and invited us all back to his villages in Sindouse, with great demonstrations of kindness and consideration; and we, in our turn, agreed to give him twenty five Rupees each, which made up a sum of about twenty five thousand Rupees. This occupied us all an entire year.

I, the next year, joined Ghasee *subahdar*, and my brother Suddoo *jemadar*, at the head of about sixty Thugs; and leaving our village of Sindouse, we came out upon the plain about three hundred paces from the house, and sat down to wait for an omen. An ass was heard to bray, and a partridge to call at the same time, and this we thought a most auspicious omen, for we consider the call of one hundred of the most auspicious of the feathered tribe less promising than that of one of the auspicious four-legged beasts;—as the ass, the deer, and the

jackal. As soon as we heard this happy omen, some few remained upon the plain, while the main body returned to the village, and brought out pots of water, dried cow dung, and all other necessities, with which we prepared bread, and after dining, took the road to Gwalior. At the village of Nondha, in the Gwalior territories, about three coss from Sindouse, we passed the night, and the next morning went to Mortooa, a village held by Afghans, ten coss from Gwalior. The following morning we proceeded to Buckeralita, and thence to Gwalior, where we took up our quarters near the *durgah* of Rahman Shah Doola, where we met a traveller on his way from Seronje to his home; we prevailed upon him to take up his quarters with us, and at night he was strangled by Ghazee, and his body buried in a ditch in the neighbourhood: we got from him twenty Rupees, which we kept for Brijlal Brahmun, of Sindouse, who was our astrologer, and appointed the time for our going out to wait the inquiries, preparatory to setting out on our expeditions, and after having shaved we all ate *pawn*.

It is a rule with us Thugs neither to shave nor eat *pawn* after we set out on an expedition, till we have killed the first traveller. Of the twenty Rupees we took one, and with it purchased *goor*, which we divided in equal shares, and ate in the name of Bhowanee. We remained in Gwalior the next day, and in the afternoon Rutteea and Laljoo went into the bazar, and finding five dheemurs, (bearers,) on their way from Hyderabad to their homes, came back and reported; Ghasee *subahdar*, with two or three followers, went to the bazar, and pretending that he was going to the same part of the country, prevailed upon them to come to our quarters, and setting out with them the next morning, we killed them about a coss and a half from Gwalior, and threw their bodies into a well, from which the cultivators irrigated their fields: Khuaolee, Ghazee, Suburjeet, Patee Ram, Khanjoa, and Ruteea were the strangers; we got from them one hundred Rupees in money, and some gold mohurs, and small gold coins.

The value of the mohurs and small gold coins was about five thousand Rupees; when they were first seized one of them called out, "The Lucknow merchants' treasure is gone." After the murder of these men we returned to our old quarters at Gwalior, where we had left a part of the gang, and divided the booty, which gave to each man sixty rupees, after defraying the expenses incurred.

I, with Punchum, the father of Bhugolee, Kishun Das, Gujeea, Madaree, Mitooa, Durgae, and Bhoree, who are now all in the Saugor jail, after taking our shares of this booty, returned home, and agreed to rejoin the gang at Seronje in two months from that day. Twenty days before the time appointed I set out with these men, and reached Seronje, where we found our gang, and with them Purusram, the father of Feringeeâ, approver, Judae Lodhee, Dirghpaul, and other leaders, with eighty followers. Twenty eight Rohillas were at this time at Seronje, going in search of service, and they came on with us to the village of Bhorasa, where we found fourteen shop-keepers, with twenty-five bullocks; after a consultation, it was determined that some of the gang

should be left at this place with the Rohillas, and the rest sent on with the shop-keepers. Purusram, Judae, and Dirghpal, with all their followers, set out with them at midnight, and Ghasee subahdar and his followers remained with the Rohillas, at a place chosen about one *coss* and half from Bhorasa. Purusram and his gang killed the shop-keepers, buried the bodies, and sat down by the side of the road to wait for us. We set out with the Rohillas early in the morning, and they joined us as we passed, and reported that they had acquired property to the value of two thousand Rupees: we halted that day in a grove, at a village, whose name I forget; and here a quarrel took place between us and the Rohillas, and eleven of their party left us in anger, seventeen remained, and we purchased a goat from the village, and prepared a feast for these seventeen, among whom was one whom they called *nuwab*. In the evening Suburjeet, Kehree, Ghazee, and Rujola, the weaver, were sent on to select the *bele* *, or place of murder. They returned, and reported that they had found a convenient place, and the following stranglers were chosen for the occasion:—Patee Ram, deceased; Moloo, ditto; Khanjoo, died lately in the Saugor jail; Khumolee, died in Jubulpore jail; Ghazee, deceased; Suburjeet, ditto; Maha Sing, ditto; Dorjuna Sadhee, son of Chiddoa; Luchea; Bichoa; in the Dooâb; Molooa, son of Chundoo; Radoa, alias Radha Kishun, hung at Jubulpore; Munsooka; Nunha, at large, and two others. We set out with them about three in the morning, and at the place chosen, about a *coss* and half from the grave, we killed them, and buried their bodies: we got from them money, gold, and silver ornaments, and other property to the value of six or seven hundred Rupees, besides four large horses and two ponies, and came on with the whole to the village of Lohurra, in the district of Saugor, where it was divided: Purusram got one of the horses, Judae another, Ghasee subahdar a third, and Patee Ram, Khanjoo, and Dirghpaul jointly got the fourth; Ghasee Ram sold his horse to rajah Arjun Sing, in Saugor, for one hundred and fifty Badshahee Rupees; he gave the rajah, as a present, a pistol he got in this booty, with a bayonet at the end of it, and the rajah, in return, gave us fifteen rupees' worth of sweetmeats. Another pistol, taken from these Rohillas, was given to Benack Ram, the minister at Saugor; and Ghasee Ram gave a handsome *sehla* which he had taken in some other affair, to the Bae Sahiba, and a present of some Rupees to Bajee Row, the *cutwal*. We were obliged to make these presents, to prevent our being molested by these officers, during our stay at Saugor.

At Saugor I left the gang and returned home, and know nothing more of their proceedings.

In Kartick I joined Ghasee subahdar, and my brother Suddoo, at the head of a gang of fifty Thugs, and waited the auspices, as usual, in a field near the village of Sindouse: the omen being auspicious, we took the Nagpore road, and passed through Nugura, Khegsee, in Gwalior, and by the usual stages reached Chupara, between Nagpore and Jubulpore, without any affair of note. There we met Himmot Jomadar at the head of sixty Thugs, coming from Nagpore, and we encamped together.

* The people so sent on are called Belhaes.

Ten men came up on their way from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, carrying treasure for some merchant, on a camel and a bullock. Discovering the value of their charge, we returned with Himmut, and followed them to Dhooma; setting out with them from that place, we intended to put them to death at the pass under Raechore, about two *coss* and half from Dhooma; but, on reaching that place, we met a *pundit*, on his way from Jubbulpore, where he had been governor of the district, on some business to his master, the rajah of Nagpore; he had with him a great number of mounted and foot soldiers, and a large train of followers; and we were prevented from carrying our plan into effect. We reached Raechore, and encamped on the bank of the tank; and the Mahommudun members of our gang dressed and ate their dinner, while the merchants did the same on the opposite bank. We left this place together the same day, and at a *nalah*, about a *coss* and half from Raechore, we killed them all, and buried their bodies under some stones; among the stranglers were Bhugolee, son of Punchun; Suburjeet, the father of Acharooa; Madaree, son of Rostam; Khumolee, Mungalee, and Nidhee.

We took on the camel and bullock, with the treasure on them, to a place two *coss* distant in the jungle, where we examined it, and found six thousand Rupees in money, which we took on, as it was, without dividing it for three days, till we reached the village of Kumade, in the Nursingpore district, where we made a division, and each man got thirty Rupees. We sent home eight of the gang from this place, with money to our families; and about fifty of the gang of Himmut joined that of Ghasee subahdar, and went on with us to the south, while the rest, about eleven, returned home with their leader.

We proceeded through Hurrae and Chindwaree, to Omrowtee, and thence took the road to Mana; from Mana we went to Chechelee. On the top of the Chechelee pass, we fell in with ten merchants, on their way from Nagpore to Poona: they had with them five large horses, and two ponies; Ghasee subahdar entered into conversation with them, and said he would purchase their horses for his own Risalah, which he pretended to have in the service of Gobind Buksh, of Ourungabad; and went on with them to a village five *coss* from Chechelee, on the road to Poona. We left that village with them before day-light, and at a place about two *coss* from it, they were strangled by the same men who acted as stranglers in the camel affair: Kehree and Punchun had been sent to make the grave, and their bodies were buried in it. We got from the horse-dealers eighty Rupees in money, besides the five horses, and two ponies.

Among the ten were three or four travellers, and the rest were horse-dealers; and upon the travellers we found thirty Rupees and two guns, some clothes, and brass utensils, over and above what we got from the horse-dealers. We sold two of the horses at Jaferabad, for four hundred Rupees. Here also, to a merchant, who said he was on his way from Poona to Nagpore, we sold another for two hundred and fifty Rupees, and left Jaferabad for Ourungabad with the other two; we reached that

city in five days, and took up our quarters at the *tuckee* of a fakeer, where we rested a day, and then proceeded to Nagur, where Suddoo, my brother, fell sick and died, and we were detained seven or eight days. We burned his remains, and then came to Ellichpore on our return home. There Mulgulkhan, jemadar of sepahes, saw us; and, though he was not personally acquainted with any of us, he suspected our character, and told the nawab of the place that we were Thugs. He sent two or three hundred soldiers to seize us, and they took us to their master, who pointed out a place for our residence. Ghasee subahdar waited upon the nawab, and declared that we were all soldiers in the service of the Peshwa; and showed him several *purwanas* in his name, from the Peshwa, which he had collected for the occasion. The nawab was quite satisfied of the truth of his statement, and directed our release, when I, my surviving brother, Busunttee approver, and Ghasee, sold him the Tangan pony which Suddoo, my deceased brother, used to ride, for one hundred and fifty Rupees. From Ellichpore we came to Emun Kheree, and thence, the following day, to the bank of a *nalah*, a *coss* and half distant, where we sat down to wash our hands and faces. While we were doing this, twenty eight dakoos, or robbers, of the Boghurce caste came up; and one of them came among us, and asked for fire. Khimolee, who died lately in the Jubbulpore jail, was then a lad; and, in handing him the fire, he said, "You seem to have gathered a good booty in this expedition." He replied, "You are all boys. Come into the peopled plains, and we will see what can be made of you." Khimolee went immediately to Ghasee subahdar, and reported what the man had said to him; the subahdar said, "There is not a village within six *coss* of us on the road they are going, and we must take advantage of the jungle, and put these men to death." His advice being approved by all, he selected out sixty of the stoutest and most active of the gang, and at their head passed, by a circuitous route, the party of dacoits, who had now got on some distance a head of us, while the rest of the gang followed them on the road. Reaching the top of the Emun Kheree pass, about a *coss* and half from the *nalah*, unperceived by them, Ghasee and his party slackened their pace, and pretended to be weary travellers; while we quickened ours, and came up with the decoits, who were straggling along the road in small parties. Just as they were passing Ghasee's party, we managed to get about three or four of our men close to every one of theirs, when the concerted signal was given, and we rushed in upon them, and put them all to death, cutting down some with our swords, and strangling others; their bodies were taken to the hill close by, and covered with stones.

They had with them seven ponies loaded with the booty they had acquired in this expedition, and were taking it to their homes; and these we took on, as they were, to a *nalah*, about half a *coss* distant, where we sat down, washed our hands and feet, and then examined the contents of the loads, which we found to consist of money and gold, and silver bullion, to the value of twenty thousand Rupees; we then went on to a village, whose name I forget, and by the light of some lamps, which

we got from villagers, we made a division of the booty at the ground of our encampment.

These robbers were all stout and brave men, and well armed; and had they not been taken off their guard, we should have had no chance against them. They were from Kuroulee and Nursingghur, the estate of the rajah Cheyn Sing, who was afterwards killed at Bhopaul, by a detachment of the Company's troops. They were no acquaintances of ours; but we knew them well, by their being so well armed, and by their language and threat; and they knew us to be Thugs, from our having boys, whom dacoits never take with them on their expeditions, and other signs. When they find us in the well peopled parts of the country, they always exact from us a heavy fine, because we are always in danger of being hung, when denounced by men who know us so well; whereas they are only in danger of a fine, or limited imprisonment.

After this affair we returned home in small parties, as it was not thought safe to continue in one body. The Surgooja and Rutunpore expedition took place four or five years before this.

On returning home a dispute took place between Ghasee subahdar and my brother, Busunttee; Ghasee desired him to make half the advances for the next expedition to their followers, but Busunttee said that his brother Suddoo, who could do these things, was now dead, and he had neither the influence to assemble, nor the means to subsist followers. Ghasee then assembled his gang of about sixty Thugs, and set out in the beginning of the month of Kartick.

In the end of the same month Kartick, I joined Bukshee jemadar, who died lately in the Saugor jail, and had his head taken off*, with about thirty Thugs, and took the road to Puna, in Bundelcund. From Poona we came to Hindooreea, between Jubbulpore and Saugor, where we found Ghasee and his gang encamped in one of the groves; we encamped in another grove, and the next day Ghasee sent his eldest son, Dulput, the approver, to conduct us to his father, for the purpose of adjusting the late dispute in an amicable way. I, my brother Busunttee, and the ten whom we had collected, accompanied Dulput to his father; but Bukshee and his twenty followers would not condescend to go, and set out the next day on an independent expedition.

Ghasee subahdar and the rajah of Hindooreea, the father of the present man, were old friends, and he sent us the next day a *zeedat*, or feast of fifteen Rupees' worth of sweetmeats, and Ghasee had, the day before our arrival, given him a present of a large looking glass, that he had taken in some expedition, when I was not present. After we had thus made up our quarrel, we remained three days at Hindooreea, and on the third day seven men came up from Nagpore, on their way towards Hutta, and took up their quarters in the bazar. On the same day Judae, the father of Bhimma jemadar, who is still at large; Khanjoa, who died lately in the Saugor jail; and his brother Moloo, deceased;

* This head was taken off by Dr. Spry, the civil surgeon, for the Phrenological Society, Calcutta.

Patee Ram, who shot himself at Dumow afterwards, in consequence of some disrespectful expression from his wife; and others, making a gang of sixty Thugs, came from Saugor, and encamped with us. On the same day Bukut, the approver, and his eldest brother, Kasee Ram, jemadar, since dead, came up from Nagpore, with a gang of twenty five Thugs; we were now, altogether, about one hundred and fifty, and agreed to join in the murder of the seven men who were, we found, taking treasure with them. They set out early in the morning, and thirty of our gang followed them through three villages, which lay very near each other, and at a *nalih*, which they reached about mid-day, they killed them all seven, and left the bodies on the bank. I was of this party; and after the murders, we took up the bags of money, and fled. I, with fourteen others, came to a village, whose name I forget, and the other sixteen went direct to Abhana, for which place we had given the *phool*, or parole of rendezvous, when we left Hindoreea in pursuit of the treasure. The next morning we fourteen left the village for Abhana, and reached it on the third day. When we examined the treasure, we found it amount to three thousand five hundred Nagpore Rupees, and five hundred Rupees' worth of silver bullion.

Judac and Bukut took the road to Saugor, and we, with Ghasee, subahdar, took that to Gurhakota. There we rested one day, and then came to Sahpoora, in Saugor, whence we went to a village in the Ilaka of rajah Arjun Sing, of Shahghur, where we were cooking our food in the grove, when six Bhundoreea Rajpoots, of Gwalior, came up with a young barber's boy, who had been on an expedition with us, and demanded a fine. They took this boy about the country with them, and exacted fines from the Thugs whom he recognized, and pointed out to them in villages. Khumolee had known them before; and as soon as he saw them, he asked them to sit down, and he would make arrangements to pay them something. In the evening Ghasee told me to take them to the village, and pay them one hundred Rupees; and I, Kishun Doss, Khimolee, and Chuttie took the six men and the boy to Subah Sing, the jemadar of rajah Arjun Sing, on duty in the village, pretending that we wanted to pay the money before him, while Ghasee and the rest left the grove and fled. On reaching the jemadar's house we gave him a valuable sword and belt, and begged him to detain these Rajpoots till our friends could make their escape. He took the sword and belt, and placed these men and us under confinement together all night. In the morning he sent us all to Shunker Sing Gosaen, who farmed the village from Arjun Sing, and was then at Bunda. He concluded that we were all Thugs, and put us into confinement all the next day, when he sent us to the rajah, who made us four over, without any questions, to his agent, Esuree Sing, subahdar; and after taking from the seven men their swords and every thing else that they had, he let them go. Esuree Sing took us the next day to the house of the rajah, who was sitting on the balcony above, and after speaking to him, told us that he demanded seven hundred Rupees for our release. We said we had nothing to give, and were, in consequence, kept six months in confinement under Esuree Sing. In Koar the rajah was satisfied that we

really had nothing to give, and caused us to be released. Chuttee and Khumolee went home, but I and Kishun Doss came to Doaha, in Saugor, where we fell in with Mukhooa, the weaver, who told us that Ghasee, subadar, and Dhurum Khan had been seized by Seindheea's soldiers, at Kurtonda, and sent to the Mynporee jail. Dhurum Khan made his escape, and was afterwards taken at Esagur, and sent to Mynpooree, whence he was released on security, and went again on *thugee*. He was afterwards confined at Gwalior, and released at the request of Beharee Lall, *goomashita* of Dhunraj Seth, who got nine thousand Rupees from him; he was again taken by the Jubbulpore detachment, at Jhansee, in 1830, but made his escape, and died in February, 1832, at Surohee, in Guzerat, while on an expedition at the head of 30 Thugs. We went on to Mundesura, in the district of Nursingpore, and there fell in with Adhar jemadar, now in the Saugor jail; Durroo, Alias Rutee Ram, who was lately hung at Indore; Bodhooa, who was transported from Jubbulpore, with Baz Khan and others, at the head of a gang of twenty-two Thugs. Badhooa owed me some money, and now paid me eight Rupees, and told me that my having been so long confined manifested the displeasure of the goddess, and after so bad an omen I must not go on service with them. I, accordingly, left their gang, and returned home to Sindouse, where I found that all my friends had emigrated, in consequence of the transfer of the villages to the Company's government. My family had gone to the village of Purchora, in the Gwalior territories, to which place I proceeded, and found Busunta and the rest of my family; but he went on, a few days after, to the village of Chooreepoor, which was half in Sindouse, and under the Company, and half in Rampore, and was there seized and taken to Mynporee.

Purhora is in the purguna of Nadha, where the *amil* of the place resides; and he called all the Thugs, and demanded one hundred Rupees for every family. I went with the rest, and being unable to pay, was put into confinement, and retained for a month till I paid the hundred Rupees, as the rest had done. I returned to Purhora, and remained four days, after which I set out again on *thugee*.

After my brother Busunttee had been seized at Chooreepoor, in Sindouse, I left Puraro, and came to Morutpore, about a *coss* and half distant, and remained there one month, after which, in the month of Kartick, (October,) I joined Khimolee and others, making a gang of 20 Thugs, and, after taking the auguries, set out for Bhopaul. At Bhilsa we fell in with two treasure-bearers, on their way from Bhopaul to Saugor, and coming on with them, put them to death about one *coss* and half on this side of Bhilsa, on the bank of a *nalak*, and buried their bodies in the bed of it. They were strangled by Ghazee and Maha Sing, and we got from them one thousand Rupees of Bhopaul and Seronge coinage. Each Thug, on a division, shared forty Rupees, and we sent home Munguleea, Runjeet, and Sookhoo, with money for our families, and gave the *phool*, or parole of rendezvous, for Indore.

After they had left us we proceeded to that city, where we met Aman subahdar, at the head of a gang of forty Thugs, and waited for Mungu-

leea, Sookoo, and Runjeet; and as soon as they had rejoined us, we set out for Kotah. At the village of Puchpahur, about fifteen *coss* from Durra, we overtook five men, on their way from the Duckun to Jyepore; encamped at the same place, and went on with them the next morning, five *coss* to Bhysrole, in the Kotah territories, where we encamped together in a grove, and at night they were all strangled by Khimolee, Aman, Moleo, Muturoo, and another, and their bodies buried under the trees: we got from them five hundred Rupees in money, and five hundred Rupees' worth of gold bullion, besides clothes and brass utensils, which we divided, and went on to Khyrabad.

From this place we proceeded through the Mukundurra pass to Durra, where we met five persons on their way from Furruckabad to Ojein, and in the empty houses of that town, where we had taken up our quarters, we, at night, killed and buried them. We found on them pieces of fine white cloth, and two pair of shawls, one of which Aman took, and the other Butuloo jemadar, the son of Suntoke. The stranglers were Moolooa, Khaluk, Monohur, the son of Hursingrae, and two others, whose names I forget. We left Durra the next morning, and reached Kotah in four days, and after resting there a day or two, set out for Bondee. At a village on the road we fell in with seven travellers, whom Dhunnoo Lodhee, the father of Hurnagur approver; Cheynooa, who died in the Jubbulpore jail; Moloo, brother of Persaud, the father of Mandhato, both in the Saugor jail; Muneeram, brother of Cheynooa, now in the Saugor jail, with their gang of forty Thugs, had inveigled to encamp with them; and at night we strangled them, and buried their bodies on the ground we occupied: we got from them four hundred Rupees' worth of property, which we divided. Cheynooa, Muneeram, Moloo, Sooklal, Pultoo, brother of Monohur approver, who was hung at Jubbulpore lately, Makum, and others, were the stranglers.

From this place we went on to Bondee, joined by Dhunnoo's gang, and there we fell in with two travellers, a *raugera* and his companion; but whence they came, and whither they were going, I do not recollect. They were prevailed upon to encamp with us on the bank of the tank, and at night were strangled by Lucheea, and Mandhata, the son of Kurgee: we got from them a large horse, worth one hundred Rupees, and twenty five Rupees in money, a sword, a shield, and other things.

Dhunnoo here got drunk, and made use of abusive language to all our principal leaders, which made us disperse: Aman took the road to Jyepore, Dhunnoo, that to Bhurtপুর, I, that to Gwalior. Crossing the Chumbul, at Dholepore, I went to Gwalior, whence we sent home money to our families, by two men, giving the *phool* to Kotah, to which place we returned through Shahabad, Barha, and Kohelwara. There we fell in with Alee Bahadur *, at the head of a gang of eighteen Thugs, who had inveigled two travellers to their encampment; we joined them, and set out the next morning on our return to Burha. At the *bawlee* of Jhala, two other travellers joined us, and went on with us six *coss*, to the vil-

* Lately seized, and now at Bhopaul.

lage of Guneshgunge, where we encamped in a grove, and at night they were all strangled by Bhownanee, Hybut, Goteea Pemula, and their bodies buried in the adjoining field: we got from them twenty pieces of Guzerat Mushroo, and two hundred Rupees of Indore coinage.

After this affair, Kohman and his party took the road to Gwalior, and I, with twelve companions, that by Chipeelee and Keoloras, and thence we came towards Seronge; but at Kurheya we struck off through Dorroha to Schore, where we met Kuleean Sing, approver, at the head of a gang of fifteen Thugs; at night we held a consultation, and it was determined to quit the Indore roads, and go to Nagpore: we descended into the valley, crossed the Nurbudda, and proceeded to Chupra, through Garurwara, Bhureyta, (where Bluhootee joined us,) and Adagaw. At Chupara we met Alee Khan, alias Husungar Khan, now in the Saugor jail, at the head of forty Thugs, and we all went on to Kamtee, on the Kanan river. Kuleean took up his quarters in the shops of the bazar, and the rest took up theirs in the court yard of the great temple: three-men came to the temple on their way from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, taking cloths and spices for sale; we strangled them in the court yard of the temple, and there buried their bodies: we got from them twelve *thans* of Mushroo cloth, and five seers of *E'acchee*.

We rested there two or three days after this affair, and then returned to Ramleke, where we found Kuleean Sing, subahdar, and Newul Sing, with their families, consisting of two women and ten men.

We came on with them to Dongertal, where we were joined by two other travellers, from Nagpore; and when Kuleean Sing and his family set out the next morning, we remained a little behind with these two men, and at a place about one coss this side of Dongertal, we killed them, and buried their bodies: we got from them four gold mohurs, and fifty rupees in money; Darghaee and his son Mithooa were the stranglers.

We came on by the usual stages to Lucknadow, where we took up our quarters in the bazar; and Alee Khan, after smoking, put his pipe so close to the bamboo screen of the shop-keeper, that it took fire, and the shop was burnt to the ground; we were, in consequence, arrested, and Kuleean Sing jemadar, the approver, prevailed upon the tentravelers to go with him to the *thana*, and solicit our release. The request was complied with, and we all came on together to Jubbulpore. Alee Khan and five followers took up their quarters near Kuleean Sing and his family, in the town of Jubbulpore, while the rest went on to Adhartal, and encamped on the bank of the tank. A pick-pocket of Jubbulpore recognized Alee Khan and his gang, and told the *cutwal* of the town, who went and had them searched, but the two girls of the subahdar's family were prevailed upon to hide the bags containing the Mushroo pieces, taken from the three men murdered in the temple, at Kamtee, under their bed clothes: and, as no suspicious articles of property were, in consequence, found upon them, the *cutwal* returned.

The next morning, this family resumed their journey, and we joined them again as they passed Dongertal, and went on and rested at Ghosulpore. From Ghosulpore we went on through Sehora Kooa, Kowreea,

Belehree, and Tilgowa Shohanayur, where we purchased flour, and went on and dined at a village one *coss* and half further. From this village we set out about the third watch; and from a deserted village on the road, we struck off a little to the left, and in the midst of a jungle and on the bank of a *nalah*, we put the whole to death, and covered their bodies with stones in the bed of the *nalah*: we got from them two or three hundred Rupees' worth of property; and going on to the tank at Beseynee we divided the booty, and each man shared about twenty Rupees: among the stranglers were Molooa, at large, the son of Bhikka and the brother of Muturoo; Khinolee died in the Jubbulpore jail; Lal Khan, the approver; Alee Khan, alias Husun Yar Khan, in the Saugor jail; Dorjuua Lodhee, son of Pultoo; Pultoo, son of Mohkum Oheer; Imanee, son of sookhoo; Rama Lonhee, son of Omeyd, and others, whose names I do not recollect.

We sent home money to our families by Heera, and then went to Garhaghat, on the bank of the Heerim river, in the Jubbulpore district, where we rested two or three days, and then set out for Hushungabad: while we were on the way from Gurhaghat to Hushungabad, another gang of Thugs committed the murders at Jhansee ghat. At the village of Engunnee, near Subhapore, in the Hushungabad district, we divided into two gangs; Kulleean Sing, Durroo, Omurro, and myself took the road to Subahpore, with sixty Thugs; Alee Khan, Khimolee, and others, forming a gang of sixty, took the road to Chourahete; and there murdered Bhowance, the Brazier, and his family. Our gang reached Sohaypore through Subahpore, and there fell in with five travellers, on their way from the Dukun to Jubbulpore: Kulleean Sing took twenty-five Thugs from our gang, and followed them, and the remaining 35 proceeded on towards Seonee, in Houshungabad. Kulleean Sing and his party murdered the five travellers on the road, and rejoined us at Doolureea, where we divided the booty taken from them, and reached Seonee, where Kulleean Sing, Cheynoo Molooa, and two others were seized, and I went on to Nagpore, and thence to Omroutee. From this place I came with only eleven followers to Mona, where we met two men on their way from Poona to Nagpore. They were strangled by Khimolee and myself, with the assistance of others, and their bodies thrown into a well: we got from them, in gold bullion and other things, property to the value of one thousand Rupees; and after the division, we came home to Morutpore, near Sindouse.

In the middle of Kartick I joined Aman Subahdar, the son of Rao Sing, subahdar, at the head of a gang of sixty Thugs, and after waiting the auguries, as usual, and finding the omens auspicious, we took the road to Gwalior. On reaching that city, we found five travellers on their way from Kotah to Delhie. They were in the *surai* and we in a mango grove outside the town. In the morning the men, whom we had placed to watch their movements, came and told us they had commenced their journey; we got ready to move, and when they passed the grove, joined them, and took the road to Dholapore. We reached Moorabad, and from that place sent on Aman, son of Futtah, and Bhoo-

re, the son of Kohman, to select a place for the murder. They chose a place in the jungle, near a river, about a *cos* on the road to Dhalepore, and returned: we set out with the travellers about three in the morning, and on reaching the spot chosen, the signal was given, and they were all five strangled, and their bodies buried in the jungle: the stranglers were Bukhta, Musulman, son of Durroo, and brother of Nuggoo, now in Saugor jail; Hura, Jowakir, Mandhata, and others. We took the property we got from them, crossed the river, as the morning appeared, and after washing our hands and feet in the stream on the other side, examined the booty, which consisted of three hundred Rupees in money, and some silver and other articles worth two hundred more.

We then went on to Dhalepore, and thence to Agra, where we fell in with six travellers on their way from Lucknow to Delhi. They were in the bazar, and we took up our quarters at the *tukea* of a *fakcer*. Surrawun went, won their confidence, and the next morning came on with them to our quarters, which lay in their road; and as they passed, we joined them. On reaching a village five *cos* from Agra, we encamped together, and at night they were all strangled, and buried on the ground we occupied: the stranglers were Pultoo, Ghazee, Bukhta, Doryunna, and another. We got from them one hundred Rupees in money, and some pieces of cloth, worth two or three hundred Rupees more.

We then went on to Delhie, and took up our quarters in the *surai*, where we rested three or four days, and then set out for Jyepore. On the fourth day we reached a village, whose name I forget, where we fell in with two treasure-bearers, on their way from Delhi to Jyepore, and in the morning a part of our gang went on before them, while the rest followed, and at a place about two *cos* from the village they were killed, and their bodies buried in the sand: we got from them seven hundred Jyepore Rupees, besides other things.

After this affair we came to Furreedabad, a place celebrated for the manufacture of good bows and arrows; and there we fell in with five horse-dealers, taking horses for sale from Delhi to Jyepore: Aman subahdar entered into conversation with them, and told them, that he also was going to Jyepore. In the morning we all set out together, and came to a village, whose name I forget, occupied by the men of the *jhat* caste. This place we left with the horse-dealers about midnight, and reaching the bank of a *nalah*, in the road, Aman subahdar recommended them to alight, and wash themselves; they did so, and were sitting down to wash themselves, when they were seized and all strangled. A good deal of the night yet remained, and we availed ourselves of it to bury the bodies securely in a deep grave: we got from them two hundred Rupees in money and the four horses, and two ponies. The stranglers were Puttoo*, son of Mohkun, Dulgunjun, Dorujna, Munguleea, and another.

We then came on to Jyepore, which we reached in five days, and remained there seven days. We sold all the four horses at Jyepore, for seven

* Puttoo was hung at Jubbulpore.

hundred Rupees of Jyepore coinage, and sent home money to our families by Aman, son of Futteh, Phoolso, son of Durreeam, and Bhora.

We left Jyepore, and in fifteen days reached a place in Bheelwara, where we met Feringeeâ jemadar, the approver, with his gang of twenty-five Thugs; and we all agreed to join, and take the road to Odeypore. We set out for that place, and reached a village, whose name I forget, four *coss* distant, where we were about to encamp, when four men, on their way from Ojein, came up and passed on; Feringeeâ, with all his gang, and the same number from ours, followed, and about three *coss* from the place, killed them, and returned to us with the booty in the evening. They had left men, (*lughas*,) to bury the bodies, when night should come on. We got from them two thousand Rupees, which were divided amongst us all.

We remained here two days more, when it was agreed that we should not take the road to Oudeypore, but that to Kotah, for which place we set out accordingly. About four *coss*, on the road to Kotah, from our ground, at a small vill ge, we met Bhimmee, with a gang of twenty Thugs, and he went on with us to Chetore, where we rested a day, and then took the road to Jawud; at a village, whose name I forget, we halted on the bank of a tank, and were washing our hands and feet, when two shop-keepers came up, on their way from Iawud to Dhelie. Bhimmee prevailed upon them to rest at his encampment, and in the evening Aman subahdar went into the village, and brought out to his ground two travellers, whose confidence he had won. At night they were all four strangled, and their bodies buried on the bank of the tank. We got from them one thousand Rupees' worth of property: Dorjun, the son of Pultoo, Bhimmee, Budhooa, and another, were the stranglers.

Bhimmee determined to take the road to Sunganur, and set out with his gang accordingly. I, with Aman and Feringeeâ, took the road to Kotah, and in ten days reached Khewas, where we met Dhurn Khan at the head of a gang of thirty Thugs from Kotah; in the evening five Musulman merchants, with two bullocks loaded with cloths, on their way from Sarungpore and Shahjehanpore, came up, and after consultation it was at first determined that it would not be prudent for us to take so much cloth; but Feringeeâ said to Aman, there were so many Thugs, that each could not have more than two or three pieces to dispose of, if distributed; and we then determined to take it. The merchants encamped with us, and going on with us in the morning, they were strangled on the bank of a *nalah*, a *coss* and half from Kehwas, and their bodies buried in its bed. Gajeea, Dhurum Khan, Chunderpaul, Dorjuna, and another were the stranglers: we got from them 20 Rupees in money, and twenty score pieces of cloth, which we divided.

After this affair we went to Barha, leaving Kota on the left hand; and at that place Aman quarrelled with Feringeeâ, in consequence of his, Feringeeâ's, having at night disgraced himself, by visiting a dancing girl; and he left us with his gang, and went to Kotah. Aman told Dhurum Khan also to leave his party, as he had lately made his escape

from the Mynporee jail, and being pursued, might lead to the seizure of his friends. He took the road to Sooper; Aman and I reached Shahabad, and thence went to Cheeparee and Keolaras, from which place we came to Terhee, in Esagur, where we met five treasure-bearers, on their way from Seronge to Jhansee.

In the morning we set out before them, and when they came up with us at a pass in the hills, about a *coss* and half from Tebaree, we rushed on and killed them, and covered their bodies with stones: Gunesh, Chedancee, Jowahir, Dulgunjan Moloo, Monohur, son of Hursingrae, were the appointed stranglers; for we, to make sure work, appointed two stranglers to each treasure-bearer. We got from them three thousand Rupees in money and gold bullion, which we divided on reaching Chooka; after this affair, we came to Dahohee, in Jhansee, but did not return home.

I joined Dhun Sing, and two other Thugs, in Bhadow, (August,) and proceeded to Kurhega, in Seronge, where we fell in with Bakut, approver, another Bukut, Buduloo and others, making a gang of forty Thugs. We remained there seven or eight days together, and then took the road to Bhopaul; about eight *coss* from that place, at a small village on the road, we were resting on the bank of a tank, when six treasure-bearers, and a traveller who had joined them on the road, came up, on their way from Bhilsa to Bhopaul, and sat down to quench their thirst; we perceived that they had treasure with them, and immediately selected as stranglers, Jychund, Buduloo, Moloo, Gurhoo, Bukut, Musalmun, and Buduma and another: after quenching their thirst they went on, and we got up, and followed. On the bank of a *nalah*, one *coss* and half from the tank, they were killed, and their bodies buried in the *nalah*: while we were strangling them, another traveller came up, and having seen what we were doing, we put him to death also, and buried his body with the rest. We took on the treasure to a *bowllee*, or small tank, about two *coss* and half this side of Bhopaul, and found it amount to two thousand Rupees in money, and, on a division, each man got twenty Rupees. We remained at this place till about midnight, when we proceeded to a village three *coss* on the other side of Bhopaul, on the road to Sehore, from which we sent home some men with money to our families. We went on through Sehore, to a village on the other side of Sehore, where we met Aman subahdar, the cousin of Feringeeâ approver, at the head of forty Thugs. I and Khimolee joined his gang, but Bukut and Buduloo left us, and took the road to Indore; Aman and I took that through Chitore. At Nath Dewara, in the country of the Raj Rana of Oudeepore, we presented our offerings to the image of the god Nath, according to our means, and then set out on our return to Chitore: at the first stage we met Bigolee with twenty-five Thugs, and encamped together. Five merchants of the *bhart* or bard caste, came up with two mares and two ponies, on their way from Nath Dewara; Aman subahdar asked them to sell the mares. They agreed, and seven hundred Rupees were settled as the price; he gave them his gold ring as a *beeana*, or advance, and desired them to go on with him to Chitore, where they should be paid.

They went on with us the next day to a village five *coss* further, or about ten *coss* from Nath Dewara, where we halted together in a grove. We heard from the villagers, that an elephant, belonging to Major Todd, on its way from Kotah, had died at this place, and just been buried. Here, at night, we strangled these five horse-dealers, and threw their bodies into a well: the stranglers were Khimolee, Bukhta, Bureear, Gunesh, and another. We got from them only five Rupees in money, and the mares and ponies. Amun subahdar directed Sarawun, Gunesh, and some others to take the horses by the road through Onsur to Jawud, while he and the rest should go by Chitore. They did so and we proceeded to Chitore, where we found some *thakurs* of Kotah on their way to Nath Dewara, with about three hundred followers, and seeing us in the grove they reported to the police establishments; of the Rana at that place, that we were Thugs. We were soon surrounded by soldiers, and all were seized, except myself, Khimolee, Bukhta, the son of Khandee, Dhun Sing, and six others, and taken to the *thana-dar* of Chitore. We went to Jawud, and I joined Sarawun, Gunesh, and the others who had taken the horses, and came on with them to Mow, in Nursingghur, and thence to Dabur, where we fell in with Kohmanee, Himmut, Alee Bahader, Gholab Khan, and six other Thugs; we formed now a gang of twenty-four, and came on to a village about four *coss* from Dabur, where we met two travellers on their way from Jamud to Kotah. Setting out with them before day-light, we killed them about a *coss* from the village, and concealed their bodies among the bushes, but did not bury them. We got from them ten pieces of Guzerat mushrooms, and five Rupees in money: Khimolee and Gunesh were the stranglers.

We now came to Mow Sitareea, where Kohmanie, Himmut, and others lived. Instead of inviting us to their houses they took us to the bazar; and Kohman, annoyed that we would not give them a share of our booty, went to Mahtab Sing, who was there on the part of the rajah Cheyn Sing, and told him that we were Thugs, and he might seize us, and take the mares. He sent some people to take us, and one-half of our gang were seized and taken to him. He demanded from us a fine of five hundred Rupees, promising to release us should we pay; we pretended not to have the means, but at last consented to give a mare and other things to the value of the five hundred Rupees. On setting out for Nursingghur, Mahtab told us that we might sell the mares to advantage to the rajah; and Gunesh then took out a gold necklace of value, which he had hitherto concealed, and gave it in exchange for the mare, which we brought on with the other to the rajah, who examined and tried the paces of both. He then negotiated for the price, which was settled at five hundred Rupees for the two; but Kalee Khan, a Thug of Mow, came up, and told us that, as we had given five hundred Rupees to Mahtab Sing, we might afford to give him also ten or twenty, and threatened to denounce us if we did not; Gunesh defied him, and he went and told Rawut Ram, the *Bohra*, who called me and Gunesh, and said, we must give him one of the mares as a present, and the rajah the other, if we wished to escape from Nursing-

ghur. I got in a rage, and said, that if I gave a mare to any one, it should be to Major Henley, the Governor General's Agent at Bhopaul; this expression was overheard by a *hurcarra* of the *moonshee*, or news writer, who was at Nursingghur on the part of the Agent, and he mentioned it to the *moonshee*, who wrote to Major Henley, and he sent some troopers, who took us from Nursingghur to Sehore, where he resided. We took the mares with us, and Major Henley asked Gunesh, whom he had before had in jail and released, what business he had on the roads in that quarter again? Gunesh told him that he had now left off his old trade of murder, and having turned horse-dealer was taking mares for sale.

After we had been a fortnight under examination, I became one day so exasperated with Komaneea, for what he had done at Mow, that I told Major Henley we were really Thugs, and that we had murdered the five men to whom the mares belonged, and I could disclose to him all the circumstances. I did so, and the friends of the murdered men came, recognized the mares, and took them away.

He was much pleased with me, and sent me to seize all the Thugs that I knew; I went with a party for the purpose, and caused the seizure of forty Thugs from Mow, Seronje, Agur, Burwa Khar, and other places, and Major Henley gave me ten Rupees a month, and released Gunesh and the others, who had been seized with me. I remained with him four or five years till he died; and I continued to receive five Rupees a month from his successor, Mr. Maddock, who made me over to Captain Sleeman, on whom I have been ever since in attendance at Jubbulpore or Saugor.

(Signed) W. H. SLEEMAN, *Principal Asst. to the Agt.
of the Governor General.*

Saugor and the Nerbuddah Territories, 14th June, 1832.

[As the following letter has been already referred to, and as connected with the preceding pages, it will form a complete account of the character and habits of the Thugs, we have thought it worth while to reprint it; particularly as at this moment much of the public attention is directed to the subject.]—*Ed.*

To the Editor of the Calcutta Literary Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I was yesterday present at the execution of eleven Thugs, or stranglers, who had been seized some where in the neighbourhood of Bhilsa, convicted of the murder of about thirty-five travellers, (whose bodies were disinterred as evidence against them, at the different places along the lines of road between Bhopaul and Saugor, where they had been strangled and buried,) and sentenced to death by the Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Smith. A new drop had been constructed, of cut free stone, for the purpose of receiving the whole at once, and consisted of three pillars about sixteen feet from each other, and twelve feet high, with two beams across them, at the top, and two planks as platforms, supported upon steps, projecting a foot and a half

from each pillar, to about five feet from the ground. The eleven nooses, suspended at equal distances from the beam, reached down about three feet, so as to give a fall of about two feet ; and in order to shorten the duration of suffering, they were made small, and formed partly of thongs, to ensure strength. A guard of regular Sipahcees was drawn up on one side, and another of the Nujceeb Corps on the opposite, to prevent the crowd of indignant spectators, who had assembled from the town of Jubbulpore and its neighbourhood, to see the execution of the common enemies of mankind, from rushing in upon them, and to prevent the prisoners of the jail, who were all drawn out to witness the execution, from taking advantage of the crowd to attempt an escape.

As the sun rose, the eleven men were brought out from the jail, decorated with chaplets of flowers, and marched up to the front of the drop, where they arranged themselves in line, each seeming to select the noose or situation that pleased him best, with infinitely more self-possession than men generally select their positions in a dance, or at a dinner table. When arranged, each opposite the noose that pleased him, they lifted up their hands, and shouted " Bindachul Ke Jae ! Bhowanee Ke Jae ! " " Glory to Bindachul ! Bhowanee's glory ! " every one making use of precisely the same invocation, though four were Mahommedans, one a Brahmun, and the rest Rajpoots and other castes of Hindoos. They all ascended the steps, and took their position upon the platform as they had chosen them from below ; and taking the noose in both hands, made the same invocation to Bhowanee, after which they placed them over their heads, and adjusted them to their necks with the same ease and self-possession that they had first selected them ; and some of the younger ones were actually laughing, during this operation, at some observations that were made upon the crowd around them. The *nazir* of the court, who superintended the execution, being requested to see that their turbands did not drop under the nooses, they threw them all off upon the ground ; and being directed to have their hands tied to their sides, that they might not, in their agonies, seize the rope, and thereby prolong their sufferings, one of the youngest, a Mahommedun, impatient of the delay, stooped down so as to tighten the rope, either to prevent it from breaking with the jerk, or with a view to prevent pain from it, and stepped deliberately, one leg after the other, over the platform, and hung himself, precisely as one would step over a rock to take a swim in the sea. This young Musulman was known to have assisted in strangling a party of six travellers at Omurpatun, in the Rewah Rajah's territories, one hundred miles east of Jubbulpore, in December last ; and when closely pursued upon that road, to have gone off, joined another gang, and in less than a month after to have aided in the strangling of about thirty more in Seindheea's and the Bhopaul territories, above two hundred miles west of Jubbulpore, such is the rapidity with which these murderers change the scene of their operations, when conscious of keen pursuit. He was, however, taken at Bhilsa, the scene of his last murders, by the very man whom he found upon his *trial* at Omurpatun, three hundred miles distant.

The platforms were now drawn out from under them, and six, besides the young Musulman, who had hung himself, remained swinging; but, owing to some rain that had fallen during the night, and wet the thongs, four of the ropes gave away with the jerk, and the men came to the ground. Spare ropes, thicker and stronger, were at hand, and they were soon again swinging by the side of their companions; and among the people of all religions and all colours that were present, not one, I believe, felt the smallest emotion of pity for their prolonged agonies, in such utter abhorrence are they held by all classes of society. On being asked whether they had any wish to express to the magistrate, they prayed that, for every man hung, *five convicts might be released from jail*; and that they might have a little money to be distributed in charity. Their invocation of Bhowanee at the drop, was a confession of their guilt, for no one in such a situation invokes Bhowanee but a Thug, and he invokes no other deity in any situation, whatever may be his religion or sect. She is their tutelary goddess, and is worshipped under her four names Davey, Kalee, Doorga, and Bhowanee, and her temple at Bindachul, a few miles west of Mirzapore, on the Ganges, is constantly filled with murderers from every quarter of India, between the rivers Nurbudda, Ganges, and Indus, who go there to offer up, in person, the share of the booty they acquire from the victims strangled in their annual excursions. This accounts for the invocation "*Jao Bindachul!*" made use of by these men on approaching and ascending the drop. These pilgrimages to her temple are made generally in the latter end of the rainy season; and while on the road from their homes to the temple, nothing can ever tempt them to commit a robbery. They are not, however, so scrupulous on their way back, though they must be well assured that a traveller has a good deal of property upon his person before they will strangle him. The priests of this temple know perfectly well the source from which they derive their offerings, and the motive from which they are made; and may possibly console themselves with the conclusion, that if they do not condescend to take them, the priests of other temples will; but it is more probable that no "compunctious visitings" ever drive them to the necessity of seeking consolation from any thing. They suggest expeditions, and promise the murderers, in the name of their mistress, impunity and wealth provided a due share be offered up to her shrine, and none of the rites and ceremonies demanded from her votaries be neglected. If they die by the sword in the execution of these murderous duties, thus by her assigned or sanctioned, she promises them paradise in all its most exquisite delights; but if they are taken and executed, as in the present case, it must arise from her displeasure, incurred by some neglect of the duties they owe to her; and they must, as disturbed spirits, inhabit mid air till her wrath be appeased. They attribute their ill success in the present, and other late instances, in part to the neglect of certain religious ceremonies and processions, which formerly used to be performed in bodies of two and three hundred, and with great pomp and splendour; but which cannot be so now without attracting the notice of the British authorities scattered over different parts of the country. They

must make their pilgrimages to the temple of their *Diana* in small parties, and without pomp or noise ; and that is not always pleasing to her.

To pull down her temple at Bindachul, and hang her priests, would, no doubt, be the wish of every honest Christian ; but it would answer no useful purpose ; others would soon be found to receive their offerings, and to answer the same purposes ; and probably the attention drawn to the temple by this communication, will be sufficient of itself to deprive the priests of the offerings which they have been accustomed to receive from Thugs.

After they have propitiated the goddess, by offering up a share of the booty of the preceding year, and received the priest's suggestions on the subject, they prepare for the following year's expeditions. The different members who are to form the gang, assemble at the village of the leader, on a certain day, and after determining the scene of operations, they proceed to consecrate their *kodalee*, or small pickaxe, which they use to dig the graves of their victims, and which they consider as their *standard*. They believe that no spirit can ever rise to trouble their repose from a grave dug by this instrument, provided it be duly consecrated ; and they are fearfully scrupulous in the observance of every ceremony enjoined in the consecration, and never allow the earth to be turned with any other instrument. It is a neatly made pickaxe, of about four or five pounds weight, six or eight inches long, and with one point. They sacrifice a goat, and offer it up with a cocoa-nut to Bhownanee. They then make a mixture of sandal and other scented woods, spirits, sugar, flour, and butter, and boil it in a cauldron. The *kod-lee* having been carefully washed, is put upon a spot cleared away for the purpose, and plastered with cow dung, and the mixture is poured over it with certain prayers and ceremonies. It is now wiped and folded in a clean white cloth by the presiding priest ; and the whole gang proceed some distance from the village upon the road they intend to take, and stand till they hear a partridge call, the priest having in his mind some one of the gang as the bearer of the sacred deposit. If the partridge calls on the right, he places it in the hands of that individual, and in a solemn manner impresses upon him the responsibility of the charge. If a partridge calls on the left or no one calls at all till the sun is high, they all return and wait till the next morning when they proceed to another spot, and the priest fixes his mind upon some other individual, and so every morning till the deity has signified his approbation of the choice, by the calling of the partridge on the right.

If the *kod-lee* should fall to the ground at any time, the gang consider it as an evil omen, leave that part of the country without delay, and elect another standard bearer—if no accident happen, the man first elected bears it the whole season, but a new election must take place for the next. The man who bears carries it in his waist-band, but never sleeps with it on his person, nor lets any man see where he conceals it during the night, or while he takes his rest. All oaths

of the members of the gang are administered upon this instrument, folded in a clean white cloth, and placed on ground cleared away, and plastered with cow dung ; and I have heard the oldest of them declare, that they believe any man who should make a false oath upon it would be immediately punished by some fatal disease. If any man among them is suspected of treachery, they make him swear in this manner ; and they record strange instances of disease and death that have followed, and may probably have been produced occasionally by the terrors of the moment acting upon a system predisposed to them.

The standard bearer, immediately after his election, proceeds across the first running stream in the direction of the country to which the gang intends to proceed, accompanied by only one witness, to wait for a favorable omen. When they come to the Nurbudda, Jemna, or any other river of this class, the whole gang must accompany him. A deer on the right of the road is a good omen, especially if single, according to the verse,

“ *Leela Mirga daena—Suda daena Tas.*
Kishunrut hark doo, bhule kure Bhugwan ”

If a wolf is seen to cross the road, either before or behind them, they must return and take another road. If they hear a jackall call during the day, or a partridge during the night, they leave that part of the country forthwith. An old man once told me, in proof of the faith to be placed in these signs, that he was, in his youth, one of a gang of fifty that were sleeping under some date trees, between Indore and Ojeya, when a partridge was heard to call out of one of them about two in the morning. They got up in great alarm, moved off instantly, but about day-light met a party of horse going from Ojeya to Indore. Some dispute took place between them, and they were taken back to Indore. They had murdered the *gooroo*, or chief priest, of the Holcar family, and his followers and their leader, taking a liking to a parrot of his, had brought it with him. On arriving at Indore the parrot began to talk, and was almost immediately recognized by one of Holcar's family as the parrot of the *gooroo*, who had gone off for Ojeya some days before. One of the youngest of them was immediately tied up and flogged, and after a couple of dozens, he confessed the robbery and murder—the bodies were taken up and recognized, and five and forty of them blown off at once from the mouths of cannon. He was one of the five who were pardoned, on account of their youth, and taken into service.

The handle of the *kodalee* is made and put on when it is required, and thrown away the moment the work is done, so that it forms no essential part of the consecrated instrument.

The investiture of the *romal* is the next religious ceremony performed. No man can strangle till he has been regularly invested by the priest with the *romal*, or cloth with which it is performed. Cords and nooses are no longer used—a common handkerchief or waistband is all that men, north of the Nurbudda, will now use, though it is said that in some parts of the Peninsula, the cord and noose are still in use, owing to their less liability to be searched, and consequently less ne-

cessity for precautions. After a man has passed through the different grades, and shown that he has sufficient of dexterity, and of what we may call nerve or resolution, and they call "hard breastedness," to strangle a victim himself, the priest, before all the gang assembled on a certain day, before they set out on their annual expeditions, presents him with the *romal*, tells him how many of his family have signalized themselves by the use of it; how much his friends expect from his courage and conduct; and implores the goddess to vouchsafe her support to his laudable ambition and endeavours to distinguish himself in her service. The investiture with the *romal* is *knighthood* to these monsters; it is the highest object of their ambition; not only because the man who strangles, has so much a head over and above the share which falls to him in the division of the spoil, but because it implies the recognition, by his comrades, of the qualities of courage, strength, and dexterity which all are anxious to be famed for. The ceremony costs the candidate about forty Rupees, and is performed by the *goroo*, or high priest of the gang, who is commonly an old Thug, no matter whether Musulman or Hindoo, who has retired from service, and lives upon the contributions of his descendants or disciples, who look up to him with great reverence for advice and instruction, and refer to his decision all cases of doubt and dispute among themselves.

Many attain this degree of *knighthood* before the age of twenty, having been taken out by their masters or parents when young, and early accustomed to assist, by holding the hands of the victim, while the *knights of the romal* (Blurtotes) strangle them; and a man must show good evidence of the "*kura chatee*," or hard breast, before he is admitted even to this office; some men never attain to this honor, particularly those who have adopted the profession late in life, and remain all their lives as decoys, watchmen, grave-diggers, and removers of bodies. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to impress Thugs with a belief that the souls of the victims attain paradise, as in the case of other human victims offered up in sacrifice to this goddess, with the prescribed forms, and become the tutelar saints of those who strangle them. This, however, is somewhat at variance with their notion, that the spirits of those who have been buried with the *consecrated pickaxe* can never rise from their graves; but it reminds one of an opinion that prevails among the people in the wild and mountainous parts of India, that the spirit of a man destroyed by a tiger sometimes rides upon his head, and guides him from his pursuers.

The person invested with the *romal* has long used it in play before the practised eye of his *goroo*, and has been long accustomed to see others use it in earnest; but it is still thought necessary to select for him easy victims at first; and they do not employ him indiscriminately like the others, till he has shown his powers in the death of two or three travellers of feeble form or timid bearing. The maxim that "*dead men tell no tales*" is repeated, and invariably acted upon by these people, and they never rob a man till they have murdered him. This rule they find eminently useful, under a system that habitually throws every im-

pediment in the way of conviction, and among a people educated under the operation of that sanguinary code of criminal law, which made every prisoner on his trial, whatever the character of his crime, an object of deep sympathy, by attaching the punishment of death to many hundred offences, of a character so trivial, that they involved hardly any degree of moral turpitude, and militated but little against the general happiness or welfare of society ; and under the sanction of religious rites and promises, this pest is spreading throughout our dominions, and becoming, in my opinion, an evil of greater magnitude than that of the Pindaree system. It is an organized system of religious and civil polity, to receive converts from all religions and sects, and to urge them to the murder of their fellow creatures, under the assurance of high rewards in this world and the next ; and sad experience teaches us how prone mankind have been in all ages and nations, to prey upon the lives and properties of each other, under such assurances, or under any sanction of law, human or divine, which they deem sufficient. Under a sentence of law, the executioner, for a few shillings, takes the lives of the fairest and most amiable of their species. Under a declaration of war, nations and families that have been living together in the strictest terms of amity, are instantly prepared to destroy each other, without the slightest feeling of compunction. When the Pope authorized the murder of the unhappy Americans by the Spaniards, they were sacrificed to Christ and the Apostles with more sanguinary avidity of Bhowanee ; and when Henry the Lion of Germany, the brother-in-law of Richard Cœur de Lion of Europe, was put in the bar of the empire, his friends and neighbours rushed in upon his dominions with the awakened avidity of savages, and put to the sword almost every being that they could not sell at the hammer, not excepting the nuns of the convents. The page of history abounds with instances illustrative of the evil propensities of our nature under circumstances that relieve us from the necessity of respecting the lives, feelings, and possessions of our fellow creatures, even among the most polished nations of the earth ; and it is the duty of every government to prevent any individual, or class of individuals, in society from indulging these vicious propensities to the injury of all others. If these people are led by the priests of Dorga to expect great rewards in this world and the next, we must oppose to its progress a greater dread of immediate punishment ; and if our present establishment are not sufficient or suitable for the purpose, we should employ others that are, till the evil be removed ; for it is the imperious duty of the Supreme Government of this country to put an end, in some way or other, to this dreadful system of murder, by which thousands of human beings are now annually sacrificed upon every great road throughout India. In the territories of the native chief of Bundulcund, and those of Seindhea and Holcar, a Thug feels just as independent and free as an Englishman in his tavern ; and they will probably begin to feel themselves just as much so in those of Nagpore, now that European superintendency has been withdrawn.

But they are not confined to the territories of these native chiefs—they are becoming numerous in our own; and, as hares are often found to choose their farms in the immediate vicinity of their kennels, so may these men be found often most securely and comfortably established in the very seats of our principal judicial establishments; and of late years they are known to have formed some settlements to the east of the Ganges, in parts that they formerly used merely to visit in the course of their annual excursions.

I should mention, that the cow being a form of Doorgha or Bhowanee, the Mahommudens must forego the use of *beef* the moment they enlist themselves under her banners; and, though they may read their Koran, they are not suffered to invoke the name of Mahommud. The Koran is still their civil code, and they are governed by its laws in all matters of inheritance, marriage, &c. &c. &c.

Your obedient Servant.

H.

STANZAS FROM THE GERMAN.

Whene'er at daylight's parting gleam,
A smiling form salutes my love,
And loiters near the murmuring stream,
Or glides beneath the conscious grove;
Oh! then thy lover's spirit see,
That comes to whisper peace to thee.

And when beneath the moon's pale ray,
Thou musing turn'st a thought on me,
The while through pines the breezes play,
And whisper dying melody;
When tender bodings prompt the sigh,
Thy lover's spirit hovers nigh.

When o'er thy mind soft musings steal,
And pleasures past are fondly scanned,
Should'st thou a gentle pressure feel,
Like Zephyr's kiss, o'er lip and hand;—
In truth, unchanging and sincere,
Know that thy lover's shade is near.

And if at midnight's solemn tide,
Half-waking thou should'st seem to hear,
Like Æolus' harp, thy couch beside,
"For ever thine," breathe o'er thine ear;
Then slumber, sweet, my spirit's nigh,
Whispering soft peace in many a sigh.

THE SCRIVENER'S DAUGHTER.

I have always felt a pleasure in wandering amid the lonely aisles of antiquated buildings, which seem so secluded and shut out from the busy hum and noise of life. In the dim light afforded by the high, narrow-cloistered casements of St. Patrick's, often have I slowly sauntered up and down the aisles, stopping at times, to read some frail memorial of the dead; and yet 'tis strange, that with all its attributes for inspiring the sensations of piety and devotion, St. Patrick's should be a place more sought, as a fashionable resort, than the altar, at which the fealty of man's heart should be offered up to his Maker.

In Saint Patrick's, of the olden day, were wont to be performed the splendid pageantry of the Catholic religion; there many a lovely votary has told her rosary, in the darker ages, when the good burghers of Dublin knew little of the refinements of modern times; when the chivalrous Normans, and the less civilized Norman Saxons, bent the knee at the shrine of St. Patrick's. Ages have past since that period, and Dublin now is as little romantic as the most sombre mercantile town in England.

The age of romance must have had many advantages over that of the present; there was less of the duplicity of modern refinement, and although the manners of the period may have exhibited a coarser exterior, yet if the principle of action was investigated, it is probable they sprung from more pure motives than the morals of the present day.

With such feelings I have sauntered through the deserted aisles of St. Patrick's nunnery, lingering o'er a dim array of bearded knights and monkish cowles; yet, in the more peaceful ages, almost unknown, the venerable edifice moulder'd away in the dust, and comparative neglect of years.

One dark winter's evening, I had been listening to the pealing organ, the voice of the choristers rose, in one sweet flood of music, to the fretted roof, whilst the banners of the knights, waved by the chill breeze, flapped over the empty stalls of their proud owners; the lamps burned but dimly, so that as the eye ran down the long vista of the aisle, the extremity was wrapped in deep gloom. My mind wandered back to the days of old. How long this reverie lasted, I cannot remember; but I was disturbed, by hearing a soft sigh breathed near me—I turned. By my side stood a female, wrapped up in a coarse, dark cloak, a straw bonnet, and veil; the latter was partly cast aside, so that I had a view of the countenance of the wearer. What a countenance! I still remember the soft madonnalike expression, the blue eye, the light hair, the pale, but exquisitely turned features, the graceful and commanding figure; but the dress was homely, and coarse. She had a small prayer book in her hand, and the hand that held it, white as marble, wore a ring; 'twas a single bright, sparkling

diamond, of exceeding beauty! This piqued my curiosity, as a gem of its apparent value seemed little fitted for a person of the class which her dress denoted. Again I looked at her; yes, thought I, she must be above the rank she assumes; and the ardour of my gaze having attracted her attention, I saw her color, and her eyes instantly fell on the ground. I was made conscious of my rudeness, and moved to a distance. This attention was apparently repaid; for I caught her blue eye, as it momentarily rested on my countenance. I know not how, but it seemed as if some secret intelligence had sprung up between us,—for involuntarily, I found myself a second time by her side; yet we did not speak. The service concluded, she was one of the first who pressed forward to the door,—and despite of my anxiety, I lost, for a moment, her figure; still I determined to follow, and with the enthusiasm of youth, I redoubled my speed, which at length enabled me to catch a glimpse of her, as she flitted through the dusky street.

The moon had risen amid a mass of thin, blue clouds, and seemed wading through the watery atmosphere, whilst a cold, sharp wind whistled and moaned through the deserted looking streets.

It was a small, mean looking house, in the 'Close of St. Patrick's,' that she entered. On the rugged pavement outside, I stopt; I felt that I had no right to intrude, and it was with a sigh that I departed.

Some weeks passed, during which I saw nothing more of her, who had become so suddenly an object of interest. I now began to experience an increasing anxiety once more to behold that form, which was ever in my waking and dreaming thoughts. Were the dearest feelings of my bosom to be checked in their growth? No, no; I knew that I loved,—and when that feeling exists in the bosom of the enthusiast, it is a light that dies not; it becomes a part, a portion of our very being. Yes, it is a dream of Heaven, our young, our early love! How often, amid the storms and trials of this dark world, its memory comes like a beam from the west!

Once more I determined to visit the Cathedral; I may see her, I thought, and yet dare I address her? There was something so pensive, so retiringly modest, in her deportment, that as I entered the gloomy pile, I trembled like a child; but love, true love! is always diffident,—we did meet! Amid the heavenly music of the choir, I caught the light of her beautiful eyes, and the poor student of Trinity College was apparently recognized. Could she have come there with the hopes of seeing me? But I reflected why? what attention had I ever an opportunity of paying her? Rudeness alone had brought me to her notice—rudeness, however, that had its excuse.

I was conscious too, of the exceeding plainness of my person; indeed, so forbidding was my aspect, that it deterred many from meeting the advances I made to their acquaintance; for appearances go a great way with most, in their estimation of character; and from this circumstance I became silent and reserved; but still deeply imaginative in my disposition, I was capable of strong and impassioned feel-

ings. From my youth I had been a prey to morbid sensibility, anxious to propitiate the good opinion of all,—but so easily rebuffed, that the attempt to conciliate generally caused a different feeling. I have said we met; again her eyes were raised to mine, and I felt the blood rush to my brow, and my whole frame tremble violently; her glance momentarily rested on my countenance, and that glance was kind. The service soon concluded, but on this occasion she was lost amid the crowd, and I retired dull and disappointed, to my lonely rooms in college.

I now became sullen and desponding; my usual recreations lost their power of pleasing, and often, as in my white surplus, in the dim grey of evening, I stole, like a sheeted ghost, to the cold and cheerless chapel, for the evening service, I have cursed the fate that separated me from the object of my heart's idolatry! There is something in first love, beyond any other passion;—it is all engrossing; I felt that I could never be happy, and yet there was a melancholy pleasure in my grief; a thousand objects for reflection, who might she really be? did she return my love? or was she to be won? But,—and I trembled at the idea, perhaps she loves another; some one in her own sphere of life; or, might she not be married?

There was one who seemed to take an interest in me; it was E——. He was talented and brave, but depraved,—an accomplished villain; one of those fascinating scoundrels one sometimes meets in life; however, of him more hereafter.

One evening I was sitting alone, occupied in my usual gloomy studies. I had that day received a letter from my father, stating his having been totally ruined by a law suit, and that on my own exertions, for the future, I should have to depend. I was brooding over this reverse of fortune, when E—— entered;—there was a cheerful smile on his countenance, and as he seated himself, I could not help sighing at the happy contrast he afforded to me. E——, who perceived my abstraction, exclaimed, "Why, Reginald, you have become a regular misanthrope of late—what has happened, that is so very disheartening?" "A hopeless love," I candidly replied, "and my father is irretrievably ruined!" "I have heard of the latter circumstance," replied E——, thoughtfully, "but who could have gained your wayward affections? she must be a paragon—a perfect phoenix?" "I have never spoken to her," I replied. "Then you must be mad," was the rejoinder, "what! fall in love at first sight," and he smiled contemptuously, "but man, this is perfect folly—come with me to S——, in Cockspur-street. Morley and some others will be there; politics in plenty, and a few loyal toasts, to give zest to the evening." "You know I never join political clubs?" "I am aware of the circumstance; but it is time you should, a man of your abilities, ought to make yourself known."

I was persuaded, and ere-long, found myself in the well known resort of the infatuated patriots of 98. Wine, in fearful quantities, mingled with curses on the government, proved the order of the night; I, however, did not drink, and, as the sequel will prove, 'twas as

well I did not. Near midnight, two of our party, who were noted duellists, quarrelled; we were at the moment descending the stairs; swords were drawn, and on the pavements of the street the conflict took place. The patrol of the night unfortunately happened to be passing, whilst one of the combatants fell mortally wounded! and flight became the word. I was always fleet of foot, and soon outstripped my pursuers, with the exception of two, who still kept up at a short distance. I know not from what impulse I made towards the 'Close of Saint Patrick's'; it is probable, that that place being generally uppermost in my thoughts, appeared, from its intricacy and obscurity, the surest refuge. I turned the corner before my pursuers, and entered the house of the beautiful unknown, and up the first flight of steps, ere they had gained the street; how I felt the awkward situation I was placed in!

It were an endless task to relate the thousand trifling incidents, that led to my almost daily intercourse with the Scrivener and his daughter. I made no secret of my fallen fortunes—no! I rather gloried in the circumstance, as I might now have less scruples in seeking the hand of Agatha.

How faithful memory still can point to their miserable dwelling, in that dark, dismal Close—the scarcely furnished apartment that composed their sitting room; but Agatha was there, and earth possessed no dearer charm for me.

From being a young student, who once had had command of private resources, I was obliged to become a teacher, and miserable was the pittance I earned.

There was something in the peculiar character of Agatha, that raised her far above many of her sex—it was a loftiness of disposition, that seemed to soar above the weaker prejudices of her own sex; not that bold and masculine deportment, that generally distinguishes those who are famed for mental qualifications. Often of a summer's evening, we have sauntered together, by the green and lonely banks of the Anna-Liffey. Alas! those were happy moments—'Green spots in the waste of memory!'

The winter soon came round, whilst the health of Agatha's father, which had of late seemed to be rapidly sinking, became totally destroyed; he could no longer toil for hours, over the dry forms of technical law; and the few articles of comfort they possessed, gradually disappeared. My heart bled for them! 'Twas sad to see the care-worn countenance of the daughter; how often, hour after hour, she sat and watched by the couch of her dying father, 'til her figure became worn to a skeleton.

Once, 'twas near midnight, and all the money I had possessed on earth, I had been obliged to give that day to an inexorable creditor, when Agatha, pale and haggard, came from the chamber of her sick father, and touched me gently on the shoulder, for I was busily copying out a deed for the Scrivener, which was to be ready for the next

day, "Reginald," she exclaimed, "my poor father is dying, and has asked for wine, and—and there is none here! we have spent our last shilling, and are utterly destitute—What can I do?"

What would I not have given to have had a little of that money which I had lavished on the frivolities of youth! A few tears had trickled down her pale cheeks, and by the convulsive motion of the under lip, I could guess the hysteric passions working within. There was no fire in the room, and a solitary light dimly lit the miserable apartment, whilst the table at which I sat, was covered with papers and parchments.

"Alas!" I replied, "I am equally destitute, nor do I know, Agatha, how to obtain a shilling."

She turned away in silence! whilst my head sunk despondingly on my breast, and for a few moments a deep silence ensued.

"Reginald," once more broke forth the silvery tones of the Scrivener's daughter, "though it break my heart, the sacrifice must be made, this ring! and she drew the beautiful gem from her tapering finger—this must go—will you sell it? and yet—and yet!" and taking one of my hands in hers, she exclaimed, "it must be done,—the wish of a dying father ought, and must be complied with—aye! though the daughter's heart be broken!" "Tell me," interrupted I, "why does that ring seem so precious in your eyes? or why Agatha, has it alone escaped the general sale?" "Ask me not—ask me not!" she interrupted wildly, "God knows my brain is nearly turned in my struggles to part with it!" "It surely cannot be its mere intrinsic value?" "Oh, no, no, no!" and she laid her hand on my arm, "the sacrifice must be made—do not ask me the history of that ring; oh, that *he* may not hear of it!" and she clasped her thin hands together, and then pressed them wildly to her forehead, whilst her teeth set, and her eyes became fixed, wild, and stern! I started from my chair, exclaiming, "good heavens, Agatha! what means this?" "It is here! here," she replied, as she prest her hand convulsively against her heart, "by day! by night! I have struggled against this weakness." "But why this mystery?" I inquired, "I have never seen you thus excited." "No, no, no!" she replied, and then placing a hand on my shoulder, exclaimed, whilst her eyes glistened with unusual brightness, "but others have—aye, weeping and silent, melancholy and mad despair." "But the ring?" I interrupted. "Has ere this endangered my life—oh, I could tell you a tale!" I began to imagine, that distress had touched her intellects, as I calmly said, "you had better take some rest, Agatha, the trials which of late you have undergone, have too much pressed on your mind; I will see what E—— can do for me,—will you try and gain some rest?" "You think me mad," she replied, "judge for yourself," and whilst a deep crimson flushed over her usually wan face, she bared her right bosom. "Look here! do you see that deep scar? aye, start! and know that a father dealt the blow!" "Aye, but the tale is too horrible—can you?—will you serve me?" "With my life, I will." "I shall see E——, perhaps he may be inclined to serve me." "Then

in Heaven's name go," she interrupted. "Do you keep this ring," and she handed it to me, "it will be safe in your hands," and she leant forward, 'til her lip almost touched my ear, "for a desperate father has sworn to obtain it or my life. The waters of the ocean shall possess it—the poorest beggar that lives by the hands of charity—the grave—any—all! before him! and God of heaven, my own father!" I stood rooted to the spot, all appeared a dream—the mild, the gentle, the victim of such apparent delirium, and that mysterious ring!

I sought the house of E——, he was at home, and whether it arose from my late watchings or the harrowing scenes I had lately undergone, I know not, for on my entering his apartment, E——, starting from his chair, exclaimed, "Why, how the deuce! have you been ill?" "Yes," I replied, as I sank exhausted into a chair, "and I have come to ask a favour." "Anything that I can do for you, I will;" he replied, "but here, take a glass of wine," and he poured out one for me.

Oh! when I saw that wine, and knew what the want of a little had caused that evening; when I remembered the misery of her who was dearer to me than life, I could as soon have swallowed poison. I soon made my wishes known to E——, he immediately complied; and as I rose to depart, exclaimed, "Come to me to-morrow, Reginald, a nobleman, an acquaintance of mine, has expressed a wish to obtain a tutor for his son; I have mentioned your name, and from what he has heard of your qualifications, you are sure of the situation; he goes abroad in a week, and will give a liberal salary. The son is of a very melancholy temperament, but you will agree well in that particular; and how goes on your love affair?" "E——, do not ask me on that head; I told you before, I am doubtful if I shall ever gain her affections or not." "Well, well, Reginald, as you like; you are a strange fellow; I fear you are too sensitive for any woman ever to trust her affections to."

I almost flew to the miserable dwelling of the dying Scrivener. Over his couch I beheld the form of Agatha, as she pressed her hands against his throbbing temples—I could overhear him exclaim, in a peevish tone, "I tell thee girl, I must have it, what need you care for him! you know you cannot marry him." "Oh, do not—do not speak thus, father!" replied the daughter, in heart-piercing tones, "you know you have been the cause of the ruin of my affections—God knows, I do not wish to render your dying hours more miserable than they are." "Aye, aye," muttered the old Scrivener, "I am a forger, I know it, and the hangman's noose should have twisted thy father's neck, child—aye, hung him, and choaked him like a dog! I am a miserable old wretch!" and here a violent fit of coughing prevented his further utterance. I could see the daughter sink exhausted in a chair, watching the changes in the features of the dying Scrivener. It was a scene for a painter: a miserable room, with nothing but two chairs, a truckle bed, without curtains, and a table, covered with physic viols and empty bottles, the whole dim lit by a farthing rush-light, whilst on the roofless bed lay extended, the dwarfish figure of the dying Scrivener; his grisly beard and tangled grey locks, contrasted with the sallow and earthly look of

the grave; the froth of the mouth and the slow rolling of the expiring eye; the convulsive grasping of the bed clothes, by the lean, horny fingers! The daughter in deep mourning of coarse serge, with her hair parted over her broad, noble looking forehead, and unbound, falling over her back; her eyes, as she bent forward towards the pillow, looking as if the soul went with them; one hand placed upon the bed, the other hanging listlessly by her side, whilst the fall of the shoulder, and the graceful turn of the head, by the three quarter view exposed to my glance, formed a picture I have never forgotten. In a few minutes the Scrivener expired.

The morning came, and still found the Scrivener's daughter seated by the form of her dead father. Through the aid of E——, I was enabled to provide for the funeral, and the following morning, by the dim grey light of dawn, his remains were conveyed to an obscure church yard. I hastened back to Agatha; she was alone, and in tears. "Agatha," I exclaimed, as I took her passive hand in mine, "we shall live and die together—can you love me?"

I shall never forget the countenance of the Scrivener's daughter at this;—if it is possible for deadly paleness to become more so, her features did; they became actually transparent. She was silent. "Agatha, beloved Agatha! I have long loved you almost to madness." Still there was no answer. "Then I am an object of indifference?" "Oh, no, no, no!" she rapidly interrupted, "my gratitude, anything but *my love*!" I felt as if an arrow of ice had gone through my heart; those that have fondly, madly loved, and found their hopes irrevocably destroyed, by the avowal of indifference, may guess my feelings, feelings felt once, but that can only once be endured. I dropped her hand, and I should think it was the blank misery that was depicted in my countenance, that made her exclaim, "Oh Reginald, Reginald! this only was wanting to complete my misery! Why did you ever think of loving such a wretch as me? But I should have told you, my heart was another's!"

I felt stunned—it was the sensation one experiences on receiving a severe fall, accompanied with a degree of sickness, and when we feel we could cry out, but lack the power; a sort of waking night-mare,—judge of my feelings, when I could calmly ask—"And who, Agatha, is *he*?" She seemed startled by my manner. Her father, I can remember, when about to break forth into a paroxysm of rage, was unusually calm before it. Agatha probably feared some explosion of temper on my part, for her lips quivered as she replied, "One, one above me in life, but one that I can never, *never* marry!" "Then thine is a hopeless passion?" "A woman's first, fond, and fatal passion!" was her reply, "seek not to know whom." "And if the passion be fruitless, cannot Agatha learn to love another?" She shook her head mournfully! "Then you have deceived me Agatha," I replied, in a voice of anger, "You must have seen I loved you; why not, in time, have checked my attentions?" "I saw nothing more in them than the offspring of the generous disposition I knew you to be possessed of."

this she timidly uttered. "And what do you purpose doing now?" I inquired, "Your father is dead." "I trust to my God," was the reply "He will not deny shelter to the wretched."

"I know not why, but the disappointment caused such an instant revulsion of feeling, that I hated her now as much as I had loved her; I could not help, in the bitterness of spirit, exclaiming, "you have dreadfully disappointed me—nay, to gratify your own vanity, you lured me on with your sex's art to love you; I tell you Agatha, I *hate* you!" and I could hear my own teeth grind; "For what," I resumed, "have I toiled, hour by hour, for your father? for what have I sat by his couch?—nay, solicited the charity of others, but for a *Scrivener's daughter*." "Reginald, or Mr. Laughton, say what you will of *me*, but spare, spare my wretched father!" and she wept bitterly.

I enjoyed her tears! it was a fiendish delight! Yes, I gloated on her griefs. "Aye, weep," I exclaimed, "weep those crocodile tears, shed from baffled vanity, thou art like thy sex—heartless, hollow, and deceitful!" "God forgive you this day, for insulting the orphan!" was the scarcely uttered exclamation of my sobbing victim.

I think a fiend possessed me; without thought, without pre-meditation, I clasped the shrieking girl in my arms! Her screams brought the people of the house to her immediate assistance, who, on entering, beheld her, pale, panting, and breathless, leaning against the table;—as for me, I must have looked like a baffled fiend.

Striking down those that opposed my flight, I cleared the narrow stairs at a bound; ere half an hour, I was in my rooms in college. How I suffered that day, when I knew that my conduct had irrevocably destroyed any favourable opinion Agatha might have entertained for me! Oh the bitterness of the sensation, when we know, that by an act of madness and folly, we have ruined our heart's hopes; if our hopes are destroyed by the agency of others, there is revenge; but when we become our own self-destroyers, there remains but ourself detestation. By degrees the fever of my passions gradually subsided, and to calm the whirlwind of them walked out into the park; the birds were piping merrily on the thorny branchles, and the hoar frost of night had given way to the partial warmth of a winter sun; it was vivifying, the keen, bracing morning air, as it played on my brows. Numerous groups of students, in their caps and gowns, were sauntering about the walks, whilst others at rackets, and some at foot-ball, wiled the morning away. As for me, I chose a retired walk, and after a little, cast myself on a wooden bench. I cannot conceive why, but an unaccountable inclination to sleep overtook me; from this I was roused by E——. "What, sleeping?" he exclaimed, "Gad you're a lucky fellow; that's more than I can do." How little he knew the state of my feelings. "You must come to Lord M's at 10 o'clock; we are to breakfast, and you can finally arrange your plans for joining the family, who depart for Italy next week."

I did go, and found them agreeable and affable; and it was arranged, that I was to join them that day week.

"Come Reginald, come along; now that you are about to get into easy circumstances, let's have a game at billiards." "Be it so," I replied, "but I cannot stop long." Alas! I was thinking of poor Agatha. We played long, but for trifling stakes; during this, however, we drank deep; I found it relieved the stings of remorse. "Oh," thought I, "shall I not go—shall I not humble myself before that poor deserted girl?—shall I not entreat her, by every prayer—by every argument repentance can suggest, to pardon me?—shall I not become her support—her friend?"

Lured by play, excited by drink, and carried away by the wit and raillery of E——, it was late in the evening when we left off; and I flew to Agatha. In an instant I was in her room; 'twas empty, and on the table lay a letter directed to me; I tore it open, Oh! the contents—"This will reach you, when I shall be far, far from your reach; may God give you reward for the kindness you have once shown to me, and a helpless father—and Oh! may he pardon your after conduct to the orphan."

I went nearly mad, after the perusal; the whole of the week previous to my embarking, was spent in fruitless searches; at length the morning of departure arrived, and I sailed. Bitterly I wept, as I left the land that contained Agatha; and the moonlight had risen o'er the sea ere I sought my dreamless couch.

He, to whom I had become tutor, was a young man of considerable talent; so much so, that I soon became less an instructor than a companion. A neverceasing gloom, however, seemed to weigh upon his spirits; and I could see, that consumption had marked him for her own. In vain I endeavoured to discover the cause. He would always answer, with a melancholy smile, "Seek not, Reginald, to learn that grief which you cannot alleviate—I have suffered much, and at the hands of one from whom it should not have emanated!" After this conversation, I never made any allusion to his melancholy.

The spring and the summer had already past; during this, I received no tidings of Agatha. E—— wrote to me from time to time, but his story was always the same, utter failure. The gloom that hung over my pupil, increased from day to day; and from the solicitude of his father, I could perceive, that he began to entertain fears for his life; for the hectic of consumption had already tinged his cheeks; all the pleasure that he once seemed to take in the perusal of the Classics became extinguished, and I could not avoid gently hinting my fears to his father. "I have dreaded this," was his reply, "There is but one thing that can save him; but then—that sacrifice on my part—I would rather see him in his grave! But I will try what the South of France, and change of scene will do." And accordingly, there we did go.

One evening, it was a soft and lovely one for that time of the year, I was sitting pensively at my open casement, the moonlight gleamed softly o'er the dewy landscape, and nothing could be heard but the

faint echoes of a pipe, which some of the villagers were playing on, when Herbert entered my room; it was seldom he did this, and, I believe, I showed my surprise. "You have not expected me," he replied, "but I have something of consequence to relate;—will you keep my secret?" "Yes," I replied, "so that it is compatible with the enactment of my duty." "Duty!" he replied, with a sneer, "*duty*—yes, I owe much to that word *duty*, for it has made me what you see me." "May I ask what that sacrifice was?" "Obeying the mandate of an ambitious father, at the cost of my affections." "You loved in vain, then?" and I sighed as I thought of Agatha! "No, not in vain; I was beloved, madly beloved; she was —, but I cannot describe her. Her father was an attorney, respectable, though poor, and my father's agent; and from some circumstances that threw us together, we became attached; on discovering this, my father became enraged, took the agency away from her father, who naturally enough had encouraged our attachment. We were forbid to meet—and, on the closing up of accounts, the attorney was discovered to have committed a fearful forgery; and the safety of his life was guaranteed on his oath of preventing his daughter and I meeting.—'Twas *sworn!* and a ring was all that she possessed, as a farewell memorial of me." "And her name?" I inquired. "Agatha!" he replied, slowly. In an instant, the truth flashed on my mind; it was the "Scrivener's daughter!" "Why, you seem agitated." He interrupted, "You could not have known anything of her?" "I loved her! and ruined her," I replied, "*You, you?*" gasped forth Herbert. "Yes," I replied, "*the Scrivener's daughter!*" my head sank on my bosom. "You, you must dream," he interrupted, and he shook me by the shoulder. "No, no, no!" I interrupted, "now I know the mystery of the ring,—she is an outcast, and through *my* villainy!"

In an instant I felt the hands of Herbert clasped round my throat; like a giant he grasped me, and a fearful and deadly struggle ensued; but his was only temporary strength, and after a minute's wrestling I mastered him. At this moment, alarmed by the noise attending our struggle, his father entered the room, when he beheld me with one knee on the chest of his son, and both my hands at his throat; in an instant, he sprang towards me, but I had anticipated his movement, and relaxing my grasp, retreated to the opposite end of the room. "Do not attempt violence;" I exclaimed, "your son was the first aggressor." "Is it so?" sternly inquired he of Herbert, who had slowly arisen. "He has spoken truth, but I shall have his blood yet! He knows what ruin he has caused."

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After this scene, the health of Herbert, which had been rapidly decreasing, became totally destroyed, and he was unable to leave his bed. At length, his medical attendants informed his father, that he could not outlive the night; and I was hastily summoned to his pillow. We had become reconciled about Agatha, when he learned that I was not literally guilty of the crime of which I had accused myself. On my entering, his

father was standing by his bed-side, and was watching, in tears, the convulsions of his dying son; his eyes were closed, and his hands folded on the cover-lid of the bed; he had heard my step, and raising himself on his pillow, exclaimed, "Thou'rt come; well, hast thou seen *her*? She has been here." "Who?" I interrupted. "Agatha, Agatha, to be sure, she would never desert me!"

I looked for an instant on the countenance of my dying pupil, and then that of his father, who had become deadly pale, on hearing the name of *Agatha*. "Hush," he interrupted, putting his finger to his lip, "he has been raving this last half hour; do not answer him." "But *Agatha*," exclaimed the dying man, "was it not diabolical to separate us; and thy father, how could he become a *forger*, laugh! the hangman *Agatha*, the *hangman* had received the rope, but for my father! Well, those were sweet days, when we first loved; will they ever come again? Aye, I can fancy thy grey-haired sire, when the forgery was discovered; that was a fearful day! They say that you wept—but more shall weep." There was a long pause after this; at length he muttered out, "Where is Reginald? he has not given up *Agatha* yet; he has her concealed—"

I cannot conjecture why, but the dying man suddenly rose in his bed, and opening his eyes, gazed, for an instant, on the face of his father; I never saw so deadly a look, and then exclaimed, "The *curse* of a dying son cleave to you or ever; may sorrow and shame cling to you, for you have broken my heart!" And he fell back, in a few minutes—he was dead!

With the death of my pupil, my vocation necessarily ceased. Lord M—— was never after seen to smile; I could not pity him; our parting, therefore, was cold and heartless; and with about fifty pounds I landed at Dublin. It was the early part of the spring, during the raw, rainy commencement of March, and hiring a small lodging, in an obscure part of the town, I set off to the residence of E——; he was gone to the country, and with others, was currently accused of being concerned with the infatuated rebels, who were now in the midst of the desultory war of Ninety-eight.

It soon became necessary, that I should look out for some means of livelihood, as my stock of money was rapidly decreasing, and from my ruined father I could expect nothing. It was in vain, however, I endeavoured to obtain the smallest situation, and I became literally reduced almost to starvation,—indeed, for two weeks I had subsisted on one meal a day, and I was now nearly two months in debt, for the lodgings I occupied; and yet, as I often wandered through the lonely streets at night, I have bitterly thought of poor *Agatha*! what might not her fate be?

One day, when sick and faint from hunger, hardly knowing what I was doing, I had sauntered into a picture shop; one of those small insignificant ones that abound in the outskirts of the city, where toys and haberdashery are mingled promiscuously, when I beheld a pencil

drawing; it was of a lake in the south of Ireland, and exquisitely finished. Although the remotest idea of purchasing it never entered my head, I turned to the pretty girl who kept the shop, and carelessly inquired, how they happened to have so beautiful a drawing, or how they obtained it? "It was done by a young woman," replied the girl—and this she uttered sorrowfully. "Poverty, I believe, has obliged her to resort to any means of earning her bread honestly." "Do you know her name?" I inquired. "It is, I believe, written in a small hand, at the corner of the picture," was the reply, and she handed it to me. I gazed, and read the name of *Agatha*! It was hers, and I immediately recollected the day she had drawn it. The woman of the shop, seeing the ghastly paleness that overspread my face, became alarmed, and hastily exclaimed, "You are ill, sir." "Twill go off," I exclaimed, and I leant, for an instant, on the counter. "But tell me where, where can I find her, who drew this? one, for whom I have searched so long!" The reply named an obscure alley, in the thickest part of the town. "And what do you value it at?" I inquired. "Five shillings," was the reply, "In truth it is for her, and not my profit, that I am selling it." I hastily thrust my hand into my pocket, and from thence drew a crown-piece, the last I had in the world, and put it into her hand, took the picture, and hurried from the shop.

It was with great difficulty I found the place, as a dark archway led to the dim and narrow lane; the houses were so close, that one might have joined hands from opposite houses. As is usual in the day-time, the outer doors of all the miserable dwellings were open,—I at length traced the number, and entered; a door leading to the rear room, was halfajar, this I softly opened; a female, with her back towards me, was busily sewing at a table; after standing in silence, for a few minutes, I softly uttered the name of *Agatha*; she turned, it was *Agatha*! but Oh! how pale! how worn and emaciated!

"Reginald!" she exclaimed, with a sort of a shriek, as she rose from the table, whilst I could see her bosom heave with agitation. "Yes, *Agatha*, the wretch *Reginald*! Oh can you, can you forgive his folly,—his madness? But how pale! how haggard you are looking; Oh *Agatha*, I have behaved like a villain to you!"

"I have sincerely forgiven you," she replied, and I saw the tears start to her eyes. "This is but a miserable residence." And seemingly touched by the extreme misery I displayed, further exclaimed, "*Reginald*, I have heartily forgiven you; though in extreme poverty, I have managed to live by those little accomplishments you used to admire; but you seem faint and weary?" and she continued, whilst a slight blush suffused her face, "the fare I have to offer is coarse, but the feeling that offers it may make it acceptable," and she placed some slight refreshment on the table. I did eat, for I had not tasted food for four and twenty hours; and this I candidly confessed. "Good God!" she exclaimed, deeply shocked, "are you so very destitute?" "I have in vain sought to obtain even the smallest situation." Was my reply. I saw her again crimson as she resumed, "*Dearest Reginald*! though but a trifle, let

me, who so often was indebted to you, give the little I can," and she offered me a worn silk purse, in which were a few pieces of silver. "Do you think I could deprive you of your hard earnings?" I replied slowly. "No, Agatha, I shall make every exertion to obtain some employment. And Agatha—thy ring—that which you gave me on the fatal morning of your father's death—here—here it is.—In all my wants it has been safe,—and I drew it from around my neck, to which it had been attached by a ribbon."

Her voice trembled as she replied, "I knew it would be safe, and her frame shook violently as she placed it on her small, snowy finger."

The news of Herbert's death and my intercourse with his family I broke as gently as circumstances would allow.—Tears—but Oh such tears! were the only outward evidence of the grief that reigned within. Reader, shall I confess? I lived for some months totally by the exertions of that sweet, suffering being.—Hour after hour she toiled, and I could see, that the busy hand of care and broken affection had begun their fearful tale on her faded cheek; it was in vain that I sought in every place for employment.

One evening, however, I had been wandering listlessly through the deserted streets. I had not gone near Agatha for two days, and from want of food felt very faint. I had brought myself at length to stoop to begging, and seeing a lady and gentleman passing, I solicited their charity; the gentleman eyed me for an instant, and replied, "Your looks bespeak you above your present condition," and he drew a half crown from his pocket, and dropped it into my hand—Oh, that moment of bitter humiliation! I felt as if a weight had been placed on my chest. I wept tears, bitter, burning tears! The gentleman seeing me stand irresolute, conjectured I was not satisfied, and I could perceive a frown gather on his brow as he prepared to walk on. "May the God that shelters innocence befriend you!" I hoarsely muttered, "It is not for myself. Alas! that I should ever have been reduced to solicit public charity!" This exclamation caused him to turn back, for he inquired, "Have you no employment?" "None," I replied. "In vain I have solicited any way of earning my bread; and but for the generosity of one nearly as destitute as myself, I had long ago perished." "Come to my house to-morrow," and he gave me his address. "I may be able to serve you in some way;" and I could see a benign smile on the countenance of the lady; with gratitude I faltered forth my thanks, and on the wings of delight flew to the residence of Agatha.

She was stretched on a bed of fever and delirium—in an agony I cast myself by her couch, and catching one of her burning hands in mine, exclaimed. "Agatha, dearest Agatha! what has happened?" She did not reply for some time, but kept her eyes fixed on the ceiling. "You are ill, beloved!" I exclaimed, and I bent over the couch, and gazed long and intently on her countenance—"and I have been absent!" "Not yet—not yet," she replied, "and did he curse his father?—that was wrong—wrong—wrong, wrong!" and she burst into a fearful wild laugh.—How it rung on my ear! "Yes," she resumed, in a low

moaning voice—"when all left me alone in this cruel world—the fiends that would refuse the bread of charity offered it but at the price of my honor;—but," and she clasped her thin hands together—"I endured hunger, and cold, and thirst, and all in silence and sorrow—a night flower, shrinking in the wintry blast, that would not yield to the spoiler." "For God's sake, Agatha, do not speak this way—do?—do you know me?" I inquired, almost choked with emotion. Without apparently hearing me, she resumed, "Yes, Herbert, we must part for ever; nay do not press my hand so—nor look so wild; my father, you know his crime, blood—blood, blood, so saith the law—ha, to see his grey hairs—mark how the sun beams rest on their silvery whiteness to flout the badge of age, and how his palsied head is shaking as the hangman is fixing the rope—list! list! 'tis the hum of the multitude!"—and with another long, wild laugh she went into violent hysterics.

Oh! that long, that dreary night. Hour after hour I sat by her couch, and bathed her throbbing temples, and watched over her like a weeping mother over the couch of her dying babe—Wild and incoherent exclamations ever and anon burst from her lips—and my name often mingled in the expressions. Now she spoke of her blighted affections, calling on the name of him so dear to her—The next, in heart-rending supplications, entreating her life at the hands of her father—often alluding to a drawn knife and a dim chamber—and she would wave her hands, as if repelling the advance of some one, and again writhe as if struggling for life. "Spare me, spare me, spare me—any thing but that ring, his only and last gift!" and then sinking back exhausted, moan forth—"There then, now father, you have murdered me."

The morning dawned grey, cold, and cheerless. Agatha had at length sank into a troubled slumber—and I and a poor apothecary, who lived near us, and who kindly offered his assistance, were watching her now unconvulsed features. He had taken one of her thin hands in his, and was feeling her pulse—"Tell me, tell me in Heaven's name," I exclaimed, "can,—will she recover?" "She is ill—dangerously ill," was the reply, and baring the sleeve from her arm, exclaimed—"Some blood must be immediately drawn." "But can you not wait 'til she awakens?" I interrupted, "consider the night she has spent?" "Well," continued he, letting the snowy arm drop, "I shall call in an hour; but then if you would save her life it must be done." "Thank you, thank you!" I exclaimed, and I thrust the half crown I had received in charity into his hands.—He eyed me, and then the miserable appearance of the room for an instant, and replied, in a kind tone, returning me the paltry fee, "I will not take your money—you are poor, and I know what it is to feel the gripe of poverty." This was the first kind word I had heard for many a day. I wept like a child. He seemed evidently moved by my manner, and exclaimed, "Young man, I do not wish to pry into your private history, nor that of this young woman;—but pardon me,"—and he pointed to the diamond ring that sparkled on the arm that lay uncovered on the outside of the counterpane.

I hung my head; what could I say?—I sat by her bed for about half an hour. When she awoke, she was sensible, for a faint smile of recognition passed over her countenance, and she exclaimed, "I have been ill, very ill, Laughton—but I shall soon get over it." By accident her hand touched mine, it was absolutely scorching. "You must summon up a little courage, Agatha, for ——" "For what?" she inquired anxiously. "It is necessary that you be blooded." "Is that all?" she exclaimed, raising her arm, and stretching it towards me with a smile, "But are you to be the doctor?" this was uttered even in a playful manner. "No," I replied, taking her hand, "the apothecary, who lives near this." I saw a crimson blush pass over her countenance as she exclaimed, in a hurried tone, "But the fee?" "That is provided for," I replied, and I could feel myself colouring. "May I ask how?" she inquired anxiously. I told her; she turned her head on her pillow, and wept for shame.

At the appointed time the apothecary came, and without a murmur Agatha submitted to the operation; but it was several days ere I could leave the side of her couch. Need I say that my appointment had been forgotten? When I called, the gentleman was gone to a distant part of the country, and I was again without a hope. I returned late in the evening, sick and disheartened. Agnes was sitting up, but looking dreadfully thin and pale. She was endeavouring to finish a pair of screens; and as I entered she laid them down with a melancholy smile. "I have been endeavouring," she said, "to finish these—but I fear I have not strength to-night; to-morrow I will be very industrious." "Poor Agatha!" I mentally exclaimed, as I sank into a seat—"thy lot in life has been a bitter one."

"Do you know," she exclaimed, with sudden vivacity, "I have thought of a plan." "And what may that be?" I inquired, but in a hopeless tone. "Why, to offer myself as a governess!" "But who will give you a character," I thoughtlessly, but truly responded. On hearing this she fell back in her chair—how I curst my imprudence! "Dearest Agatha, you mistake me—in the world a recommendation is always required, however unnecessary, before any trust is put in a teacher, more particularly in female education." "You are right," she replied sorrowfully, and wiping away a tear from her dark eyelashes, concluded by saying, "Alas! there is no one on earth to speak for me—Oh poverty, poverty!—if there be a curse on earth it is thou!" and she sobbed 'til I thought she would have gone into convulsions. It was a moment of exquisite misery. At this instant the overseer of the house, a coarse, vulgar builder, who had raised most of the adjoining tenements on speculation, entered the apartment. After eyeing me with a most insulting look, he addressed himself to Agatha, exclaiming, "Well, Madam, may I ask when you mean to pay me the month's rent due?—you have had a week's time, and by G—— I can't—nor won't wait longer." To this brutal speech Agatha made no reply, but drew forth the purse that she had formerly offered me. I saw the eyes of the remorseless landlord glisten as she poured the contents into his lean, bony hands, whilst Agatha looked imploringly up to him. That look might have softened a

demon. "Now, D——n!—do you suppose you are going to put me off in this manner, with your wheedling? Why this is not half the sum." "It is all I've got in the world," murmured Agatha, in a faint tone—and again she looked imploringly towards the ruffian. "Why, hark ye Mistress, your mode of living is rather suspicious, and this here gentleman, I presume, is one of your friends; now, though you do look a little paler in the gills than before, make me one of your friends; you understand me," and here he cast a leering glance on her, "and be d——d, but I'll do the genteel, and never ask for the rent!"

The cool-blooded ruffian! The reader will ask could I stand by and hear this tamely. Although I have seen men look on at brutality, I never could. No, I felled him to the earth; I leaped upon him, 'till his horrid screams brought a crowd into the room.

I was immediately taken to the police office;—in fine, was committed to Newgate for the assault, whilst the cowardly insulter of Agatha was conveyed away to the nearest hospital. When I flung myself on the straw pallet of my cell, I gave way to a passionate flood of tears, deep, bitter, and burning, 'till I wept myself to sleep like a child. I know not how long I slumbered, but was awakened by a soft, balmy pressure on my lip,—it was the devoted Agatha. "Beloved!" she murmured, (and she blushed at the first freedom that she had ever taken,) "I have with difficulty gained admittance. Hope, hope for the best; if the world has deserted you, I have not!" and her head sank on my shoulder—whilst her arms clasped round my neck!

We had soon to part; and from her I learned that the kind apothecary had afforded her a temporary shelter, and had taken several little screens and drawings to be distributed in some of the more considerable shops.—Nay, more," continued Agatha, her eyes sparkling as she proceeded, "he has promised to get me a few pupils, and Heaven knows but I may grow rich!—He says that you must be liberated, for the provocation was so great, and the landlord has written a statement to that effect; and though this be a sad abode for the present, remember there is one that can never forget you!" I folded her hurriedly to my bosom, just as the jailor approached to warn us that we must part; and as the heavy door closed, that shut out the only being that cared for me on earth, I sank back heart-sick on my pallet.

Oh! what a ministering angel is woman! in poverty, in shame, and distress, day after day, did the beautiful and affectionate girl, wend her way through snow and sleet, for it was the depth of winter, to visit my solitary cell. With a thousand little kindnesses, she deprived herself of many an absolute necessary to contribute to the comforts of so worthless a villain as I was.—In fine, I was soon released, at the request of the repentant landlord, whose plea of drunkenness, it is to be hoped, for the honor of his sex, was true. Agatha had now got several pupils, and through the kind aid of the apothecary, he got me some employment as an assistant to a scrivener. The reader may remember, I learned this art from Agatha's father; day and night I toiled at that dry employment, 'til my health became impaired, and Agatha, when she came to visit me, could

not but remark the fearful changes that too intense application was working on my already debilitated frame. "You labour too much; indeed you do, Reginald, and you know," she said, whilst a beautiful smile lit her countenance, "that I too made some proficiency in the art;—now I mean to relieve you of some of the burthen," and she took up the pen I had laid down, on her entering the room, and commenced writing. "And do you know I have made a silk purse for you," she resumed, after a pause—"and your name is worked in different coloured silk." "For all the money I shall acquire," I rejoined, with a smile. "Oh! we shall both grow rich yet." "Both," I exclaimed, "yes, Agatha, I shall now speak on that subject which has so long excited my bosom. Why not let us be united?" Herbert, (at this I could see her shudder,) "is for ever lost; we seem to have been born to meet, to suffer together;—in a word, let us live together;—become my wife?"

A fortnight after we were united. For some time all was happiness, indeed it was the only happy era of my life. Mine was at first a deep, impassioned love; hers was the calm, considerate love that outlives the first wild and absorbing passion of the heart. At this period E—— unfortunately returned; we met, and again he lured me into play; night after night I have returned home half drunk to my sad, affectionate, and patient wife. There would she be, with timid glance and faint smile, to let me in as I knocked; and after—God forgive me! I was too drunk even to see her, and would reel to bed. My employer, from many sources, heard of my changed conduct, and even sent for me, and remonstrated with me. I would then promise amendment, and for a week or so I would get on pretty well, but then the demon of gambling and dissipation would seize me; in vain my poor wife implored,—nay went on her knees to me. I know not how, but that incarnate fiend E—— had got complete ascendancy over me; the villain, too, had begun to look with lustful eyes on my beautiful wife. "Husband, husband!" she would say, "think, think but of that which has past; think of the poverty and misery we once knew; and Oh think of that child I must soon give birth to!—Thou wilt, thou wilt—there's a kind one!" and she would throw her arm round my neck, and kiss me.

At length the business was taken from me, and will the reader believe it, I consented to live on the exertions of a poor, fond, suffering wife, whose few accomplishments were put forth to supply me with the means of drink, for E——, as soon as he found that I had no longer money enough worth taking, ceased to engage me at cards; yes, when even near her confinement did she toil for our wretched sustenance.

One evening, however, that I returned early, I saw Agatha busily making a cap; it was an infant's; might I not have guessed for whom? "See!" she exclaimed, with a smile, "is not that neat?" and she held up the little frilled cap to my view. "What the d—— do you mean, spending your time in making baby rags?" I exclaimed, in a loud voice, seizing it from her, and casting it into the fire. "its enough to have the evil without preparing for it." "Oh Reginald, Reginald! can you

have said this?" and my poor wife burst into tears." "Why, what the devil's this whimpering for? I want money." "You shall have all I have at present," replied my weeping wife, and she gave me, with a trembling hand and averted face, a few pieces of gold, "Aye, this is worth all the tears Niobe ever shed," I replied, as I staggered over a chair, for I was intoxicated; "so now, like a love, sing me a song," and I seated myself beside her. "Indeed, indeed, Reginald, I am too ill to do so; indeed I am!" "Nay, you fond little trembler," I stammered forth, and gave her a kiss, "you won't refuse Rege?" This was a pet name she had for me; that kiss, and the usual softness of my voice, so like myself of old, overcame my poor wife; casting herself into my arms, she burst into a flood of passionate tears. This sobered me, and, as I held her in my arms, I could not help feeling compassion. "And what shall I sing?" exclaimed my wife, taking one of my hands between hers, and looking fondly and sadly in my face. "Cathleen O Moore," I replied. With a tremulous voice, she obeyed me, but in her weakened state, the excitement was too much, and ere she had concluded the half, she fainted. The nature of my disposition was, however, effectually destroyed;—in a word, I grew worse than ever; for now, as my poor wife could move about but little, our pecuniary resources necessarily diminished, and instead of wine I took to drinking an immense quantity of ardent spirits.

I am now hastening to the end of my sad story. My poor wife one day returned earlier than usual. I was still in bed, suffering from a debauch. As she entered the room I could see by her eyes, that she had been weeping. Coming close to my bed side, she sat down near my pillow, and taking one of my hands in hers, burst into tears, "What, what has happened?" I exclaimed. For some few minutes Agatha was unable to speak. "Well! have you lost another of your pupils?" this was generally a theme of tears, as well it might be with my poor wife. "I have lost all!" she replied, and hid her face in her hands. "And what the devil have you done to deserve this?" I inquired, tossing off a glass of brandy, for a bottle was by my bed side. "Your friend has been the cause," was her reply, "The d——," interrupted I, "Why what the deuce has he to do with you?" "Oh! Reginald, Reginald!" said my heart-broken wife, "he has blackened my character, branded me as infamous round the neighbourhood." I felt sick at this as I inquired, "and from what motive?" "Because," replied my wife, proudly drawing herself up, whilst a tear glistened in her beautiful blue eyes, "I would not listen to his dishonourable suit!" I sprang from my bed immediately, exclaiming "By G—— I'll have his blood!" "Oh! no, no, no," exclaimed Agatha, "do not, do not imbrue your hands in human blood." For a moment I looked at her like a fiend. "Why this solicitude?" I inquired; "you would save your paramour, I presume?" "Husband, husband," exclaimed my justly indignant wife, "this, this is more than ever I can bear! and I saw a hectic flush mantle over her pale cheeks. As I never could bear to be thwarted, this opposition, joined to the fumes of brandy, almost maddened me. "Why then, woman, d—— me but I almost believe the report myself." I never before saw, nor ever yet have

seen any thing like her countenance at this; I shall not attempt to describe it; 'twere beyond any pen. The next moment she was lying in strong hysterics on the floor.

I shall hasten to the last; she was far advanced in pregnancy, when, to avoid a writ, I was obliged to leave her for some time, and reside near that very place we had first met. This lasted for a week; at length a note from my wife informed me, that she had paid the bill, and entreating my return; adding, that she would soon become a mother. This note was accompanied with a guinea,—fatal gift! but I shall disguise nothing.—On my return I entered a tavern, it was about 10 o'clock at night, and sitting down, I called for brandy, the beverage that I had now become attached to. I drank, and having been a week without it, drank till I was savagely intoxicated; what a situation to return to a fond and faithful wife, who had been injuring her health during my absence, toiling all night to pay the bill that threatened my arrest. In fine, I returned home; Agatha was out; where could she be? I summoned the servant, "Where is your mistress?" "I know not Sir." "Know not?" I interrupted; a horrible suspicion now crossed my mind as I inquired, "Has she done this lately?" "Ever since you were away," replied the girl. "But lord, Sir, what makes you so angry?" she exclaimed, terrified no doubt by the frightful expressions of drunken jealousy. "Nothing, nothing girl," I replied, taking the candle from her, "go to bed, I'll let thy mistress in." The girl retired, and I sat down in the parlour to await my wife's return. "Aye," thought I, "that was a well trumped up story about E——; I can see through it all; but the devil in hell shant keep them from my revenge!" At this moment I heard her well known knock. I proceeded to the door, opened it, and Agatha entered. In an instant the poor creature threw herself into my arms, exclaiming, "Oh Reginald, Reginald! we shall yet be so happy; we shall, we shall!" she sobbed, and I felt her little heart throb wildly against mine—mine! the blackened heart of a villain. "Never!" and I uttered a phrase too horrid to record, "God of heaven!" exclaimed she, as she tottered into a chair, and gazed in horror on me, "what have I heard? Oh! can, can I have heard you right?" "Aye!" I muttered fiercely between my teeth, and I repeated the expression.

She spoke not, but gazed on me. Was I not a villain? Reader, do you know I enjoyed my own agony; there is at times a fiendish pleasure in deep despair. "Reginald—Reginald, drink, drink only has caused this, or could you, could you use your poor injured wife thus?" and she gazed on me, with streaming eyes, with a look of mingled pity, affection, and horror, "Was it thus you woo'd me in other days? Nay, nay; nay, you must not be angry with me," she exclaimed, advancing towards me in a playful manner, "see love," and she held out a small purse towards me. I have brought you this; do not drink." "Yes, adutress, and now take the wages of thy sin! thus," and I struck her in the bosom. She just murmured the words, "Oh God!" and sank on the floor.

The shock,—the situation she was in,—all combined, brought on premature labour, and, ere morning, she was delivered of a male child. As for the wretched mother she was dying: thus the friendly apothecary, who, during all her illnesses, had, without fee for medicine or attendance, waited on her, informed me, in a whisper,—my feelings may be imagined!

Oh! there is not in this earth a more fearful, a more agonizing sensation than the knowledge that the object of our best affections is lost to us for ever, by our own folly and madness. Oh! as I hung over her couch, I felt that there was no sacrifice I would not undergo to ensure her life. She had lain for several hours nearly motionless, whilst I, in silent horror, had been watching her emaciated form. The reader may, perhaps, wonder at the cause of her absence at night; shall I tell it? She had been in the habit of going to several respectable houses to sing, and when a party was given, on the lobby, outside of the gay dancing room, my poor wife would warble forth songs that brought tears to her eyes; and for whom was this? for a wretch like me.

“Ah, little they think who delight in her strains,
That the heart of the minstrel is breaking.”

After a little, opening her eyes, she asked me, in a faint voice, for her child,—it was brought,—But how shall I paint my horror, on discovering that the child had just died; she took it in her arms, and gazed for a few minutes in silence on its still features—gradually, however, a few tears began to trickle down her emaciated features. White as the snowy sheet that covered her, was her marble countenance, whilst her long auburn hair, falling from under her cap, streamed over her shoulders. Her thin arms lay over the counterpane, and were clasped round the infant—the dying mother and the dead child! Oh, the transparency of that skin, and yet the deep, oh! how deep, blue of her eye: it *was* bright, the lucidness of moonlight,—the last glory,—the farewell of the soul. “Thou wilt soon be alone, Reginald!” she exclaimed, in a faint voice. “I had wished our little infant to live; perhaps you would have been kinder to it than you have been to its unfortunate mother!” I fell on my knees by her bed side, and taking one of her hands, sobbed bitterly. “Do not weep,” she said, in a faint voice, “I am going from a world that has always been one of woe, to a better; but Oh! Reginald, if one spark of love for your dying wife—if one ray of virtue linger in your bosom, change your course. Alas! I dread to think of what may be your fate. I shall soon, very soon cease to trouble you! And if I have ever, by word or deed, caused you a moment’s distress, forgive it; Oh forgive it, as freely as I do you!” I did not speak,—I could not; I felt a tightness round my throat; it was worse than strangling; ’twas madness! After a little, she pointed to a small drawer, at the opposite end of the room. “In that you will find all the money I possess, and if ever I have used any deception, ’tis in this—I have saved a trifling sum, ’twas for this poor innocent,” and she kissed its little eyes, and sobbed over it like a child! “And now husband!” she exclaimed, “hear my dying request; you will think it strange, but do, for Agatha’s

sake." "Name it!" I exclaimed, "to the uttermost parts of the earth I will fly." "Nay, my request is easy to be complied with; 'tis this," holding up her finger, on which the diamond ring glittered like a glow worm in the darkened room, "let this go down with me to the grave. 'Tis a foolish whim! but,—but perhaps you will do this?" she resumed, in an anxious tone, and her eye momentarily rested on my countenance. I became in a manner fascinated. Her eye seemed to dilate, widen, to approach to, to touch me!

I had fainted, and on my recovery flew to Agatha; she had just breathed her last! and her dead infant lay on her bosom! I clasped my hands firmly, and kneeling down, covered my face in the bed clothes. An impulse, for which I cannot account, after a little, made me spring up; I felt a strange lightness, a buoyancy, as if I could have soared upwards; then came a sensation, like what one feels in a swing, or the motion of a ship heavily sweeping down a long steep sea! Then my brain seemed as if on fire! Every thing began to swim round me, and fire to flash across my eyes; I knew,—I felt, I was going mad! and I flew to my usual resource, the brandy bottle! I have since been told, I drank more than the half at one draught! How my brain whizzed, and my eye-balls ached; I fancied all the devils in hell were dancing round me! Whilst my dead wife appeared arrayed in every hue of the rain-bow, a thought came suddenly into my head; 'twas this, to 'wake' my wife,—and to do so, I immediately commenced, by closing the windows, shutting and placing candles round the room; this was all in the day time. I decked my wife with flowers; she had always been particularly fond of them; and placed the child by her side; smoothed down the bed clothes, and then, in good humoured drunkenness, sat down, and with swollen eyes, complacently viewed the wild scene. Taking her cold hand in mine, I exclaimed, "Well, Agatha, I have treated you sadly, but you *will* forgive me?" and after a little, "Well, that's kind; come Agatha, kiss me, kiss me.—What! do you refuse me? Come you fond little fool!" and then I began talking of her father, "Aye, thy old father, he was a hard-hearted old man! but why do you accuse me of this?" I was thinking of a scene that once occurred between us, when from my excessive brutality, the poor suffering girl had bitterly declared, that even her father was kinder to her than me. "But come Agatha, come love, you are so cold!" I had suddenly taken it into my head that she was living, but too unwell to arise without assistance;—and I lifted her in my arms, her head fell listlessly over my shoulder! and I could feel her bosom was still warm! and I placed her in a large arm chair, which she usually occupied; it was of black leather; the fire had gone out, but I placed a candle in the grate, and stood gazing at her in silence; one arm hung over the back of the chair on which her head rested; the other lay on her lap, and what, even in my madness, struck me, was the dazzling whiteness of her cheek, contrasted with the polished black leather on which it rested; it was ivory and ebony! "Well, Agatha, do you feel warmer?" and taking her hand, I continued, "Well, Agatha, how very cold you are? Why love, thou'rt like a snow drop! and this,"

taking one of her fingers, "reminds me of an icicle! Well, well, when the fire burns the snow drop shall have become a rose, a red, red rose!" and I kissed her, "Well, how very cold thy lips are? and how desolate the room looks?" and I began crying like an infant! I was becoming conscious that something horrible had occurred; "They have left us alone, Agatha, but we may struggle against the world and E——!" That name, as the poor apothecary afterwards told me, seemed to act like madness on me. He had been hastily sent for, by the affrighted servants, who were too superstitious to approach me. I now broke out into one wild howl, and then, throwing myself on the floor, fell into strong hysterics.

* * * * *

When I recovered, I found myself the inmate of a mad house, where I had been in confinement for two years. I was soon after liberated, and my first act was to visit the grave of Agatha. The sexton was digging a new one close to where she had been interred. Approaching, I entered carelessly into conversation. From my dress, he took me to be a medical student, and as he expressed a great regard for that profession, I humoured the fancy. After telling me many strange stories, about the occupants of different graves, he came to one, where I could trace the words, "*Agatha Loughton*." "And *that* grave?" I inquired. "Hum! 'tis an ugly story," said he. "Tell me," I exclaimed, slipping half a crown into his hand, "for I knew her?" "Why, they say she was a great beauty, but a brute of a husband broke her heart. She and her child were buried here; but it seemed that even the grave was not to give them rest! for the surgeons took them up that night, and a '*bonny corpse*,' they say, '*was the Scrivener's daughter!*'"

A RETORT.

A pert young barrister, Hibernia's son,
Mistook unfeeling impudence for fun.
His thundering voice could beat whole juries down,
And law's grim terrors hung upon his frown.
It chanced a rustic blade was called, and sworn,
Far from the purlieus of Old Bailey born;
A s'out mechanic, dressed in homely gear,
Too proud to flatter, and too bold to fear.
With honest truth he told his simple tale,
Truth will be heard and honesty prevail.
The man of words with one collected stroke
Assailed rusticity, and thus he spoke:—
"You, in the leathern jerkin, you sir, there,
Hark you, what bribe have you received to swear?"
"Bribe," quoth the clown, "what, bribe indeed?—Had I
Received as much to swear as you to lie,
This leathern jerkin I had changed away
For a knave's honor and a lawyer's pay*."

* This retort, or something similar, was actually given to Judge Jeffreys, when a young man.

A DAY'S ADVENTURES AT BENGUELA—KINGDOM OF CONGO, LOWER GUINEA.

In the early part of July, 1820, having received an appointment on the Bengal Establishment, I departed from the Downs, in the chartered ship —, Captain M. bound to Calcutta, with other passengers besides myself, and a detachment of recruits of the Honorable Company's regiments in India. The Captain, for what purpose I am unable to explain, deviated from the route pursued by ships on such occasions, and instead of taking the usual track, by stretching far away to the westward, until beyond the limits of the south-east trade, he adopted the eastern passage, keeping along the coast of Africa, which, although it varied very much the monotony of a sea life, by giving to our view occasional sight of land, and showing to advantage its bold and rugged shores, yet protracted the voyage to so unseasonable a length, from the prevalence of calms and light winds, to which we were constantly subjected, that on reaching the latitude of Benguela, in the middle of October following, our water and provisions ran so short, as to render it advisable to bear up for that place, to replenish those articles : when within thirty miles of our destined port, the breeze, which had been moderate in the morning, at noon lessened, and at last subsided altogether, leaving in its stead a dead calm ! The ship was twelve miles distant from the nearest land, a clear horizon was around us, and there was every indication of fine weather ; so much so, as to tempt a party to ask permission to lower down a boat, and make the shore, as it then appeared much nearer than it really was—a request with difficulty granted by the Captain, who pointed out to them the risk they might incur, from coming into contact with the natives, of whose disposition he professed himself to be completely ignorant, who might possibly consider them intruders, and give them an inhospitable reception. This, however, had no effect upon the party, and off they went, consisting of two young gentlemen passengers, the third mate, a midshipman, and four sailors. We traced them in their progress for sometime, first with the naked eye, and then with telescopes, until we thought they had reached the land, after which they were lost sight of altogether. The sea still remained unruffled ; and we waited for some hours in the hope of their rejoining ; our glasses continually directed towards the beach, but no boats could be discerned, nor was a living creature visible ; a thick and heavy column of smoke, however, issued from the hills above, and as the party did not return so soon as we expected, we at last began to fear this might not turn out “ quite correct ; ” that the savages might have taken advantage of the windfall thrown upon their shores, have created large bonfires, and began to regale themselves and friends at the expense of our unfortunate associates. Meanwhile, it drew towards evening ; a fair wind gradually sprang up, and as about that period, all hopes of the immediate return of the boats were given over, the *skipper* thought it best to profit by the breeze, and make the harbour of Benguela, concluding justly, that

those absent would discern the ship in sail, and aware of his intention of putting into the latter port, and remaining their for some days, would pull along the shore, and follow at their leisure. All possible sail was set, and the vessel got quickly under weigh, scudding before the wind eight miles an hour, and leaving our companions in the lurch, with the very agreeable prospect before their eyes of passing two or three nights in an open boat, near a wild and barbarous coast, the delight of which, *we*, safely under cover, could well appreciate. Meantime the ship proceeded on her course, and at dusk, we came to anchor in the harbour of St. Philip de Benguela; that scenery which on our closing in with the land, appeared highly interesting and picturesque, showing verdant hills and valleys, covered with luxuriant foliage and rich pasture, now became still more so as we approached, exhibiting a sandy beach in front, with a number of white houses, scattered irregularly in the distance a mile beyond it. Upon our right hand was a remarkable and lofty hill, shaped at the summit somewhat in the form of a woman's bonnet, and hence called by the Portuguese, to whom the settlement belongs, St. Philip's bonnet. Upon our left hand lay a large mud fort, mounting six or eight small cannon. A little chapel or convent stood mid way between it and the town, and the bell was tolling as we came to anchor, as if for prayers; In the harbour was a schooner from St. Helena, and ten or a dozen ships from the Brazils, employed upon the slave trade, waiting for their human cargoes, with their ports open, and their guns run out, ready for instant action; for having descried us early in the morning, and our being a large sized vessel, they were apprehensive of meeting a British man-of-war preparing to make captures, and they had held themselves in readiness in consequence. Some had nearly completed their horrid freight, and others were busily employed in loading, as might be gathered, from the multitude of small craft plying frequently to and fro, bringing off, at intervals, boat loads of their manacled victims. Some of these vessels were so near us, that we could distinctly perceive the poor, naked, miserable wretches, linked together to the number of two hundred, chaunting forth their native airs in pleasing though mournful strains, and in measured time and chorus; compelled, as I subsequently learned, to do so, in order to distract attention, and to prevent them from reverting to their present state of degradation, which had roused many to throw themselves into the sea, to avoid the curse of slavery! But to resume; the instant we came to an anchor, a Portuguese, from the governor, accompanied by a couple of black attendants, stepped on deck, by whom the usual inquiries were made. He betrayed a great deal of anxiety as to the motives of our visit, such a thing being quite unusual, no ship direct from England, (according to his statement,) having touched there for upwards of five years. We informed him of the disaster attending our boat's crew, and he promised to dispatch assistance, after which he took his leave, and every thing being made easy and comfortable for the night, we retired to our hammocks, in the pleasing expectation of tasting the sweets of land the following morning! I had entered into an arrangement with the purser, to accompany him on a day's shooting into the interior; and a

little before day-break, at the time appointed, we had the gig alongside, manned by six stout seamen, and having taken our seats, pulled briskly for the shore. The weather was remarkably serene, with a mild and cloudless sky; the little convent bell was again chiming for early matins, and as we glided swiftly over the waves, we were hailed and cheered by the different boats, out even at that hour, and constantly passing us in all directions. With one of these I was particularly struck. It was a light gondola, in which lay reclined, under a handsome canopy, a man evidently of some importance. It was pulled by ten or twelve rowers in gay apparel; and as grey-eyed morn began to peep, a band, which had not before been visible, struck up the air, "Oh come to me when day light sets," in a masterly style of execution, which sounded melodiously across the waters. We at length set foot on *terra firma*, and duly waited on the governor, who inhabited a large, white house, with a portico before it, attached to which was a sort of warehouse for the purposes of trade, (he being a merchant also.) We experienced a most cordial reception from him; for Jose Apollonasio was as liberal minded a foreigner as ever breathed. We made known to him by signs, as neither of us spoke the language, that we intended to go out shooting, and in fact the very circumstance of each carrying our guns and shot bags, must have made the matter plain to him. On this, he, with great kindness, allowed one of his own domestics, a negro boy eleven years of age, to attend upon us, and with this addition to our force, we forthwith sallied out in quest of game. The forenoon still continued favorable, tho' sultry, and we turned our backs upon the town, directing our steps eight or ten miles into the country, shooting at every rare and beautiful bird we saw, of which there was a great variety of species, and bagging several of the most exquisite shape and plumage; we were wonderfully assisted in our endeavours by the little negro boy aforesaid, who was as good as any setter to us, marking down with extraordinary facility, and at the most surpassing distances, the game in view, and afterwards pointing out, with the greatest accuracy, our arrival at the proper spot, the probable position of the bird; indeed his agility and address were quite astonishing. We had thus spent several hours in this delightful pastime, but eventually, a scorching sun, which poured its rays upon us, co-operating with the fatigues we had previously undergone, gave rise to great exhaustion on our part; and created a burning thirst which added much to our discomfort, for strange to say, in the hurry of our departure, we had forgotten to adopt the necessary precaution of bringing refreshments with us, and we had now to retrace our steps towards the colony, which lay some distance off, extremely oppressed and wearied! The little negro boy was likewise missing! We had shortly before lost sight of him in some thick jungle in which we had taken the wrong path, and gone in a contrary direction. After toiling on for near an hour, cursing in our hearts the arid and sandy soil, which, considerably heated by the noon-day sun, imparted to our nether extremities a large portion of its warmth, we had the good fortune to blunder on a track which led us to a kraal, or native village. Our appearance caused some stir amongst the population,

consisting of a number of old and ugly women, besides a score or two of urchins, who gathered round us. The Males amongst them, I remarked, appeared handsomer than those of the opposite sex, a singularity which I have since generally observed to be the case with Ethiopians. Being accustomed to the visits of the Portuguese, for whom most probably they took us, they offered no molestation whatsoever, but seemed perfectly inoffensive in their manners; and on our giving them to understand, by the most expressive gestures we could use, our present wants, one brought a piece of roasted Indian corn, and another a pitcher full of water, none of the clearest, and of which, thirsty as I was, I had no small repugnance to partake. This, however, was not fare quite adapted to a British constitution; so having cast our eyes despairingly around, and opportunely noticed a batch of fowls running loose about a hut, we bargained with the owner, an old negress, for the consideration of half a dollar, to be allowed to catch one, if we could. This, after causing great amusement to the natives, by affording a rather ludicrous and lengthened chase between the pursuer and myself, we finally captured, killed, and expeditiously transferred it, with a due proportion of the liquid element, to a pipkin, which was placed upon a fire. The shell of a cocoanut, picked up casually, supplied the place of a dish for both: and in lieu of knives and forks, we used our fingers; yet notwithstanding these inconveniences, I do not think I ever made a better meal in all my life! After having satisfied our appetites, and refreshed, by adequate repose, our weary limbs, we once more resumed our journey towards the settlement, whither we arrived, without meeting with any further circumstance worth recording, two hours before sun-set. We were excessively fagged by our excursion, and at once proceeded to the governors, where we found the captain, his son, and several of his officers, together with a passenger, who had all been entertained at dinner by him. Having taken some refreshment, and recounted our adventures to the party, the *skipper* proposed to go on board; but the chief mate being anxious to prolong his stay on shore to the latest moment possible, suggested, that as the evening was fine, we might take a stroll together, by way of a windup to the pleasures of the day, previously to returning to the vessel; which after some discussion was agreed to. The captain promising, as he could not remain longer, to dispatch the jolly boat to bring us off, which, on its arrival, was to be made known to us at Apollonacio's, whither we intended to return to wait for it. I had, notwithstanding my fatigues, foolishly acquiesced in this arrangement, as did the pursuer also; and off we started in a body, on a tour of exploration round the town. We rambled through each street and corner, making jocose remarks on all we saw, until we reached the outskirts, branching off into the country, in a different route to that which we had pursued formerly. We wandered on, however, roaming carelessly, till we had strayed a mile or two beyond the limits of the colony; when we began to think it time to retrace our footsteps. Darkness had then set in, and owing to the zig-zag direction we had taken, bewildered as we were, by many tracks which intersected one another.

in various places, we soon became much puzzled to get the right one. True it was, that the settlement lay right a head; but all the bearings of our land mark, the governor's residence, were quite obliterated, and the houses being similar as to style and color, once having lost the clue, all trace was vain. After many fruitless efforts to regain the rendezvous, we were compelled to give it up, and as a last resource we made towards the beach, in the hopes of finding, at least, the jolly boat, which the captain had most faithfully pledged his word should there await our earliest convenience; but no symptoms of it were discernible. We shouted with might and main, yet nothing responsive to our echo was wafted across the ocean. All was still and silent; our situation now indeed began to wear no pleasant aspect; the night was dark and chill, and this sudden transition from the morning's heat, rendered doubly more so by our light apparel, imparted to our frames a sensation of cold and wretchedness most repugnant to our feelings, making misery fully legible on our lengthened visages. A consultation was next held, as to what was to be done in this dilemma, neither means of conveyance from the shore or shelter on it, being at all available. We paraded up and down to keep ourselves warm, alternately bawling to our utmost stretch of lungs, in the faint hopes of hailing the expected crew, and anon swearing roundly at the folly which led us to be drawn into such a scrape. The dull roar of the billows dashing amongst the breakers was however the only sound we heard, except our own, and a third time we lifted up our voices in harmonious concert, when at length a loud continued hallow, afar off, burst full upon our ears, reviving at once our confidence and spirits; we made certain of its being the long sought aid; but the appearance of a party of sailors on our right hand soon dispelled the soft illusion, and convinced us that our night's adventures were not so to terminate. They, like us, had been left behind, and having no place to go to, were roving here and there to drive dull care away, until the arrival of assistance from the ship to take them to it, and being attracted by the noise which we made, they now joined company. Thus strangely reinforced, we put ourselves again upon the move, and having imperceptibly drawn nearer to the fort, one of the party imagined he discovered some dark substance in the water lying under it, which, on inspection, proved to be a boat with oars in it, and fastened to a staple by strong chains. After due deliberation, it was proposed to cast it from its moorings, and in it row aboard the vessel, whose masts were indistinctly seen at intervals rearing their tall heads into the sky. The lashings were, however, so secured as to defy our utmost efforts to detach them, and whilst we pulled and hauled to no good purpose, we were suddenly arrested in our labours by the gaunt figure of a black Portuguese centinel, fully accoutred with pouch and musket, who had glided unperceived into the midst of us. He motioned for us to desist from our occupation, intimating, of course, by signs, that we had no business with it, a piece of information quite superfluous. We on our own part as intelligibly made known to him, through the same channel of communication, the well established axiom, that "necessity has no law;" a truism to which he readily assented,

for beckoning for us to follow, he led the way towards the citadel, where passing beneath a sort of archway fronting it, he ushered us into a small apartment which, from its warlike appurtenances of cartridge boxes, guns, and bayonets, were known, at a single glance, to be the guard room. There were seated, or standing, as caprice dictated, around a cheerful blaze of light, a score of soldiers, black as the very devil, which their uniform, white jackets and pantaloons, put on to suit the climate, rendered the more conspicuous. Their arms were piled in martial order, and on the walls lay belts and knapsacks. Our entrance seemed but little to disturb them, for beyond a look or so towards the strangers, and a few brief words addressed to our conductor, no interest was betrayed in our arrival. A space was, however, cleared before the fire, and we enjoyed the warmth, so grateful to our limbs, benumbed with cold. Our party mustered fifteen, chiefly sailors; and we had hardly disposed ourselves with tolerable comfort in these quarters, ere that restless and unruly spirit, so peculiar to British seamen, whilst in port, began to manifest itself in sundry breakings out and eccentricities, which it required all our power to controul. They handled and examined, with a knowing leer, and humorous expression, the various appointments of the military, giving vent to their opinions, as any thing particularly struck their fancy, in a manner quite in keeping with their reckless habits, which, although not understood by their opponents, appeared to be far from relished, as might be witnessed from their murmurs half suppressed, and the occasional removal of each article, as means occurred, from *Jack's* inspection. This, of course, gave umbrage to "true blue," who, in defiance of threats and consequences, began to laugh aloud and crack his jokes at the expense of his black associates, whose lowering brows and altered tone bespoke their indignation at such treatment. Things were fast approaching to a crisis—for the symptoms of turbulence on the one side, and of dissatisfaction on the other, ultimately rose to such a pitch, as to threaten every moment, if not speedily put an end to, to cause a breach between the two professions. Influenced by these considerations, we deemed it prudent to retreat without delay, and thus, *once more* driven forth from under cover, we resolved to make a last attempt to seek the Governor's! With execrations, dire and dread, upon the heads of those whose gross misconduct had occasioned this alternative, we sallied out into the raw, chill air, and with rapid strides retook the road towards the settlement, in the forlorn hope of falling in with some inhabitant who might, through inspiration, make that plain to us which it was impossible for us to ask of him, the way to Apollonacio's. We were not then acquainted with his name, or if so, we had forgotten it; else it would materially have assisted our researches. The colony lay buried in profound tranquility; but lights were still seen glimmering from the casements of a few stray buildings, serving to make the darkness visible: The yelpings of a cur interrupted, now and then, the reigning stillness: but the streets were lonely and deserted, save where a loiterer would rarely meet us, with whom a colloquy to this effect would then originate—Signor? Si-Signor?—Signor? almost the only Portuguese

word we knew, and a pointing of the hand in the direction of the houses, which luminous exposition on our part, as frequently elicited a shake of the head, a shrug, and, *Signor bonasiesta*, which good wish expressed, invariably closed this worthless greeting. Rendered desperate by these repeated disappointments, and urgently impelled by the fast increasing awkwardness of our predicament, we came to the determination to effect an entrance, *volens volens*, into the first edifice we came to, whose light gave token that its inmates had not yet retired to seek repose, and either make our wishes understood, or failing, try to supplicate a lodging till the morning. So putting our scheme in practice, we went up to a door, which stood invitingly open, and ordering the tars to stand aloof, we entered a narrow passage, where guided by a lamp which threw its feeble rays across it, we made our way, *sans ceremonie*, into a large apartment, in which were seated, at a table, three or four gentlemen, (Portuguese,) engaged, apparently, in earnest conversation. At our entrance they arose, and seemed politely to inquire into the cause of this unseasonable visit, but the same difficulty which accompanied, "without," our futile attempts as linguists, of course attended us "within;" and there we stood in mutual embarrassment; the one side bowing, and the other uttering unintelligible sounds, in which the eternal dissyllable *Signor* was certainly most predominant! In the midst of this farcical exhibition, a sudden thought struck one of us. One of these *Hedalgos* was attired in a spencer, the very counter part of that which we remembered to have seen worn by *Apollonacio*. The individual thus referred to, rushed with eagerness towards him and pointed to his green striped jacket; to our great astonishment, the hint was taken; for the owner, summoning a servant, whispered to him—then courteously waiving for us to follow whither the man would lead, we accompanied the latter to the street, who, without the slightest hesitation, went straight unto the long desired haven. But still, a new impediment arose, the portal was fast locked, and we were made to comprehend, that our friend was not at home, which turned out to be the fact, he having issued forth, and taken the keys with him. Our necessities were, however, become such, that it would not do to hesitate on trifles; so summoning the seamen to our aid, we instantly proceeded to break in. His slaves, attracted by the uproar, did all they could to hinder our endeavors, and exerted might and main to mar our purpose. The scolding of the men and the squalling of the women, with the incessant battering of our crew against the closed partition, heightened the confusion to the utmost; but physical strength at last prevailed, and with a tremendous crash the door was parted from its hinges. This obstacle removed, we hastened to the hall, and disposed ourselves with some degree of satisfaction on the chairs and benches; awaiting the return of our worthy host, who soon appeared, and without adverting to the outrage which had so recently been perpetrated, or betraying any angry feelings at such aggression, he ordered supper to be speedily brought in, composed of coffee, bread and butter, eggs and chickens. Having finished this repast, we retired to a room, where four small receptacles fitted up for us to sleep in, had in the

interim been prepared by our considerate entertainer. But the means at our disposal being greatly disproportioned to the numbers who urged a claim to participate in such accommodation, it was settled that the juniors should contrive to be two in a bed, and the captain's son, a youth, was allotted as my partner; the sailors sleeping in the porche or verandah. The fatigues we had encountered all throughout, threw us willing votaries into the arms of Morpheus, in whose embraces we were locked till late next day, when we were told the boat awaited to convey us to the vessel; after breakfast we parted with our hospitable friend, with much regret and unfeigned sorrow, trying to force on his acceptance some equivalent; but here our united pressings met with a prompt refusal, as he generously persisted in declining any recompense whatever in the shape of pecuniary compensation—we soon arrived on ship board, where we learnt that our ill-starred comrades had rejoined, after suffering great hardships, from thirst and hunger. The B——— remained in harbour three days longer, but I had had *enough* of "*A day's Adventure at Benguela*," and never more revisited the settlement. On the completion of our stock we hoisted sail, and late in January, reached our destination, after an unusually protracted voyage of full seven months. C.

STANZAS.

She sang a little simple air
 With a low and trembling voice,
 And she seemed to sing it tenderly,
 Because it was my choice;
 And mournful feelings crossed me,
 As I listened to her strain;
 For I thought that I might never hear
 That bird-like voice again!

Could she but know the interest
 I felt in every tone,
 She would not, for a moment, doubt
 How much my heart's her own;—
 I dare not tell her all my love,
 For that might give her pain;
 And I would not grieve her gentle heart,—
 —We may not meet again!

Yet she must have seen the thousand signs
 Of silent homage paid,—
 She must have read the things I wrote,
 And heard the things I said;
 But I fear she loves another,
 Though perhaps my fears are vain,
 So I'll tell her all my heart has felt,
 If e'er we meet again!

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—DINNER TO SIR CHARLES GREY.

The farewell dinner given by the Asiatic Society, on Monday evening, to Sir Charles Grey, was attended by about sixty persons, including visitors. Sir Charles Metcalf was in the chair. Amongst the company present were Sir William Russell, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir John Franks, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Mill, &c. &c. After the cloth was removed Sir Charles Metcalf rose, and, in a very energetic and feeling manner, proposed the health of Sir Charles Grey, as President of the Asiatic Society.

He expatiated with much feeling on the loss which the Society was about to sustain, by the retirement of a man, who, amidst his high and laborious duties, had devoted much of his time to the interests of the Society, and had rarely failed to attend its meetings; a man, whose deep learning and extensive research, whose great abilities and zeal for the interests of science, would ever rank him in their memory among the most honored of those distinguished persons who had presided over them. Having alluded to the high situation lately filled by Sir Charles Grey, he would not omit the opportunity to declare, that a more conscientious, — a more unbiassed judge, — one more anxious to do his duty, regardless of every other consideration, he had never known. It was not only, however, by his learning, and by his exalted character as a public man, that Sir Charles Grey was entitled to his highest praise: as a private individual, — in his own family, — in the intercourse of society, — in his many charitable actions, he had earned, by his bright example, their warmest affection and esteem.

Sir Charles Grey, in rising to return thanks, was so much agitated in the early part of his speech, that his words were not easily caught. The following, however, is a tolerably correct report:—

The manner in which Sir Charles Metcalf has been kind enough to propose the honour of my health, has been such as to overwhelm me; and if it be possible to have any painful feeling

connected with that proud and happy feeling I have received, from *tam laudato viro*, it is the feeling of my incapacity to make an adequate return. With very many thanks, which I cannot express as I should wish, I receive the honor. If I have ever appeared, in the long time I have been among you, to have less eagerly courted the gratifications derived from society, I would entreat you to attribute it to my particular situation, and to the circumstances of a mind taxed to the utmost in the performance of a duty to which it was not adequate, or to any circumstance but to the want of a desire for your society. rather than, I can say with truth, what it is my pride to say, that there is not one among you whose nature would feel more gratification in your friendship, or more painfully feel the sorrow of having forfeited it, and I believe the best return I can make for the honour you have done me this day is to say, that which I can say with perfect and entire truth, that the spontaneous feeling which has produced this meeting, and the honour you have done me, will send me to England a happier man than I should have otherwise been. Gentlemen, in claiming the privilege to which custom entitles me, of proposing a health after that which you have done me the honour to drink, you may well suppose I should not overlook the gentleman on my left, and in the first place I feel it due to him, that calling to mind his high situation, I should return my sincere thanks for the honour he has done me in taking the chair this day. In going further, I am well aware there are many persons who feel there is something, perhaps, of difficulty, and something of nicety in uttering praises of a man in his own presence; I confess myself, that having had occasion sometimes to consider the question, on popular occasions, it has appeared to me that more difficulty is felt than necessary. I know of no occasion on which praise is bestowed more honestly, or should raise less scruple than on such occasions, from two considerations; first, that if I should utter any thing in his presence which I did not conscientiously believe, as I have always, since I first possessed the gift of speech, been in the habit of employing it to express my thoughts freely, I

am sure if I uttered any thing different from my thoughts, I should only cover myself with shame. Another circumstance is, that to so numerous an assemblage, if I should go beyond the pitch in which my audience would answer, I should only lessen what I meant to exalt. That gentleman having paid me such high compliments on my public character, I should willingly return them by an allusion to the duties connected with that high and public situation which that gentleman holds, but I doubt if that would be suited to this occasion, or agreeable to him. We are not in this country accustomed to comment on the proceedings of Government with the freedom which is done at home. Were it not for that, nothing would prevent me from trenching on this ground. I can say, with truth, that ever since I have resided among you and he has held that situation, I know no measure of public government of which I could not have spoken in terms of praise. I shall return, however, to topics more suited to this place, and consider him as the head of our society, in a station in which I firmly believe, that independent of any public situation he holds, the universal suffrages of the community, would voluntarily have placed him. Gentlemen, I have always thought that we owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Charles Metcalfe, for that generous liberality, by which he, in common, no doubt, with others, but as constitutionally as any other, tends to remove the mistaken notion of the characters of Englishmen, and to remove from us the reproach, that we come to India, only to amass money. It is not to the circumstance of his official situation, that he holds the situation of head of the society, to which I alluded; on the contrary, he holds that by a stronger charm, the good affections of his own heart, by which it appears, that the courtesies he exercises, are not duties imposed upon him, so much as gratifications to himself. He derives as much pleasure himself from the exercise of these kind offices, as he imparts to others. Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose the health of Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Society of Calcutta.

The health of Mr. H. H. Wilson, as Secretary to the society, was

next proposed by Principal Mill, who spoke of the successful candidature for the Boden Professorship, with a noble liberality of praise.

In paying, Sir, our last tribute of respect to our distinguished President before he bids farewell to India, it cannot have escaped our recollection, that we have to anticipate, at a period not much more distant, the departure of another distinguished member of our body. An event which, when we last assembled here, was merely announced to us by our Chairman as highly probable, has since become a certainty. This, Sir, is not altogether the most proper occasion for enlarging on the profound Indian erudition and other admirable accomplishments of the Secretary we are about to lose: but when adverting, however briefly, to his loss, it is impossible to avoid the reflection, that his name is as imperishably associated with the history of the Asiatic Society as are those of the Joneses and the Colebrookes of our earlier annals; and that whether we estimate his services in augmenting or in digesting the literary stores of this Society, or in conducting its correspondence with the learned of other countries, we look in vain for the means of adequately supplying his place amongst us.

Our regret, however, must be tempered by the consideration of the new and honourable scene of action to which we are now resigning him, and we may confidently hope, that he may abundantly prosper in engrating on the ancient studies of the illustrious University of Oxford, the rich exotic literature which he has cultivated with such unrivalled success in this its parent soil. I will not longer detain you, Sir, than to propose the health of the eminent individual to whom I refer: the only one, on whose name, as a Sanscrit Scholar, the Boden Professorship could confer no additional lustre.

A friend to whom we are indebted for the report of Sir Charles Grey's speech also favored us with the following sketch of Mr. Wilson's. The gentleman who has so obligingly assisted us on this occasion did not go to the meeting prepared to take notes, but merely attempted the task,

in these two instances, on the spur of the moment :—

Gentlemen, I have had a good deal of practice in this room in reading, but not so much in speaking; I hope, therefore, you will make allowances for any defect in the return I wish to make. It is impossible, that I can adequately express the feeling with which the compliment has inspired me; and I should, therefore, prefer thanking you in that expressive silence which, sometimes, surpasses speech; but I feel you will expect a more ample acknowledgment, and will, therefore, do my best to express my thanks in words. It is also probable, that it will be a long time before I have occasion to meet so full an assembly in this society, and I shall not, therefore, have an opportunity of returning my thanks to the members generally for the kindness, confidence, and consideration, which I have experienced from them, during the many years I have been Secretary. I shall not affect to disclaim the commendations which on this, and other occasions I have received from many distinguished members. I can without less propriety disclaim these, after the opinion that our President has given—after he has assured us that the public expression of commendation is to be considered as honestly given, and I am therefore, willing to believe that the commendations you have bestowed are really what you feel, though I am convinced they are far more than I deserve. I have always been proud to promote the prosperity of the Asiatic Society; not by any means as much as I ought, but as much as circumstances would permit. I, as well as all other men in this country, have our time engaged by business of another nature; and if this business has not allowed me to contribute to the Society to the extent I could have wished, and ought to have done, yet, I have done my best, and am satisfied, because you are satisfied, and it will always be to me a proud recollection, that I am connected with an Institution, which, though, at times, it may have appeared languid, as all public bodies sometimes do, yet, in the twenty years that I have been secretary, there never has been a time in which there was not a fair proportion of members interested in its success. There has never been a period in which there were not a number of individuals who, though they had not time or inclination to cultivate Oriental literature themselves, were not pleased to encourage the

exertions of others—were not ready to receive with attention the results of all inquiries into the opinions, manners, and languages of the people of India, which it is the duty as well as the interest of the British Nation to appreciate and understand. That I have been connected with such individuals must always be a proud recollection to me, and to have been brought by my situation into immediate contact with such men as Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Harrington, the Marquis of Hastings, Mr. Barley, and though last, not least, with the President, of whom we are this evening assembled to take leave. If there is any thing that could have added to the gratification which the kindness of this meeting has afforded me in drinking my health, it is the circumstance of its having been proposed by the highly talented and respected individual by whom the compliment was suggested, and in terms of which I cannot but feel most proud. Circumstances with which you are no doubt acquainted, have, of late, brought us into temporary opposition, but nothing for a moment has ever weakened the high sentiments of respect and esteem I have ever felt for him, and it is a subject of heartfelt satisfaction to me to have received this public assurance, that these sentiments are not confined to me, but common to me with him. In becoming a candidate for the Boden Professorship, I little anticipated coming into competition with that gentleman, and I declare now as I have declared to many of the members present, whilst the issue was uncertain, that his success would have yielded me scarcely less satisfaction than my own. I should at least have had the consolation of knowing that the election was a worthy one, and that a Professor had been chosen fully competent to the duties of the situation, singularly fitted to promote the especial objects of the endowment, and certain of doing honour to the University of Oxford and the Asiatic Society of Bengal. I will not trespass longer than to express my sincere thanks; and a wish that the Asiatic Society may long furnish competitors for Sanscrit Professorships.

After this speech the following was the order of the toasts:—

Mr. Colebrooke, and the Royal Asiatic Society—proposed by Mr. Wilson.

Sir W. Russell, and the literary Gentlemen, who have honoured us with their company—by Sir E. Ryan.

Sir W. Russell returned thanks.

Mr. Wynch, and those Gentlemen who have contributed to Oriental Literature, independently of the Society.

MR. WYNCH rose to return his most sincere thanks for the honor which had been conferred on him, by the company collectively assembled, by the learned Secretary of the Society, by whom his health had been proposed, and not least by the distinguished guest of the evening, who had done him the honor to append so kind and handsome an adjunct to the toast, in noticing his humble labors towards the accomplishment of what he (Mr. W.) could not but consider as the first and important desideratum for an adequate administration of justice; namely a clear, consistent, and intelligible digest of the laws, or a JUDICIAL CODE. The tribute that was most justly due to their Honorable Guest, Sir C. Grey, for the interest he had uniformly taken in the prosperity of the Asiatic Society, had been already paid; but there was one now no more, the recollection of whom was indelibly interwoven with the foundation, and early annals of the existence of the society, whom it was most fitting should, on an occasion like the present, be recalled to their minds, and in their flowing cups be freshly remembered—he meant an illustrious man whose portrait adorned the Hall in which they were then assembled.—SIR WILLIAM JONES; one who might be named without invidiousness towards living excellence, because he was no more—and without disparagement to any, because take him for all in all, he had no equal, or, to adopt the language of the Roman Lyric,

Quando ullum invenient parem?

His name, it had been most justly observed, was associated not only with the splendour of a great reputation, but with almost all the most exemplary virtues; his life was distinguished for manly exertion, unremitting industry, and varied activity. It had been truly said that he was a learned and upright judge, a consummate scholar, an accomplished philologist, and an elegant critic. As a cultivator of Oriental Literature in particu-

lar, he had thrown a classic halo around all that he had undertaken, and inspired a taste in others for the prosecution of the same studies in which he had himself so conspicuously excelled. Much was uttered and repeated in the present day, regarding the necessity for economy of money. For his (Mr. Wynch's) part, he thought there was an economy of still greater value, and than which no virtue was more rare, namely *economy in the division and use of Time*. Sir William Jones was a remarkable example in point, with talents it was true of a high order, but more especially with an industry that never tired, and a methodical appropriation of every moment of his time to some definite, and specific purpose, he made acquisitions it had been justly said in the midst of an active and busy life that astonished the mind, and cast into the shade the greatest exertions of other eminent men whose days had not been so quickly numbered. His life was remarkable for unblemished purity and unexampled industry. The scope and end of his studies was practical utility. Above all, the great object which he had most at heart was to give to this country a code of laws in which the principles of 'substantial justice should be adapted to the circumstances of society,' and in the correspondence given to the world by his noble and elegant biographer, Lord Teignmouth, is recorded a letter (to Sir John McPherson) relating to the publication of the first volume of the Asiatic Transactions, in which he observes. 'What I can possibly perform alone, I will by God's blessing perform; and I would write on the subject to the Minister, Chancellor, the Board of Controll, and the Directors, if I were not apprehensive that they who know the world, but do not fully know me, would think that I expected some advantage either of fame or patronage, by proposing to be made the Justinian of India; whereas I am conscious of deriving no advantage, but the pleasure of doing general good'—It may be added also, in the language of Lord Teignmouth, That to render himself useful to his country and mankind, and to promote the prosperity of both, were the primary and permanent motives of his indefatigable exertions in acquiring knowledge. It was deeply to be lamented that in so early a stage it might be said of his high career and destinies, he had been cut off

by the unsparring hand of Death—but too often the attendant fate on exalted talents and honorable ambition. To that untimely event which had so early deprived the world of such a man, he (Mr. W.) was inclined to apply the beautiful tribute which had been paid by a noble bard, (himself no more,) to the memory of a younger aspirant for fame, endowed, it had been most justly said, 'with a mind which disease and poverty could not impair, and which Death itself destroyed rather than subdued'—Henry Kirk White.

"Unhappy White! while life was in its spring,
And thy young Muse just waved her joyous wing;
The spoiler came, and all thy promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there—
Oh! what a noble heart was here undine
When science self destroyed her favourite son.
Yes! she too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
She sowed the seeds, but death has reaped the fruit;
'Twas thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low!"

So it was with the eminent individual to whose memory he would invite them to 'bid the liquid ruby flow'—whose death was in some measure accelerated by his too great ardour in the pursuit of Literature and of Science, of which, to the latest hour of his life, he was a fond and devoted lover.—The Memory of Sir W. Jones.

Principal Mill—by Sir E. Ryan.

MR. CHARLES PRINSEP rose to propose a toast, and said, that on such an occasion, and in such an assembly, it would indeed be strange, if, after indulging the expression of private feelings, and especially of those feelings which had prompted their meeting, they should omit to offer their libations in honor of that which was the end and object of their association—the progress of science—the extension of human knowledge, by all possible means, and in all possible directions, this had been the purpose of their institution, and this purpose the Asiatic Society had constantly pursued, with what success it did not become its own members, in a conclave of their own body, to pronounce—least of all a member so utterly ineffective, as he was sorry to confess himself to have been. But the distinguished associate, whose happy transition to a higher condition of intellectual association, where his talents would have ampler scope, though they would no where be more highly appreciated; whose euthanasia, for so he must call it, they were now met to celebrate,—he would bear witness for him,

to the sons of science, in other lands: that amidst all the distractions of official care and labor, in despite of all the languor of overpowering climate, and all the discouragements of public indifference, there had not been wanting, in this country, either scientific research, to dive into the recesses of nature, and possess us of her secret treasures, or literary zeal, to recover the lost boards of ancient learning, as well as to illustrate the deeds of modern enterprise; and what was far more important, because, without it, there was no security for present acquisitions, and no hope or assurance of further progress, he would testify, that there had not been wanting those, who were ready to devote life and fortune, to the grand object of public instruction. He was not about to name individuals, he would not trust himself to do so, but rather would invite their wishes, for the greater cause itself; he would invoke it by a name, which had become a by-word with the thoughtless, though a word of alarm to the timid and ignorant—to them it should be a watch-word, a word of promise, a device of honor; for so, he was sure, they would regard—"The March of Intellect."

Sir E. Ryan—"The Drill Serjeant of the March of Intellect"—by Colonel Young.

"Sir Charles Grey, *half seas over*"—by Sir John Franks.

SIR CHARLES GREY said,—he certainly had not expected a repetition of the honor done him by drinking his health; but he felt the delicacy of the compliment, bestowed in a form which supposed him already beyond the reach of a reply. His friend Sir Edward had hesitated to accept the epithet of Drill Serjeant to the march of intellect. As for himself, he thought it highly appropriate, and it would have given him much satisfaction to have earned it so well as his friend had done, by his labors in promoting the cause of education. He was of opinion, that to improve the education of the Natives was to do a real service to the country. (Sir Charles Grey here made a few remarks upon the political circumstances of the country, of which we very much regret we can but offer a very imperfect sketch.) Every one, (he observed,) even the most tenacious admirer of existing

systems, must be convinced, that we were arrived at a period when great changes were become necessary. A state of things, created for a system of exclusion, could not be proper for a system of free trade and open intercourse with all the world. Indeed, when we looked abroad at the state of Europe, and at the progress of events in the world, it was impossible not to perceive that important changes in Governments were necessary, and were now impending. He looked forward, certainly not without fearful apprehension, but still with confidence in the powers of the human mind to produce improvement, and in the enlarged intelligence and good sense that were abroad, to bring about a happy result. He did not see why we might not consider ourselves now in the spring, or perhaps in the summer,—culling the buds, or rather the blossoms of liberty, and liberal sentiments. Such was the prospect in every quarter of the globe, and he regarded it as promising every where a rich harvest of prosperity. With respect to the Government of India, every body must be sensible that much remained to be done. Opinions differed widely upon the subject; but for his own part, from his experience of parties, he felt, that there were none of them with which he could not conscientiously have joined. He regarded the present plan of Government in India as based upon the broad principle of doing good, and developing the resources of the Country for its own benefit. He saw no ground to apprehend violent convulsions, nor reason to doubt, that the desired improvements might easily be engrafted into the present system. Of this he was sure, that the attempt could not be made under happier auspices than those of Sir Charles Metcalfe.

Sir E. Ryan disclaimed the merit awarded to him as a main instrument in bringing about a change in the condition of the Natives, by the encouragement of education, and attributed it chiefly to Mr. Wilson, with much energy and feeling.

Mr. Wilson returned the compliment and paid a just tribute to the exertions of Mr. Hare, whose health he proposed—

Sir C. Grey proposed. The Physical class of the Asiatic Society.

Sir E. Ryan, President of the Class returned thanks.

Mr. JAMES PRINSEP rose, and said he was one of the youngest members of the society, and one of its humblest office bearers;—he could as yet, therefore, have earned but little title to their consideration, and he felt that the compliment paid to himself was intended rather for his predecessors, (Mr. Rosa and Capt. Jenkins,) who were present, and would appreciate it. The proper duties of a Secretary, (although he might certainly adduce a *lamentable* exception to the rule,) were confined to the bringing forward and recording the labours of others: in this humble capacity he should always be happy to exert himself, and he trusted that the discoveries and researches of the members of the Asiatic Society in the yet unexplored regions of Oriental science would ever furnish him with ample employment.

Sir C. Grey remarked that all the interests of the different branches of the Society had now been proposed (virtually through their representatives,) he should give—

Messrs. J. Young, Calder, Gordon, and the mercantile Society of Calcutta.

Col. Young returned thanks, and paid some handsome compliments to Mr. Calder.

Col Young, again rose to express his warm sentiments on the subject of the Boden Professorship, and for the third time Mr. Wilson was drunk as “the Boden Professor.”

Mr. Wilson with much feeling reviewed his connection with the Asiatic Society, and spoke nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen—You impose upon me rather an arduous task, in calling me to appear before you in such various capacities; but I can fully appreciate the honour,—honour I will not call it, but, what are still more highly prized by me, the kindness and friendship, which you intend to express towards me. It is no more than a continuance of that treatment which I have ever experienced from the Asiatic Society, and an addition to those obligations in which I stand indebted to it. I am indebted indeed to the Society, much more than

the Society is to me—much more than may at first view appear; and to it I may ascribe my election to that office which is the subject of your congratulations. When the Society first chose me as their Secretary, I was a young man—scarcely commencing Oriental study, and wholly undeserving of such a distinction. Its being conferred upon me supplied me with a new incentive to application, and encouraged me, I may say compelled me—not reluctantly—but still compelled me to persevere. Had it not been for this circumstance, I might probably have been satisfied with the first fruits of my curiosity, and in the occupation of public duties, or the relaxation of private amusements, I might have abandoned the pursuit. My connexion with the Society made that a duty which was at first only an amusement, and thus enabled me to earn any notice which I may have been honoured with in Europe, and to acquire the high distinction—for a high distinction it unquestionably is—of being called to a Professional Chair in the University of Oxford. Still, gentlemen, although fully sensible of the honour conferred upon me, I cannot contemplate without regret the necessity it imposes, of quitting a country and a society in which I have spent the best years of my life, and spent them happily. I have found abundant interest here, and whether engaged in the cul-

tivation of Oriental literature, in the promotion of native education, or even in contributing to the amusements of the society of Calcutta, I have been happy. These things reward themselves, and when to the feelings of self-satisfaction, which they are calculated to inspire, I add the kindness, the esteem, the friendship of so many of those amongst whom my days have been passed—It is but natural that I should be reluctant to leave you,—that I should feel some unwillingness to relinquish what I must ever most highly prize. I feel, however, that it is an act of duty to accept the honourable post to which I have been appointed, and I must therefore make up my mind to separate from those with whom I have for so many years been so closely and so happily connected. But I shall always think of my Calcutta friends with gratitude, with affection; and whilst I endeavour zealously to discharge the duties of my new office, I shall feel that I am labouring, not for my own credit only, but for the credit of those who first thought me worthy of distinction, and to whom I must ever hold myself indebted for the Boden Professorship.

The whole evening passed off in a most agreeable manner, and we must do the *provisioners*, the justice to say that the viands were plentiful and excellent.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 7th July.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Dr. James Bryce, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by Dr. Jackson and Mr. Mercer.

S. A. G. Young, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service, by Mr. Tytler and Mr. Twining.

D. Woodburn, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Pearson.

D. Campbell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, expressed his wish to return to the Society, and have his name replaced on the List of Members, in conformity with the decision of the 4th April, 1829, which was complied with accordingly.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

A catalogue of the Books received since the last Meeting was laid on the table; and the following communications were presented to the Society.

1st. Dr. K. McKinnon's Essay on Public Health in Tirhoot.

2nd. Sir Gilbert Blane's Observations relative to Contagion in Cholera.

3rd. Two cases of wounds of arrows; with the iron point, and part of the shaft of an arrow, with which one of the wounds had been inflicted.

4th. Mr. Ludlow's account of an epidemic Catarrhal Fever, which appeared at Indore and Mhow, about the middle of April.

The disease commenced with pyrexia, pain, and a sense of constriction across

the chest; and slight inflammation of the fauces, attended with hoarseness and pain in the trachea. The pulse was frequent, at first rather hard, latterly full and soft. At Indore the disease affected the majority of the inhabitants, and proved fatal to some patients in the bazar. Above 70 men of the 65th Regiment were treated in hospital, but only a case or two in the 7th Light Cavalry, although both Corps had recently arrived at Mhow. The disease had nearly disappeared by the end of the month, and only proved fatal in the few cases above alluded to. The epidemic was ascribed to the state of the atmosphere. Immediately before the epidemic now noticed, the weather had been sultry and calm; the atmosphere hazy in the day, and at night chilly breezes from the N. E. had been frequent. Mr. Ludlow observes, that the previous cold season had been remarkable, on account of the unusual quantity of rain which fell throughout the northern and western provinces of Bengal. At that time salivation was frequently observed to arise after the use of very small quantities of mercury: and Cholera of a severe and fatal kind appeared in the rainy season among the European Artillery, but was evidently often the consequence of drunkenness. Vaccination was singularly successful at that part of the country this year; whereas in 1831 (a remarkably dry season), of 50 or 60 vaccinations, only one child had the true vaccine vesicle; but many had a spurious pustule, sometime accompanied by slight eruptions on other parts of the body.

5th. A List of the Members of the London College of Surgeons. The four last communications presented by the Medical Board.

6th. Mr. Mitchelson's case of Urinary Calculus.

7th. Mr. Corbyn's Remarks on the prevalence of Measles at Calcutta in March, April, and May, 1832.

8th. Dr. I. N. Casanova's account of a second operation of Lithotrity; with a specimen of the detritus of part of the calculus.

9th. A case of Psoriasis Invenetrata, by Mr. Guthrie.

10th. A list of 86 Medicinal Plants, specimens of which are forwarded to the Society, with a brief account of the

uses to which they are applied by the natives. From Mr. Spry, of Saugor.

11th. Rules and Regulations for the performance of Quarantine at Calcutta.

12th. Case of Death from Snake-bite, drawn up by Mr. Davidson.

13th. A case of Hypertrophy of the Heart.

14th. A case of Enteritis, presented by the Medical Board.

15th. Observations by the President, regarding the expediency of this Society attempting to publish a Medical Journal; which he considers inadvisable, as tending to divert their attention and resources from its principal objects, which should be the advancement of professional knowledge, and maintaining the credit of the Society, as promoted by the meetings and by the regular publication of the Transactions. He observes, that notwithstanding the greater variety of means at the command of London Editors, and their familiarity with the way of dressing periodicals, to render them attractive; they are often obliged to eke out their pages by ephemeral gossip, personal controversy, or articles intended to bring individuals into notice, rather than to promote science; and by long and not unfrequently partial reviews of medical works: the former subjects unworthy of publication by this Society, and the latter, even the most liberal description of criticism, could neither be attempted by the Society as a body, nor delegated to an individual, without hazarding a compromise of its character. He further states, that besides the great difficulty of selecting articles which should give satisfaction to the majority of non-resident members, and the obstacles in the way of continuing monthly, a publication of sufficient interest to give general satisfaction; there is reason to fear the attempt to publish a Journal might destroy the harmony hitherto subsisting between the resident and non-resident members of the Society. With respect to one of the motives urged in favor of a medical Journal, Mr. Wilson objects to the principle implied, of a bargain or a barter: he conceives that the members of this Society contribute to its support, not for any pecuniary or personal profit; but from the higher principle of supporting the credit of the Profession in India, and for the concentra-

tion and advancement of professional knowledge. The expense is another and a positive objection, as a Journal of any extent could not be printed without calling on the members for an addition to their subscriptions—a call which, in the present state of medical prospects, the Society could not consent to propose. Mr. Wilson is of opinion, that it would be possible to alter the plan, and extend the limits of the Monthly Circulars, so as to include short notices of absolute facts of novelty or interest, extracted from the London Journals or other works, which might occasionally occupy 8 or 12 pages octavo; that might answer every useful purpose, with little cost to the Society, and without any additional expense to the members; and he expresses his willingness to agree and co-operate in effecting such a plan; but recommends caution in our proceedings, and that we should not attempt to effect that which not being legitimately within our province, might in any way divert the energies and funds of the Society from the more creditable and substantial labors, which secure its reputation and stability.

The proposal, that the Society should undertake the publication of a Quarterly Medical Journal, was then ballotted for, and negatived; after which, the following papers were read and discussed by the meeting:—

Dr. Wise's Observations on the Leprosy Tuberculata, as it appears in Bengal. This essay enters fully into the history of the disease, as recorded during the earliest ages; from which it appears, that when Leprosy was most prevalent, no doubt was entertained of its contagious nature; extensive public establishments were then maintained for the purpose of secluding lepers, and strict regulations enforced in preventing their communication with the community.

The author is inclined to adopt the opinion, that the disease is hereditary as well as contagious; although he admits, that occasionally one or more children of leprosy parents escape the disease. He then alludes to several instances where Leprosy was supposed to be owing to personal communication, and others where it appeared to be hereditary; and he strongly urges, that the medical profession should strictly investigate the nature of the disease.

Mr. Preston's communication contains two cases, in which both common carotid arteries were tied, for the removal of disease.

In the first case, the result of these operations was the removal of the head aches and restoration of muscular power; vision, which had been much impaired, was so far improved, that he could see to walk without difficulty, but he could not discern minute objects.

In the second case, Mr. Preston remarks, that the relief afforded by the first operation was very remarkable, and the result of the two operations, though not completely successful, has been a decided amelioration of this patient's condition: he can now walk with the assistance of a stick, but he suffers from occasional painful throbbing in the head, which is relieved by bleeding; and he has occasional returns of slight epileptic fits. Both carotid arteries appeared very large at the time of the operations.

Cox, in whom one common carotid artery was tied for epilepsy on the 4th February, 1831, has had no return of the disease, and his health is excellent. Rochford, in whom the right common carotid artery was tied by Mr. Preston, for hemiplegia, on the 22d November, 1830, has regained, to a certain extent, the use of the paralytic arm; and the pain in that limb has ceased; he can walk four or five miles a day with the assistance of a stick, and his health is good. These two cases are published in the 5th vol. of the Society's Transactions.

Mr. J. L. Gaddes's paper on Hospital Gangrene contains a description of this formidable disease, showing, that when it appears in crowded hospitals, it is liable speedily to affect every wound, ulcer, or even every slight scratch; and he describes fully the awful rapidity with which the soft parts are destroyed, and the excruciating pain of the disease, while the ulceration and sloughing are in progress. The author distinctly points out its infectious nature, and the great danger of its being communicated to healthy sores and wounds, unless the greatest precautions are used in ventilation, separating the patients, and avoiding transmission of the disease by bandages, or sponges,—*Calcutta Courier*.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

SCHORN v. DICK AND Co.

The *Advocate General* stated the case for the plaintiff. The defendant, Mr. Dick, was a partner in the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. in Calcutta, and this action was brought against that firm by the plaintiff, for the amount of his salary for services performed by him from the 1st of May, 1831, to the 30th April, 1832; during this time he was serving under an agreement of 500 Sa. Rs. per month, which amounted to 5,950 Sa. Rs. of this it was admitted he had drawn 2,870 Sa. Rs. and 220 had been paid on his account; these sums left a balance of 2,859, which was the amount sought for. The circumstances under which the debt was contracted were simple and few. The plaintiff, who was a relation to Mr. Crump, a partner in the concern, had entered into the service of the firm in 1820, and continued in the employ until 1825, when he left it, but returned again in 1828. Dick, Crump, and Co. besides having a house of business at Calcutta, had an establishment at Cawnpore, where they sold wines and various articles. The plaintiff attended to the latter establishment, and had a monthly salary of 200 Rupees; this he continued to receive until May, 1829, at which time Mr. Dick went to England, and was away from this country until October in the following year. At the time Mr. Dick went to England the salary of the plaintiff was increased to 400 Rupees monthly; and a little previous to this period he was advertised as a partner in the concern; however, he was only nominally a partner, and was, in reality, a servant: the advertisement being inserted in the papers merely for the purpose of enabling him to use the name of the firm. In October 1830, Mr. Dick returned to this country, and the firm having purchased from the assignees of Palmer and Co. an establishment at Revelgunge it was agreed that the amount of plaintiff's salary should be increased; and at the end of August, 1831 the plaintiff received a letter from Mr. Crump, stating that Mr. Dick and himself had taken the amount of his salary into their consideration, and agreed, that from the preceding April he should receive 6,000 Sa. Rs. per annum. He understood that the objection raised by Mr. Dick

was, that he was not aware of the nature of the agreement to which he had assented, but such a defence would be perfectly unintelligible. The agreement was a proper agreement, written by one of the firm, forwarded by him, and received by the party in whose favour it was made at Cawnpore. Another defence might be, that the plaintiff did not continue in the service of the defendant the whole of the time he had claimed the salary for. It could be proved that he did; and what was about to be stated to their lordships, on that point, would be very satisfactory. On the 24th February last, when the plaintiff was about leaving the employ, an advertisement appeared in the newspaper to the following effect: "Mr. John Schorn, our assistant at Cawnpore, will be permitted to set up on his own account or that of Mr. William Crump, as soon as he has completely and satisfactorily delivered over charge to us of our Cawnpore concerns, but not before, of which due notice will be given. Dick and Co 24th Feb. 1832." From this notice, it was evident plaintiff had a right to consider himself a servant of the firm on the 24th of February last; and as no notice was given him to quit the employ, he remained in it until the 27th of April, when the defendant came to Cawnpore, and told him he was no longer in his service.

A number of witnesses were examined, who proved the hand writing of various individuals, and the respective signatures of Mr. Dick, Mr. Crump, and Mr. Schorn, to a number of letters which were produced in evidence; one of which was the following, in the handwriting of Mr. Crump.

"JOHN SCHORN, Esq. Cawnpore.

Dear Sir,—In order to remove all doubts as to the amount of salary which you are to receive from the 1st of May last, for your services to us, we beg to inform you, that we agree to allow you, from that date, in conformity with a private arrangement entered into between ourselves in October last, the sum of Six Rupees (6,000) six thousand per annum. Your's faithfully,

DICK, CRUMP, AND Co.

Calcutta, 30th August, 1831.

On the examination of the witnesses it appeared that, from the commencement of 1831, Mr. Dick and Mr. Crump had been at variance, and that Mr. Crump, who was the brother-in-law of Mr. Schorn, had not attended to or conducted the business since April, 1831. That in January, 1832, the partnership was dissolved retrospectively from 30th April, 1831, after which time Mr. Dick alone was responsible for the stock upon himself and for all payments. It was proved also, on the examination of one witness, that Mr. Crump had said, since the dissolution of the partnership, that he would do all in his power to ruin Mr. Dick, and that Mr. Crump was now in partnership with the plaintiff.

Mr. Turton contended there was no proof when the letter of 20th August was written; and if the person by whom it was written was not a partner at the time, it could not bind the other partner; and, therefore, the letter ought not to be received in evidence without proof when it was written, especially under the circumstances of this case; and when the connection between Crump and Schorn was taken into consideration.

The Chief Justice overruled the objection—the date of the letter was prima facie evidence when it was written.

Mr. Turton, for the defendant, expressed himself satisfied that this action, though nominally Mr. Schorn's, was really and truly brought by Mr. Crump against his late partner the defendant, whom, he had been heard to declare he would ruin, should it cost him half his fortune to do so. If any doubt of such being Mr. Crump's intention might, after the evidence they had heard, remain in the minds of their lordships, he (Mr. Turton) would endeavour to remove it. Dick and Crump were in partnership for a number of years, and carried on business in Calcutta, and at Cawnpore. In the year 1829 the defendant went home with his father, General Dick, who was seriously ill; on the eve of his departure from Calcutta, his partner, Mr. Crump, who attended at the establishment at Cawnpore, came from that place, and insisted on Mr. Dick allowing the plaintiff, who was an assistant and nominal partner in the Cawnpore concern, and Mr. Crump's brother-in-law, an additional allowance out of his own purse, during his absence from India. Mr. Dick accordingly agreed to do this, and arranged

per month out of his own pocket. On the return of the defendant to this country in October, 1830, a disagreement took place between the two partners, the defendant found that Mr. Crump had violated the terms of partnership, and had, during his absence, invested the funds of the firm in various ways, which Mr. Dick did not approve of. The defendant positively refused to take a part of a share in the Union Bank, which Mr. Crump had purchased in his absence, and this refusal finally led to a dissolution of partnership. Mr. Crump had also established, during the defendant's absence, a *dépôt* at Revelgunge, and shortly after Mr. Dick's return the two partners agreed that Mr. Crump should proceed to that place, and that the plaintiff should remain at Cawnpore, and receive out of the private purse of Mr. Crump an additional 100 Rupees per month; at that time the plaintiff's salary was only 200 *Sonats* Rupees monthly, the allowance of 200 Rupees from the pocket of the defendant, having ceased on that gentleman's return to this country; subsequently the firm of Dick and Co. specifically agreed to allow the defendant 300 Rupees monthly from April 30, 1831: and to avoid litigation, Mr. Dick had paid into Court 980 Rupees, allowing the plaintiff at the rate of 400 Rupees monthly up to the time he quitted his service in March last, on the supposition, that having taken upon himself all payments after that period, he might possibly be liable even for that portion which Mr. Crump was to have paid out of his private funds, consequently Mr. Dick had paid more into Court than he was bound to do; for plaintiff had no agreement, whereby he could demand more than 300 *Sonats* Rupees monthly, of the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. his legal remedy for the other 100 being against Mr. Crump individually. It would seem certainly that Mr. Crump had written to his brother-in-law; in the end of 1830, to say he was to have 6,000 Rupees a year, but it appeared distinctly that Mr. Dick had written to the Plaintiff on the 20th December, 1830, that from the following 30th of April he would receive 300 Rs. a month from the firm at Cawnpore, and 1200 Rs. at the end of the year, from Mr. Crump's private funds, and no more. In answer to this the plaintiff wrote a letter in February, 1831, saying he had told Mr. Crump, that what he had previously

written as to the 6,000 was only a *kucha* agreement, and acquiescing in Dick's letter. In February, 1832, after the dissolution, he had again written, recognising these terms, and asking if he were at liberty to draw upon Mr. Dick for the 100 Rupees extra, which he was to have received from Mr. Crump, acknowledging that he had received the 300 rupees per month from the firm at Cawnpore. Again, in 1832, after the action was brought, the plaintiff wrote another letter, distinctly acknowledging Mr. Dick's letter of December 1830, fixing 300 as the allowance from the firm. In none of these letters was there any allusion to the letter of August, 1831, now put forward as the agreement to maintain the action—nor was it mentioned in any one letter of Mr. Crump, though so late as May and June last, he appeared, from the letters put in, to have been making out the Plaintiff's claim for him. However, in Feb. 1832, Mr. Schorn refused to serve Mr. Dick any longer: shortly afterwards, that is to say, about the middle of March, 1832, he left the employ of the plaintiff, joined Mr. Crump in business, which he had long privately intended to do; and claimed from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. the sum of 5,950 Sicca Rupees, as his salary from 1st of May, 1831, to the 27th April 1832, at 500 rupees per month: and in support of this claim he now produces the letter said to be written in Aug. 1831, by Mr. Crump, in the name of a firm wherein plaintiff knew Mr. Crump was not then acting as a partner, being at open variance with Mr. Dick, and in that letter it was stated, that Mr. Dick; and himself agreed, in order to settle all disputes, to give the plaintiff 500 Sa. Rs. monthly. This letter, to call it by the mildest name, was a gross fraud, got up to serve the purposes of the present action; there could be no doubt it had been written at a period subsequent to its date; it was upon half a sheet of paper; there was no seal,—no post mark upon it; the envelope was absent; and he (Mr. Turton) begged their lordships to observe, that to apologise for the absence of the seal, post mark, and the other half sheet of paper; the envelopes of two other letters of the nominal defendant Crump, which were produced in evidence, had been craftily removed. The learned counsel then contended, at great length, that Mr. Dick had clearly and distinctly wrote to the plaintiff in De-

cember, 1830, informing him that he was to receive no more than 300 Rs. per month from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. after April, 1831, whatever he might get before that date: that he had written a similar letter in Feb. 1832; that Mr. Reed, plaintiff's successor at Cawnpore, had told plaintiff, that his salary was to cease from the 16th of March last; that the receipts for his salary which, after April, 1831, were given for 200 Rs. monthly, and after that date 300 were always given in Sonat Rupees, and his now claiming it in Siccas was wholly inadmissible; the Sonat Rupee being the current coin at Cawnpore. And finally, the learned counsel said, if the plaintiff was entitled to any thing further, than what was already paid into Court, it must be from Mr. Crump individually, and not from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. The several letters of Mr. Schorn, alluded to by Mr. Turton, were put in evidence.

The Chief Justice, after looking at the letter dated 30th August, 1831, remarked, that it led to a conclusion not borne out by the agreement it had reference to.

The Advocate General, replied at considerable length, and contended that there could not be a clearer proof of the letter being genuine, than the discrepancy mentioned by the Chief Justice; for it must be evident, had the letter been written at a period subsequent to its date, with an intention to impose on their lordships, it would have been framed so as to appear an exact copy of the agreement; and written with that kind of accuracy which would defy the sagacity of the gentlemen of the bar to discover the imposition. With regard to the letter leading to a conclusion, not borne out by the agreement, he could not think it did so; but he considered the apparent contradiction as a strong confirmation of the truth of the whole story, and the want of critical accuracy in the letter, an evidence that it was not a gotup transaction.

The Chief Justice observed. If it was necessary to decide on the point, whether the salary due under the agreements for 1,200 Rupees could be recovered, I would be of opinion that it could not. I think the plaintiff ought to look to Mr. Crump, and to no other person for payment of that amount. The letter dated the 30th August, 1831, was a very peculiar one, and certainly had a very suspicious appearance. Mr. Crump, who

wrote the letter, has done all in his power in this action, not only by that, but two other letters, to enable the plaintiff to recover: it says, "We agree to allow you," with reference to a private agreement, on which it is clear the 1,200 Rupees are separate. I do not see any agreement on the part of Mr. Dick, by which he was bound to allow the plaintiff more than 500 Rupees monthly. I do not find in the receipts anything that could lead me to suppose they were only for a portion of the salary; and it is rather singular, that if 400 rupees were to be paid monthly, the receipts should be each of them for no more than 300 Rupees.

Sir John Franks coincided with the Chief Justice.

Sir Edward Ryan. I am quite satisfied that the 1,200 rupees was intended to be paid by Mr. Crump, and by no other person; and that no agreement was made by defendant, or understood by plaintiff, that he should receive 400 Rupees a month from the firm of Dick, Crump, and Co. Mr. Dick's letter, dated 23d December, 1830, repudiates the agreement of Mr. Crump, to which plaintiff refers so late as June, 1832, and takes no notice, in his communication at that time, of the letter said to be written by Mr. Crump, in August, 1831. I am quite satisfied that letter is not genuine, or written at the period at which it is dated.

Plaintiff nonsuited, and to pay costs of both parties.—*John Bull*.

Immediately after the Judges had pronounced a verdict for the defendant G. S. Dick, Mr. Turton moved, on his behalf, for an order, that the letter of 30th August, 1831, written by Mr. William Crump, be impounded, and not removed out of the Court as the defendant, G. S. Dick, purposed to institute fresh proceedings thereupon. Order granted.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1832.

Third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer.

The business of the third Sessions was commenced this morning, when the three judges took their seats on the bench. The following gentlemen were sworn in for the Grand Jury:—

W. Dampier, Esq., Foreman.

John Allan,	James Kyd,
Jas. H. Crawford,	Jas. P. McKelligan,
Sam. G. Palmer,	Jas. S. Stopford,
Peter Mearing,	John D. Smith,
James Cullen,	James Cowel,
Wm. Storm,	Eneas Mackintosh,
Rob. C. Jenkins,	Laurence DeSouza,
Richard H. Brown,	Chas. McKenzie,
Charles F. Hunter,	Wm. P. Watson,
Wm. Sutton,	Wm. F. Fergusson, &
Donald McIntyre,	Gen. Alexander, Esq.

The charge delivered by the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury was to the following effect:—

Gentlemen, it is not my intention to delay the business of the day with any lengthy preliminary remarks, I only wish to say, that I have come to this country with an earnest desire diligently and effectually to discharge the duties of my office, and I trust, by the blessing of God, and with the assistance of the learned and able judges now seated on the bench, a talented and ingenious bar, and in criminal cases, intelligent and efficient juries, to be enabled to do so. With respect to any general remarks on the administration of justice in this country, or any remark upon local matters, I shall decidedly abstain from them, because I feel strongly sensible that such remarks coming from this place, ought to be considered more deliberately and cautiously than it is possible for me to do, owing to the shortness of the time I have been in this country. I, therefore, proceed to business, observing, with regret, in a catalogue of twenty cases, six of great atrocity, four of which are of murder, and two of assault with intent to kill.

On these I must address you, but I shall not do so at greater length than is necessary; and I trust my experience in criminal law may be of some assistance to you. There are, besides these six cases, some others which also require some remark. Among the cases of murder, the first is that of Dunnee, who is charged with the murder of an old woman, by inflicting a wound with a hatchet, which penetrated the spine, and caused her death. I have an opportunity of knowing, from the depositions before me, the nature of the case, which presents no difficulty. The question for you to consider will probably be, whether any thing like provocation had been given to reduce the crime to manslaughter. It

appears in the evidence, that the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel on the day before, when it seems the deceased struck the prisoner with a broom, and her son said that the quarrel had lasted for several days; but there is no evidence to show that there was a quarrel or blow on the day the murder took place; but if it should turn out in the evidence brought before you, that a blow was given by her to the prisoner on that very day, then it will be for you to consider how far the nature of the crime will be lowered by such provocation. No beating on the former day, or at any time previous to the infliction of the wound, sufficient to have allowed the prisoner's passion to cool, would have the effect of mitigating the offence. Even a blow would have no effect to extenuate the crime to manslaughter, where the revenge is disproportioned to the provocation, and the striking with a hatchet in return for a blow from a broom or a stick would not be proportionate to such provocation. Another question that I must notice, is one that was raised before the Coroner; whether the blow was mortal at the time of infliction, because one of the Medical men said that the wound had at first a bad appearance, and it afterwards became worse and proved mortal? The law, on this point, is perfectly clear, and states that the neglect of a wound which becomes mortal will not extenuate the crime attached to the infliction of it; therefore, the inquiry on the face of the Coroner's inquisition is not material. Another medical man speaks pretty decisively of the wound having been mortal from the time it was inflicted—but in either case the opinion they would come to would be the same. The next case is against a man named Baloo for the murder of a woman named Dooknee by striking her on the neck with a hatchet, and in this case no difficulty presents itself. The death was so decisively caused, that the head of the woman was nearly severed from the body. The cause assigned by the prisoner for this act, was a jealousy he entertained to the woman, but there is no circumstance to reduce the crime with which he is charged. The third case is against Baboo Ram, for the murder of Kissna Sing with a Sword. The act was committed, according to the evidence, in a very determinedly sanguinary manner,

and I am not aware of any circumstance which will mitigate its character. The fourth case is against Husaun Ullly, for the murder of Mamud Curraem, by stabbing with a knife. Of the fact of stabbing there can be no doubt, but of what it was the result, must depend on a great deal of contradictory evidence; and you will judge whether the stab was given after the prisoner had been attacked, or whether it was done without such provocation. One part of the evidence claims remark, which is the deposition of the deceased taken before the magistrate; I do not consider it can be received as a dying declaration: for circumstances apparent leave it doubtful that there was a sufficient consciousness of approaching death; but the whole of it was taken before the prisoner, and if the prisoner was desired to attend, and did so, then that examination may be received as evidence. These are the four cases of murder, and I shall now proceed to notice the other capital offences. The first of these cases is one of great malignity, and is on an indictment of the King against Baloo, for having wounded a woman, named Toony, on several parts of her body, with an intent to stab, cut, maim or disfigure her, which, as the indictment is laid, is now a capital offence in this country. It will be for you to consider whether the wounds were inflicted by him intentionally, or by some accident. I believe that in the account he gives of it, he attributes the wounds to some accident. It must be observed that the woman. (Toony) is the wife of the prisoner, and in the present case she is a competent evidence, because it will be required on an indictment charging the husband with an offence committed against her person. One wound was inflicted in the thigh, where we know there are several arteries which were likely to have been injured, and which injury might have caused her death. You will find that one wound was inflicted on the nose, which was calculated to disfigure, perhaps more than a wound similarly inflicted on any other part could have done. The next case is one against Mamud Hooasain, indicted under the same statute, with striking a man named Jannoo with an iron bar. Jannoo and the prisoner were conversing about some money which one had to receive from the other, and the prisoner having denied it, struck

Jannoo with the iron bar, on which Jannoo ran away, and was followed by the prisoner, who then struck him down. A medical man states, upon oath, that it was a dangerous wound; and I have no doubt that the iron bar comes within the statute. There are two other cases of a malignant nature charged, for burglary in the house of Rammohun Ghose, and against two others, for receiving the property stolen, but there is nothing in these cases that requires remarks. There is one case of the King against Ram-commar Roy, who is charged with stealing three promissory notes of a thousand rupees value each, said to have been stolen on the 28th of September, 1828. There is very little doubt, from what appears in the depositions, that the notes were stolen by one Isurchunder Mookerjee, who was in the office; but there is nothing to connect the defendant with these notes till March last, when he passed two of them in the course of business. Under the circumstances, it was a mere possibility, that notes passed after such a lapse of time should imply the guilt of the individual so passing them. If you take the same view of this difficult case that I do, you had better dispose of it without sending it into this Court. There are other cases for larceny and embezzlement, but such have often been before you, therefore, do not require me to notice them. There is a charge against Cunnia Lall Thakoor, and others, who are indicted with assaulting some servants; they had lost some property, and with a view of finding out the thief, they tried a process of regular torture. The witnesses will state the extraordinary proceedings, peculiarly so to one just arrived in this country, that were adopted, and as the facts are all clearly supported, I need not say any thing further, but leave it and the other cases to your discretion.

The Chief Justice concluded his remarks with the usual offer of assistance to the jury, in case of their experiencing any difficulty in the course of their enquiries, and the Grand Jury then retired.

Before the Chief Justice and a Petit Jury.

Michael Keough and James McGinnis, two Privates of His Majesty's third Buffs, stood severally indicted with having on the 19th of April last, at Calcutta, feloniously stolen a gold watch of the value of Rs. 100, from William

D'Arville, the property of the said William D'Arville.

William D'Arville sworn. I reside in Bow-bazar, and am now out of employment. On the day before Good Friday I lost a watch. I went to sleep at about four o'clock, and awoke in about an hour afterwards, when I missed my watch from out of my pocket, where it was when I went to sleep. Four soldiers had come to see me at seven o'clock that morning. They went out afterwards, and came home with me at about three o'clock. When I went to sleep, one of them, named Shortall, went to sleep likewise, and the two prisoners were sitting in a chair in the same room. No one else was in the house. When I awoke the two prisoners were gone, and Shortall was still asleep. I went across the river to look after the prisoners, but could not find them. About four days afterwards I again saw my watch in the possession of an Artilleryman in the Fort. The number of the watch is 5071. [In reply to Keough.] I frequently visited two friends in the Fort. I have been living with Mrs. Dalrymple as her tavern-keeper, and was employed by her to ship men as a crimp; I did not, on that day, send any sailor to Mr. Beck's house. I stated at the Police that they were the only persons, except Shortall, who was asleep, that were in the house. I did not take my watch out of my pocket and offer it to Beck, nor to any one else, to sell or pledge for the purpose of getting more liquor. I have been in the Fort since they were committed, but did not say I was sorry for them, and that they were not guilty.

John McCarthy sworn. I am a Gunner in the Artillery Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum. I bought a watch somewhere about the 16th of April, from the prisoner Keough, in the barracks at Dum-Dum. He was brought to me by Gunner Thomas Bell, and offered me the watch for 25 Rs. saying that he had given 45 Rs. for it. I refused to purchase it, when he asked me what I would give for it, to which I replied that I would give eight rupees for it. Another person who was with him, but whom I could not recognize, advised him to let me have it for that price, which he did, and I paid for it in the presence of Gunner Bell and Sergeant Perry. Both persons appeared to have been in their undress uniform. I after-

wards sold the watch for Rs. 20, and gave four months' credit. [In reply to Keough.] At the time I bought the watch from the person I speak of, I was not aware that it was worth very much more than what I gave for it, but I knew that it was worth something more. I never saw him before, but took sufficient notice of him to recognize him. I did not ask him his name, nor where he got the watch; neither did I ask him to show his pass. I did not take a receipt for the money, because I thought it unnecessary, having had two witnesses to the transaction.

Thomas Bell sworn. I am a Gunner in the Artillery, and recognize the prisoners at the bar, having seen them sell a watch on the 18th or 19th of April last to the last witness. They came to me in the rear of the barracks, and Keough asked me if I knew any one that wanted a watch, to which I replied that I did, and took him to McCarthy. I asked McCarthy whether he wanted a watch, to which he replied in the negative. He next asked what sort of a watch it was, and Keough replied that it was a gold watch, and, on being asked the price, said that it had cost him Rs. 45, but that he would let him have it for Rs. 25. McCarthy refused to buy it at that rate, and, after some trafficking, got it for eight rupees. They said that they were induced to sell it at so low a price, because they had no money to take them to Calcutta. (In reply to Keough.) I swear that you are the person that sold the watch.

George Perry sworn. I am a Serjeant in the Regiment of Artillery stationed at Dum Dum. I know the prisoner Keough, but cannot swear to the other. Keough came to my berth with Bell and McCarthy on Thursday the 19th of April, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening. They brought a watch, and McCarthy asked me to be a witness that he had purchased it from Keough for eight rupees. The watch was delivered, and the money paid, in my presence. To the best of my belief the other prisoner was with Keough, but I cannot swear to him, as I only took particular notice of the person who sold the watch.

John Stokes sworn. I am a Bombardier in the Artillery at Dum-Dum. I purchased the watch which I now produce from Gunner McCarthy, for twenty rupees, which I agreed to pay in four months, by monthly instalments.

The witnesses were then severally recalled, when they swore to the identity of the watch. D'Arville proved that it was the same that he had missed out of his pocket, and Perry and McCarthy proved that it was the same that had been purchased by the latter from the prisoner Keough.

The prisoners, on being called on for their defence, put in a written statement to the following effect, which was read by the Clerk of the crown:—They were, two soldiers who were indicted for a crime of which they were not guilty—they were ignorant of the law, and unable to employ counsel,—they were, therefore, obliged to state what had occurred to themselves, and left their case in the hands of the Jury. They were going to the hazard, when they were met by D'Arville, who enticed them to his house, and treated them with spirits. He then endeavoured to persuade them to desert from their Regiment, and ship themselves on board of a ship that was in want of men, and sent them to the house of Beck, where they found a sailor, destined for the same ship. D'Arville afterwards arrived at Beck's, when they refused to leave their Regiment, and left the place for the purpose of returning to the Fort, when they were overtaken by D'Arville, who succeeded in again enticing them to his house, when he gave them more liquor, and renewed his persuasion for them to join the ship. They would not remain, but went away, leaving Shortall in the house, previous to which, D'Arville had taken out his watch, and requested some of the men to pawn or pledge it, for the purpose of getting more liquor.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at some length, after which the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against Keough, and acquitted the other prisoner, McGinnis.

Keough was sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour, for a period of two years.

Heeroo, Bhola, and Tareef were severally indicted, for, that they, on the night of the 21st of April, feloniously broke open and entered the shop of one Nubkissore Paul, and feloniously stole therefrom, one pair of gold bangles, value Rs. 80, two gold bangles, value Rs. 50, two clasps of a necklace, value Rs. 16, and divers other articles, the property of the said Nubkissore Paul. To this indictment the prisoners pleaded "Not guilty."

Heeroo said, in his defence, that he had left his door open previous to his going to sleep, on account of the heat. While he was asleep, Tareef entered suddenly, and woke him, on which he cried out, when Emamdee came to the door, and Tareef dropped something from his person. The lamp was put out, and he sent Bhola to light it, which he did, and assisted the Thannadar, who came, in the mean time, to look for the things.

Bhola said, that he was asleep, and knew nothing of the matter, till the arrival of the Chowkeydars. He was a servant of Heeroo's, and was sent by him to get a light, which he did.

Tareef put in a written defence, the purport of which was as follows:—On Saturday he was led by the calling of his profession, to carry a load to Garden Reach, but on account of the inclemency of the weather, he was forced to take shelter in the verandah of a shop-keeper. While he was there, some Chowkeydars came up with two prisoners in their custody, and asked him who he was, to which he replied by telling them. They then demanded money of him, and, on his inability to satisfy them, they took him into custody, and accused him of being one of the thieves.

The last prisoner called three witnesses to establish a good character, two of whom knew nothing about him, further than seeing him at times in the street; the third witness was his landlady, and she stated that she had never known of any other instance of his being charged with crime.

After a few moments' deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against all three prisoners.

Chief Justice. The Jury have found you severally guilty, and I am fully satisfied with the verdict, and it now becomes my duty to pronounce the sentence of the Court. There can be no doubt that you are very bad charac-

ters; two of you have not attempted to produce any evidence of character, though you are in your own place of residence. You Tareef, have attempted to do so, but your witnesses have proved nothing. The crime of which you are found guilty was committed in the dead of night, at a time when the peaceable inhabitants of this city ought to be able to sleep in security. The sentence of the Court is that each of you be transported to the British settlements on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural lives.

Zerreef, Harreef, and Jeetoo were severally charged with having, on the 15th of April last, feloniously stole a string of gold beads, of the value of rupees 17, the property of Boobun Doss. They were likewise charged in a second count with the same offence, in which the beads were represented as the property of Nuncowhar Doss.

To this indictment they pleaded "Not guilty."

The prisoners denied the charge, and called several witnesses, with a view to prove that a quarrel had taken place between themselves and the females of the prosecutor's family, wishing to make it appear that the charge had been got up against them through malicious motives.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and on their return, acquitted the prisoners.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

Nazir Peada was indicted for having, on the 3d of July instant, whilst in the service of John Jenkins and others, and employed by them to receive money, received on their account, Rs. 100 in cash, and a promissory note of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 50, and with having feloniously embezzled the said money, the property of the said John Jenkins and others.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

John Jenkins sworn. I am a partner in the firm of Leyburn and Co., Auctioneers. The Prisoner at the bar has been in our service since the year 1824. He was employed as a Peon to collect bills, the amount of those received he was in the habit of paying in every evening. He was sent on the 3d of July

instant to Major Rochford, with a bill for Rs 150, for the purchase of a tent. [In reply to the prisoner.] I did not make an arrangement with your security to take the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 45, nor did I make an agreement to that effect.

Major Rochford, of the Buffs, sworn. At the commencement of the present month I was indebted to Messrs. Leyburn and Co. for the amount of a tent, the bill for which was brought to me by my sirdar bearer, at about eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd of the present month. I referred it to the Paymaster for payment.

Captain Lucas, Paymaster of the Buffs, sworn. A bill was presented to me on the 3rd instant, which I directed my sircar Joygopal Roy to pay.

Joygopal Roy sworn. I am a cash keeper in the service of Captain Lucas, and know the prisoner at the bar, to whom I paid a sum of Rs. 150 on the 3rd of the present month, on account of Major Rochford. This is the bill which I paid, but I cannot recollect whether Captain Lucas sent it to me, or whether the prisoner brought it himself. I paid the money to the prisoner, who wrote a receipt on the back, at my desire. I gave him a note of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 50, and Rs. 100 in cash.

Mahomed Massour sworn. I am a shop-keeper, and deal in perfumes. I was personal security for the prisoner. I entered into a written security with the Jemadar for the prisoner, when he was engaged by his employers. On the morning of the third of July the prisoner took Rs. 19 from me, and on the evening of the same day he brought me Rs. 50 in cash, and a bank note for Rs. 50. I paid the note away the same evening. On the 7th instant he took back the whole amount of Rs. 100, without even paying me the Rs. 19 which I had lent him.

Mr. Jenkins re-examined. On the evening of the 3d of July he accounted with Cossinauth Day as usual, and each day afterwards. It was his duty every evening to pay in the amount that he had collected, and to return the bills that had not been paid.

Cossinauth Day sworn. I am a bill keeper in the service of Messrs. Leyburn and Co. The prisoner at the bar was in the habit of daily accounting to me for the amount of bills received, and

returning such bills to me as had not been paid, which I used to put in a drawer, without examining. On the 2d of July instant I gave that bill to him to collect. On the evening of the 3d he did not account to me as having received the amount. On the 10th instant the prisoner was apprehended, before which he never told me that he had received the amount; but on the day when I examined the bills, and questioned him, he said that he had lost the money. Between the 3d and the 10th of July, the prisoner accounted to me for other bills that he had collected. The amount of bills collected, was paid into the hands of Byrup Bonnerjee, the cash-keeper, or his assistants, to whom such amounts should be paid on the day of receipt. If he had done so with the amount in question, he would have informed me of it, for me to enter the transaction, which was the usual course of doing business. [In reply to the prisoner.] When you went to Barrackpore to collect money, it sometimes remained in your hands for some days, but only when you were absent; the moment you returned, you had to pay in the money. On no other occasion than the present, were you made to sign an acknowledgment for a balance against you.

Joygopal Roy re-examined. The number of the note given by me to the prisoner, was 29,747.

Mahomed Massour recalled. The number of the note given to me by the prisoner, was 29,747.

The case having closed for the prosecution, the prisoner put in a written defence, which stated that he had received money to the amount of Rs. 398 in the Fort some time back, which he had had the misfortune to lose. He was afraid to mention the loss, which he concealed, in the hope of being able to make it good. Two months afterwards inquiries had been made, when there was a balance of Rs. 262 against him, which he engaged to pay by instalments, but on the following day he was taken to the Police.

The prisoner then called the following witnesses. *Mahomed Massour* deposed that he had made an arrangement on the 10th or 11th instant with Hessem Ouddeen, at his desire, and at that of the head Banyan of the house, to make

good the deficiency in six months, by monthly instalments.

Hessam Onddeen, the jemadar corroborated the statement of the last witness, but stated that none of the partners of the house were aware of the transaction.

Leelumber Sircar deposed to having written the abovementioned agreement at the desire of the jemadar.

Cossinauth Day was recalled by the Court, and stated that the amount received by the prisoner from Major Rochford was included in the amount deficient, for which the arrangement was made.

Mr. Jenkins was recalled, and stated that neither the Banyan nor the jemadar had any authority to make the arrangement that they did, and that he rejected it when informed of it.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at some length, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner, who was sentenced to transportation to the British settlements on the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for seven years.

Ameer Khan was indicted, with having, on the 21st of May last, feloniously stolen five silver spoons, and two silver forks, of the value of Rupees 26, the property of John Howard Wakefield.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "GUILTY," notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Court, that such a course would not mitigate the severity of his punishment. The Chief Justice then addressed him as follows:—The Court might transport you, but in consideration of your youth, and in the hope of your amendment, it only sentences you to hard labour in the house of correction for two years.

Doorjadun Doss, a boy of about fifteen years of age, and *Parbutty Doss*, were severally indicted for having, on the 28th of May last, feloniously stole, in the dwelling house of one *Ram Doss*, one pair of gold *tavees*, value Rupees 96, two strings of *kantamallah*, value Rupees 24, and divers other articles of jewellery, the property of the said *Ram Doss*.

Doorjadun Doss said, in his defence, that the daughter of the prosecutor had given the things to him, tied up in a

bundle, and desired him to give them to his brother.

Parbutty Doss said that he had been on terms of intimacy, for three or four years, with the youngest daughter of the prosecutor, and that she had given him the articles, which were her own personal ornaments, for the purpose of converting into money, to supply him with a capital to commence business as a cloth merchant.

Ram Doss was recalled, when he stated that the ornaments belonged to the several females of his family, namely, his wife, his two daughters, and his two grand-daughters. The articles belonging to his wife were selected from the rest, and valued at rupees 132.

The Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against both prisoners, but recommended *Doorjadun Doss* to the mercy of the Court, in consideration of his youth.

The Chief Justice passed sentence in the following terms:—The sentence of death which the Court has just recorded I shall commute, and I wish, with respect to you, *Doorjadun Doss*, that the law left it in my power to pass some other sentence than that of transportation. I should in that case further attend to the recommendation of the Jury than I am now able to do, by sentencing you to hard labor in the house of correction; but I am obliged, as the law now stands, to order you for transportation; and indeed, the offence you have committed is a very bad one, for you were a servant, and you robbed your master, who appears to have been a kind master, and to have allowed your brother to reside in his house on your account: your youth, however, makes you an object of mercy, and I shall, therefore, so arrange your sentence of transportation, as to make it as lenient as possible. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for seven years, and I shall endeavour so to recommend your case to the Government, as to prevent, if possible, the further corruption of your morals.

As to you, *Parbutty*, I think you by no means an object of mercy. You robbed your benefactor, and set your younger brother a most infamous example. After having injured your benefactor in respect to property, you have endeavoured to injure his feelings, by

traducing his nearest and dearest relations. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to the British settlements on the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural life.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1832.

Dutnerain Sarra, Rampersand Roy, Kumlee Khankee, and Nerain Dar, were severally indicted, the two first for having, on the 7th of March last, at Calcutta, feloniously and burglariously broken open and entered the dwelling house of Rammohun Ghose, in the night time, and stolen therefrom several pieces of Sheersbukker cloth, value Rs. 420, two wrappers, value Rs. 2, and one suttiringe, value Rs. 4, the property of the said Rammohun Ghose, and the two last, for having, on the 8th of March last, feloniously received five pieces of Sheersbukker cloth, part of the said goods, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Two of the witnesses subpoenaed for the prosecution were not forthcoming. It was stated that one of them, the durwan, was dead, which there appeared no reason to doubt. With respect to the other, Radamohun Mitter, it was stated that he was sick, and that he had returned to his village; nothing appearing to support this statement, he was called on his recognizances, but did not appear.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence, after which the Jury acquitted all the prisoners.

Neelmony Day, Bojohurry Day, Roohun, Danish, Prem Sing, Sookun Sing, and Bowannie Sing, were severally indicted for having, on the 21st of May last, at Calcutta, feloniously stolen forty pounds weight of orange cotton twist, value Rs. 47, on board a certain boat called a burr, in the river Hooghly, and fifteen pounds of other twist, value Rs. 18, on board a certain other boat, the whole being the property of Walter Leigh.

There were other counts in which the property was represented as that of Robert Eglin on. The prisoners pleaded not "guilty."

The prisoners declined saying any thing in their defence.

After a long charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against Neelmony Day and Bojohurry Day, but acquitted the other prisoners.

Chief Justice. Neelmony Day and Bojohurry Day—the offence of which you have been convicted is, I fear, a very common offence, and the Legislature has thought it an offence requiring greater punishment than common larceny; and I see nothing in your case to lead me to remit the punishment the law awards; and I hope your punishment will be a warning to others. The sentence of the Court is that each of you be transported to the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural lives. With respect to the others, they have been acquitted, yet there are some among them who are unquestionably as guilty as the other two, but, unfortunately for the purposes of justice, we have not been able now to discover their guilt, but I beg, whoever may be the guilty persons, that they will take warning by this example, for they will not be so fortunate in future, if they persist in their guilty practices.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1832.

Ballou was indicted for having, on the 10th of February last, feloniously made an assault on one Toony, and with a knife, stabbed, cut, and wounded her on the nose, and upon the inner part of both thighs, with intent to kill and murder her.

He was charged, in a second count, with having wounded the said Toony in the manner aforesaid, with intent to maim, disfigure, or do her some grievous bodily harm.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prisoner said in his defence, that he had always shown the greatest affection for his wife, and that it was not at all likely that he should have attempted to destroy her. He never had an angry word with her, and he did not marry her for the purpose of destroying her. It was the usual practice with people in Calcutta to get their daughters married while mere children, and, after they had lived some time with their husbands, to get rid of the latter, to obtain possession of their property.

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence at great length. He observed that as the law now stood, which had been extended to this country, the act of stabbing or wounding with any of the intents set forth in the several counts of the indictment was a capital offence, but that, if the stabbing had been inflicted under such circumstances, that if death had ensued, and the offence had not amounted to murder, then the party should be acquitted. If however the Jury believed the evidence in the present case, it would appear, that if she had been killed, the offence would have amounted to murder, because there did not seem to have been any provocation that could have mitigated the nature of the offence. With respect to the wounds, it appeared that they were in vital parts, and, according to the evidence of the medical gentleman, if they had been deeper, they might have caused death. If such had been the case, he would have undoubtedly been placed at that bar for murder. If they believed the evidence, which they were better able to judge of than he could be, the case was clearly brought within the statute. The learned Judge then recapitulated the whole of the evidence, and concluded with a few more observations on the legal points of the case.

The Jury retired, and after a short time gave a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner.

After judgment of death had been recorded against the prisoner, the Chief Justice addressed him as follows:—A Jury of your country have found you guilty of a crime by which your life has become forfeited to the law, and I entirely concur in the verdict they have given. I hope the mercy which is about to be extended towards you will not be misplaced. Your conduct has been so aggravated, that I should have been justified in carrying into execution the extreme penalty of the law; and I have some fear that I am not doing right in yielding to an inclination to mercy. Your crime is one of the deepest dye, inasmuch as you raised your hand against a woman whom you had undertaken to protect. Though I do not deprive you of your life, I will protect her from further violence. The sentence of this Court is that you be transported to the East coast of the Bay of Bengal, South of Martaban, for the term of your natural life.

Mahomed Houssein was indicted for having, on the 15th of March last, at Calcutta, feloniously made an assault on one Jannoo, and, with an iron bar, struck and bruised him on the fore part of the head, with intent to murder him.

He was charged in other counts with the same offence, with intent to maim, disfigure, or do him some grievous bodily harm.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prisoner, when called on for his defence, said that all that had been said by the several witnesses, from first to last, was a parcel of lies. He was sick at the time that it was alleged that he had struck Jannoo, of which he professed to know nothing. He then called several witnesses, some of whom stated that he had been sick on the day in question, though they could not state the extent of his sickness; indeed it would rather appear, from what they said, that he had been sick some time before, and that he was then either recovered or recovering. After the Chief Justice had summed up the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner.

The Chief Justice declined passing sentence on the prisoner, whom he remanded for further consideration.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1832.

CASE OF FORGERY.

Gopendauth Sinaw was indicted with having, on the 19th of September last, at Calcutta, feloniously forged a certain promissory note, purporting to be a note of the Bank of Bengal, No. 7117, for the payment of Rs. 500, with intent to defraud the said Bank of Bengal.

He was charged on a second count with the same offence, with intent to defraud Robert Presgrave; and on a third, with having uttered and put away the said note, with the intents aforesaid.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Prinsep opened the case for the prosecution.

Mr. W. H. Smout, Clerk of the Crown, produced seven notes, which he had received from the Police Office, to the best of his recollection, on the Saturday before the last Sessions. He believed, that there was an action pending at that time, against Messrs. Presgrave and

Co., by Bulramchunder Saba, the master of the prisoner, who was nonsuited.

Mr. C. K. Robison, sworn. I am a Police Magistrate: I look at these seven notes, which I delivered to Mr. Simult. They were delivered to me on the 17th of February last, by Mr. Prinsep. [Cross-examined by Mr. Turton.] I took the deposition of Nubkissore Bonnerjee, whom I detained till he gave me security. I am quite certain that I used no threats to him. I did not commit him to prison, but I detained him in the Town Guard, till he gave security for his appearance here. To the best of my recollection, I took his deposition directly he was brought to me. I examined him on oath. The prisoner was not present when I examined him. Nubkissore has been supported by the Police up to the present time. I have been five or six years at the Police, and do not recollect, that the prisoner —

We regret, that we cannot give the whole of Mr. Robison's evidence, as, at this stage of the proceedings, we were obliged to give up our chair to one of the counsel for the prosecution, and could not get another for some time afterwards, though several were occupied by natives, and persons unconnected with the Court.

Mr. William Prinsep, sworn. I look at this note No. 7117, which is apparently an altered or forged note for Rs. 500. I first saw it on the 19th of September, when I received it from Parbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, the Banyan of Presgrave and Co. The prisoner was present, and the Banyan told me, in his presence, that he had brought this, and six other notes, stating them to be forged, that they were received from Messrs. Presgrave and Co. and that he demanded payment for them in good money. I examined the books to ascertain whether the seven notes, or notes of a similar number, had been paid to him, which I found was the case. I expressed my surprise that such a length of time had elapsed before they had been brought, and said that I would immediately cause inquiry to be made of whom Presgrave and Co. had themselves received them, and that if he proved them to be the same notes, we would assist him in recovering the amount. I desired him to call again on the following day. I received this note, purporting to be for Rs. 500. No. 7500, at the same time. [Mr. Prinsep proved

that five other of the forged notes had been given to him at the same time.] They remained in my possession till I delivered them to Mr. Robison at the Police Office. I saw the prisoner on the following day, when I told him that I had found that the numbers and amounts agreed with notes that had been received by Presgrave and Co. from the Union Bank and other parties, but that it would be necessary for him to produce testimony that they were the same that he had received from us before we could recover for him. I told him to fetch his books, to which he replied that he could not, as he was sick. I then told him to bring his books the next day, when I would have the Secretary of the Union Bank to meet him. One or two days afterwards he came and met Mr. Carr, the Secretary of the Union Bank, when he said that he could not produce the books, without reference to his master at Bauleah, on which he was told that he might take away the notes, and recover them in the best way that he could, since he would not afford the necessary assistance. They were sealed up, after having been offered to him, and after he had refused them. [Cross examined by Mr. Turton.] I have known the prisoner for many years, and have dealt with him to a large amount. He always bore a good character, to the best of my knowledge. His master is one of the principalsilk dealers in Bauleah. From my knowledge of the prisoner, I should think him incapable of making the numbers on the notes. To the best of my knowledge he neither speaks nor writes English. The notes are done so badly that almost any one might have done them. I did not notice whether he was alarmed on the first occasion, but on the second, I thought that he did hesitate a little, when I questioned him closely. I conduct the detail of the business of the firm in the Indigo and Silk line. I am sure that the notes remained in the envelope unopened from the time that they were sealed up till they were delivered to Mr. Robison. I have seen Ramnerain Mullick frequently at the Indigo Mart. Parbutty Churn has been in our employ since the Mart was first established, before which time I had no knowledge of him. Hurry Hur is our native bookkeeper, and is, I believe, the brother of Parbutty, who was introduced to us by the banyan of the late firm of Palmer and Co. Parbutty

is the dewan, and is responsible for the whole establishment. I did not see Nubhissore Chatterjee till after his examination at the Police. I have no personal interest in the firm of Presgrave and Co. but receive a monthly salary. I have no interest in the profits or losses of the firm.

Mr. Franks, Clerk of the papers, sworn. The prisoner was examined in the civil action brought by Bulramchunder Saha against Presgrave and Co.

Mr. Rowson re-examined. The six notes were put into the hands of the prisoner on the civil trial. He stated that he had received them from Presgrave and Co.

Mr. Henry Henderson, the accountant of the Bank of Bengal, proved that the following notes had been forged by alteration of the amounts, viz No. 7117, for rupees 500, No. 7500, for rupees 500, No. 5318, for rupees 500, No. 7389, for 500, No. 6574, for rupees 500, and No. 7479, for rupees 250. Other notes of the same numbers and amounts were then put into his hand, which he proved to be true and genuine notes of the Bank of Bengal.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Turton*. A person unable to write English would certainly not have been able to have altered the figures. They might have been painted by a person who was ignorant of the English language,

Parbatty Churn Chuckerbutty, sworn. I am the mootsaddie of Messrs. Presgrave and Co. and know the prisoner at the bar. Notes were paid to him in the course of business, in July and August last year. Hurry Hur is my cousin, and the cash-keeper of the firm. I saw the prisoner on the 19th of September last, for the first time, on the subject of the notes. He was examining Hurry Hur's books and comparing them with the seven notes, when I asked why he did so after such a lapse of time. The prisoner went with me to Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Presgrave, and said "these are the forged notes that have been given to me." The numbers of the notes were compared with the entries in the books, when I discovered that notes of those numbers and amounts had been received from Rajib Lochun Dutt. Gopendauth Shaw demanded money for the notes, on which Mr. Prinsep sent for Rajib Lochun Dutt, who came with his book. The number of the note,

agreed with the number in his books, Mr. Prinsep then went with the notes and the two books to the Bank, accompanied by Bissonauth Chuckerbutty. The prisoner remained till the return of Mr. Prinsep, who told him that he had left the notes at the Union Bank, and that he would give him an answer on the following day. The prisoner came again on the following day, and was taken by me to Mr. Prinsep, who told him that no answer had been received, either from the Union Bank, or from Mr. Saunders, from whom the note for Rs. 1000 had been received. The next day he came again, when Mr. Carr came also. Mr. Prinsep asked the prisoner why he had so long delayed bringing the notes, to which the latter replied, that they had been in his chest. Mr. Prinsep said that it was not usual for dealers to keep so large a sum unemployed, to which the prisoner replied, that it was usual with people of his kind to keep money till they got *hoo-dees*. Mr. Prinsep then asked whether the entry of the notes would appear in his books, and, on his replying in the affirmative, desired him to get them, but he declined, saying that he had a fever, which prevented him. The prisoner did not afterwards produce his books, and two or three days afterwards, when Mr. Prinsep asked him why he had not brought them, he replied that he could not do so without the sanction of his master. In July or August I received orders to pay the prisoner certain amounts, which I directed Hurry Hur the cash-keeper to do.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Turton*. I have been in Mr. Prinsep's service since December, 1830, before which I was Sheristadar to Mr. Trower the Collector. Before that I was in the Commissariat department, but was never at Raugoon. I was Sircar to the gram agent in the west country, in 1803. I was at Sylhet during the Burmese war, during which time no forged Bank notes came into my hands. I was not turned out of the Commissariat department, but resigned my situation three or four years ago, because I could not get leave of absence to go and see my father at Benares. I am a resident of Bowanypore, and have always resided just out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, I am not aware of any forged papers having been found in the neighbourhood. Hurry Hur Chuckerbutty is my cousin, but Bisse-

nauth is no relation of mine. I placed him at Presgrave's, as we I as my brother Hurry Hur, and I am responsible for the whole establishment. I have known Ramnerain Mullick since he was required to attend at the Police, about three or four months ago, but I have no recollection of having seen him at the Indigo Mart. I found, when I became acquainted with him at the Police, that he had Indigo at the Mart, but not in his own name. I never was at his house at Arcooly, nor do I know that he has a house there; I believe that he was at my house on one occasion, when I had stung there, but he never went there before, nor was he ever employed by me, or any of my family. I took the notes to Mr. Prinsep on the same day that the prisoner brought them to me. I can speak English, but the prisoner will best be able to tell you whether he can or not. On each occasion he demanded the amount of the notes. I know Coonjoo Beharry Mitter, but do not recollect whether I saw him on the morning before the notes were brought back by the prisoner. The first intimation I received from any one about the forged notes was from the prisoner himself. I do not recollect whether I saw the prisoner's books produced at the Police. I do not recollect, nor do I believe, that I ever said that the prisoner was not guilty. I never said so to Debnerain Mookerjee, nor did I ever say, that any one else was guilty. I never expressed an opinion to Debnerain Mookerjee as to who was or who was not guilty, nor did I ever offer any money to Nubbokissen Bonnerjee.

Hurry Hur Chuckerbutty, sworn. I am cash keeper to the firm of Presgrave and Co. and know the prisoner, who brought seven Bank notes on the 19th of September last. He asked me to pronounce my book, which I did, that he might compare them with it.

This witness proved that he had paid the several notes to the prisoner on the 27th of July and the 3rd of August, but on looking at the genuine notes and the forged ones, he was not able to say which were those that he had given. The five notes, for five hundred rupees each, he had received from the Union Bank, by the hands of Rajib Lochun Dutt and Bissonauth Chuckerbutty, on the 3rd of August; and that for Rupees 250, he had received from Coonjee Beharree

Mitter. He examined the notes brought from the Union Bank, which were Bank of Bengal notes.

Rajib Lochun Dutt, sworn. I am a Podar, and deal in pice, opposite to the godown of Presgrave and Co. I was sent, on the 3rd of August, by Hurry Hur Chuckerbutty, to the Union Bank, to get change for a Union Bank note of Rs. 4,000, on which errand I was accompanied by Bissonauth Chuckerbutty. I got eight Bank of Bengal notes of Rs. 500 each in exchange for it. [The forged and genuine notes were put into the witness's hand, when he said that he supposed that the genuine notes were part of those that he had brought from the Bank, as he would not have taken the others which were erased.] When I took the notes at the Union Bank they appeared good and genuine notes. These are not the notes [the forged ones] that I brought from the Union Bank, because I brought good ones. I gave the notes that I received at the Union Bank to Hurry Hur.

Bissonauth Chuckerbutty, a Sircar in the employ of Messrs. Presgrave and Co., deposed, that he went with the last witness, to the Union Bank, where he (Rajib Lochun Dutt) got some notes, which he brought to Hurry Hur, who, after entering them, paid them away to the prisoner.

Ramnerain Mullick, sworn. I am a dealer in Indigo, and live at Tuntunna. On the 2d of September last, I received three notes of the Bank of Bengal, from Nubbokissen Chatterjee and Brkant Day, one for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 500, and one for Rs. 250. The number of the notes were 7055, 7117, and 7479; the first for 1,000, the second for 500, and the third for 250. I afterwards saw Nubbokissen Chatterjee at the Police, when he went by the name of Nubbokissen Bonnerjee. I gave the note for Rupees 250 to Holidar Uddee and took the other two to the Bank of Bengal. That is my signature in the Bank of Bengal receipt book. I signed it when I received cash for the note. This note for Rupees 250 is one of those that I got from Nubbokissen. I gave them change for three notes.

Several other witnesses were called, some of whom did not appear, and others of whom were objected to by the Counsel for the prisoner, they having been present in Court during the whole, or a part of the trial.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Turton suggested, that the indictment had not been supported by evidence. He made several objections, which want of time prevents our noticing; the trial not having concluded till half-past six o'clock. Mr. Turton then called the following witness:

Bykont Day sworn. I know Ramnerain Mullick. I never went to his shop at any time, or gave him any notes. He went to my house four or five times, and told me that if I, being a poor man, would say a couple of words, he would give me something. He said that he would give me some money if I would say that I was Gopenauth's security for the passing of the note. I refused to do so. I went to the Police, where I said that I knew nothing. I was committed to prison, and am in the custody of the jailor at the present moment. Ramnerain keeps a spice shop, and his whole stock in trade is thirty or forty Rupees. [Cross examined by Mr. Prinsep.] I am a petty dealer in drugs, and have known Ramnerain for the last four or five years.

The Chief Justice was about to sum up the evidence, when the foreman of the Jury told his Lordship, that it was unnecessary for him to trouble himself, as the Jury had decided on the verdict, which was one of Acquittal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1832.

CASE OF MURDER.

Dunnae was indicted for murder, in having, on the 4th May last, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault on one Paunnoo, and with a hatchet, struck, cut, and wounded her, in and upon the spine, giving her a mortal wound of which she languished till the 11th of May, and then died.

The following statement, made before Mr. Blacquire, by the prisoner, after having been properly authenticated, was read:—I am a carpenter by profession, and lived in the house of Paunnoo Raur and her son Sandoo, for upwards of four years. The day before yesterday an altercation took place between me and Paunnoo, who asked me to pay for some milk, and demanded the arrears of rent due by me. Further altercation took place between us, during which she struck me three times with a broom. Yesterday morn-

ing I removed part of my things from her house, but she objected to my taking away a *tuckta post*, in consequence of which further abuse passed between us. After I had eaten my morning meal I went out, and returned at four o'clock in the afternoon, and, being unwell, sat myself down, when she came and abused me again, on which I inflicted a wound on her hip with the adze now produced, which belongs to me, when she screamed out, and attracted the neighbours by her cries, and I was taken into custody.

On being called on for his defence, the prisoner positively denied all knowledge of the matter.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, recapitulated the whole of the evidence, after which the Jury returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner. His Lordship then put on the awful black cap, and, in a solemn and impressive manner, addressed the prisoner as follows:—Prisoner at the Bar—you have by a most attentive Jury, and, I may add, a most intelligent Jury, and after the most attentive and deliberate investigation, been found guilty of the heinous crime of murder. It is a crime that is visited in every civilized nation with capital punishment, and you must prepare to undergo that punishment. The Court sees no circumstances in your case which can extenuate your crime, or induce it to extend mercy to you. I pity you from the bottom of my heart, but I trust your example will be a warning to others, of the consequences of being betrayed by the diabolical passion of revenge. For yourself, I trust that the very short time that the law allows you, will enable you to make your peace with God. It now becomes my painful duty to pass upon you the sentence of the Court, which is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and, on Saturday next, be taken to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and God have mercy on your soul!

Bhooloo was indicted, with having, on the 4th of May last, at Calcutta, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault upon one Dooknee, and, with a hatchet, struck the said Dooknee on the left side of the neck, and thereby gave her several

mortal wounds, of which she then and there died.

The statement made by the prisoner before the Coroner, having been properly verified by that gentleman, was then read; it was as follows:—My mother went out to get fire: on which I took hold of my wife, and struck her with the *coolarree*. I then went to the *thanna*, leaving the house as soon as she had fallen down. I do not know whether she was dead or alive when I left the house. When I got to the *thanna* I told the people that I had murdered my wife, and on their asking me why I had done so, I replied that she had misbehaved herself. I took them to the house, when I was taken into custody. If the woman is dead, you may hang me for it. I have nothing more to say.

The prisoner said in his defence, that he had not killed his wife, but that he had found her dead when he returned home, on which he had gone to give information at the *thanna*, where he had been beat in a most unmerciful manner, to make him confess that he was the murderer.

He then called several witnesses to testify to his character, some of whom spoke very favorably of him.

Sir John Franks, who conducted this case, summed up the evidence at great length, after which the Jury found a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner.

The learned Judge then addressed the unfortunate prisoner, in the following terms, during the delivery of which he was affected almost to tears. Bhooloo—you have been found guilty by a Jury of your country, of the murder of a female who stood in the near relationship to you of a wife. The laws of all countries punish the crime of murder with loss of life. The atrocious crime of murder has been made more culpable in your case, by the relationship which she held to you. With that hand with which you ought to have afforded protection, you have committed murder. According to the evidence, you made an early acknowledgment of your crime, and I hope it was accompanied by an early and sincere repentance. I earnestly conjure you, during the short time that is left you, to continue in that state of repentance, and to ask that mercy of your God, which cannot be granted you by man, for, having been found guilty of such a

crime, I cannot hold out to you a hope of mercy, and the only duty I have now left to perform is to do that which the law directs me, which is to pronounce the sentence of the Court, and it is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and on Saturday morning next, that you be taken from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and the Lord have mercy upon your soul!

AUGUST 3, 1832.

Baboo Ram was indicted for having, on the 19th of June last, at Calcutta, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault on one Kissen Sing, and for having with a sword, cut, struck, and wounded the said Kissen Sing on the left side of the neck, and on the left shoulder, and thereby caused his death.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The prisoner altogether denied the charge, and stated that some one might have put the sword into his hand while he was in a state of intoxication, as he was in the habit of taking intoxicating drugs. He knew nothing of the matter, and had no recollection of having been taken to the *thanna*, having found himself at the Police when he came to his senses. He denied having had any quarrel with the deceased, whom he represented as a relation of his, but stated that the deceased had had quarrels with the two witnesses who gave evidence against him.

Sir Edward Ryan, who conducted this case, summed up the evidence, and the Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against the prisoner. Sir Edward Ryan then passed upon the prisoner the awful sentence of the law in the following impressive address: Baboo Ram.—After a patient and cool investigation into your case, the Jury have found you guilty of the crime of murder, and I may now say, that no one that has heard your trial can, for a moment, doubt your guilt. Your case is a sad example of one crime constantly leading to the commission of another. A criminal intercourse with the wife of the unhappy man Kissen Sing has been the cause of placing you in your present unfortunate situation. The blows that

you received from Kissen Sing that night produced in your mind a feeling of revenge, and you took the first opportunity of carrying that revenge into execution. Had that criminal intercourse never existed, those blows had never been given, and that feeling of revenge had never been excited. You have now but a short time to live, and I trust that, according to the faith in which you have been educated, you will employ it in making your peace with God. It only remains for me to pass the sentence of the law, which is, that you, Bahoo Ram, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that, on Monday morning next, you be taken to the usual place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy upon your soul!

Hasan Ally was indicted for murder, for having, on the 3d of July last, at Calcutta, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, made an assault on one Mahomed Kurreem, and for having, with a knife, on the left side of the breast, struck, stabbed and thrust him, giving him one mortal wound, of which he languished till the 10th of July, and then died.

To this indictment the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The deposition of the deceased, taken before Mr. McMahon, in the presence of the prisoner, having been properly authenticated, was then read. It was as follows:—I reside at Omratollah. This day, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, I was returning from the China Bazar and, on coming near to the house of Beejee Bye, I found a palanquin at the door, and saw the prisoner in it. I asked him who he was, and what he wanted, to which he replied, that he had money to receive from the woman. I told him to go to the Petty Court if he had any demand against her, on which he asked me who I was, to which I replied, that I was a friend of hers. Some altercation took place between us, when I saw the prisoner put his hand under the bedding of the palanquin, and take out a knife of about a span long, and two fingers broad. I went near and asked him if he intended to strike me with the knife, to which he replied that he did, and thereupon stabbed me on the left side of the breast. I bled profusely, and put my hand to my side to stop

the bleeding. The prisoner was endeavouring to make off, when three or four of my countrymen ran after him. I cannot say where they came from—whether they were on the road, or whether they came out of Beejee Bye's house. I am quite positive that the prisoner is the man who inflicted the wound. He had four or five people with him, and the blow on my head was given by one of them. I think that my life is in danger, yet it is in the hands of God, and he may spare it.

The prisoner said in his defence, that he had gone to the house of Beejee Bye, for the purpose of recovering some money, that was due to him. Finding the door shut, he sat down in his palanquin, and called out to those inside, on which, first, one of Beejee Bye's girls, and then herself, desired him to go away about his business. On his refusal to do so, two Moguls came out of the house, and six or eight other Moguls came up in another direction. The deceased went up to the palanquin, abused him, and dragged him out, and the others fell upon him, and beat him with sticks. Jammautoo made a blow at him with a knife, in doing which it glanced aside, and wounded Mahomed Kurreem, who accused him of doing it.

The Chief Justice commenced summing up the evidence at a quarter before eight o'clock, and did not conclude till twenty minutes past nine.

At twenty two minutes past eleven o'clock the Jury returned a verdict of "MANSLAUGHTER" against the prisoner, but recommended him to the favorable consideration of the Court, from the contradictory evidence that had been given.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the common Jail of Calcutta, for the period of eighteen calendar months.

Mahomed Houssein, the man who was convicted of striking his uncle Jannoo with an iron bar, with intent to murder, was sentenced to transportation to the East coast of the Bay of Bengal. South of Martaban, for the term of his natural life.

The business of the Sessions having been concluded, the following prisoners were discharged by proclamation, viz. Kammo, Roshun, Daniah, Prem Sing, Soukun Sing, and Buwaunie Sing.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, 21st JULY, 1832.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Hurriachunder Mitter, George Henry Stapleton, and Maudubchunder Mitter were respectively discharged this day, on taking the usual oaths.

In the matter of Messrs. Palmer and Co.—A further dividend of 5 per cent.

was ordered to be declared in this matter.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1832.

In the matter of A. G. Roussac, the insolvent was brought up, and remanded until Saturday next, to amend his Schedule.

In the matter of N. Campbell, the insolvent was discharged.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

Government against Lulack Singh, and Hunnoomunta Singh, AND AGAINST Seetloo and Koorhoor—Charges Highway Robbery.

These two trials came on at the first sessions of 1828, as Nos. 14 and 15 of the Calander, for zilla Goruckpore. The prisoners, in each case, were charged with having been concerned in highway-robbery.

The circuit judge, (Mr. T. J. Dashwood,) in his letters to the Nizamut Adawlut, thus stated the cause of his reference to the superior court.

The parties were, in both cases, duly convicted, and agreeable to the regulation, sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment or banishment, and thirty-nine stripes; but since their conviction I have seen in the printed cases of the Nizamut Adawlut, that the Court, in the case of Ramhuna, November 28, 1827, have held, "that a British subject, committing an offence in a foreign territory, being seized in such territory, and forcibly brought into the British provinces, is not amenable to the Company's Courts under the provisions of Regulation 5, 1809." These two cases, in my opinion, are liable to the same objection, and, therefore, I have postponed issuing the warrants till I have obtained the orders of the Court on the point. In one case, No. 14, the prisoners, inhabitants of this district, formed part of a gang under a jemadar of the name of Bahadoor, in the service of a Raja of Bomnee, who had a mut fort within the territories of the king of Oude. They plundered a traveller, (a British subject,) of some clothes near

their fort, and on his giving notice to the nearest Thana within our provinces, they were attacked by the Police Officers, with some swars of the local horse, stationed in this district to aid the Police, and were apprehended in their fort, and brought into Goruckpore. The Magistrate obtained the sanction of Government to bring these two prisoners to trial, under Regulation 5, 1809, and sent four others, being Oude subjects, to Lucknow, to be punished by their own Government. In the other case, No. 15, a Mahajun was sending Rupees 2,600 to Zanda, in the custody of five men, who were attacked by the prisoners, and a gang of ten men, beaten and plundered at a place called Bildaha, within the Oude territories. About a month afterwards the two prisoners, who were the only ones recognized, were seized at Sorhorpore, in Oude, brought before the magistrate of this district, and after leave obtained from Government, were committed for trial before the court of circuit. Similar cases have, I believe, often occurred in all the frontier districts, and the prisoners punished on conviction, without the objection to the jurisdiction having been raised. The native governments are so lax in their Police, and will not give up criminals, unless compelled to it by force, that an amendment of the regulation is absolutely requisite to protect the inhabitants living on our frontiers from plunder, as it is so easy to escape beyond the boundary, before any notice could be given to the nearest Thanah of any crime committed, and the offenders pursued and apprehended. But until that amendment is

promulgated, I much fear that the present convictions cannot stand, as I conceive the mere fact of the apprehension in a foreign country guided the decision of the Court in the case of Ramhuna. It is usual, in this district, to give notice to the Oude Government and its local officers, when a warrant is issued and executed against persons in their territory, though it does not appear to have been done in this particular instance. The sanction of that Government to our apprehending criminals may, therefore, be considered as tacitly granted, which may make a difference in these cases from that of Ramhuna, who was probably taken without the sanction of the Bhurtpore Government.

Some contrariety of opinion existing in the court regarding this case, and as it appeared that on a reference made from the joint magistrate of Futtehpore, in the case of Gunneish, which was similar to this, a report of the proceedings had been made to Government, the Court resolved that these cases also should be laid before the Governor General in Council, with the court's opinion on the course to be pursued; accordingly a letter, in the following terms, was addressed by the register to the secretary to government in the judicial department:

The Court are of opinion that, under the circumstances of these cases, the prisoners in question cannot be considered subject to the British jurisdiction; but, at the same time, deeming it highly objectionable that such offenders should escape with impunity, the court were disposed to direct that the prisoners should be delivered into the custody of the nearest amil in the Oude territory, and that the magistrate should make over to that officer a copy of the proceedings held in their cases, taking his official receipt for the same, and furnishing the Resident at Lucknow with a statement of the transaction, in order that he might adopt the necessary measures to secure the punishment of the offenders.

The court observe, that a course of proceeding similar to this, was pursued in the case of an individual named Gunneish; and the instructions issued to the magistrate, on that occasion, were communicated to Government, with my letter, dated the 25th of February, 1825; but as the practice is not warranted by

any express regulation, and as the Government did not distinctly signify their approbation of the course pursued on the former occasion, the Court are unwilling to follow up the precedent in question, for which there may not be adequate authority.

The reply to this letter contained the sanction of the Vice President in Council to the proposed course, and orders were issued accordingly to the court of circuit.

Note—This case gave rise to Regulation 8th, 1829, passed on June 9, 1829, "whereby the rules contained in Regulation 5th, 1809, and in Section 6th, Regulation 1st, 1822, are declared applicable to native subjects of the British Government, charged with criminal offences committed in places out of the limits of the British provinces, who shall be delivered into the custody of a magistrate in any of those provinces, wheresoever such British subject may have been apprehended."

GOVERNMENT *versus* BODHOA KAHRA.
Charge.—Murder of Beenaram, and wounding Chamar Kahar.

The prisoner Budhoo Kahar, aged 20 years, was tried by the court of circuit, of the division of Patna, in the zillah of Ramgaur, the 2d sessions of 1831, on the charge of murder of Beenaram, and wounding Chamar Kahar, at Sheergotty. And a letter from Mr. W. Lambert, the Commissioner, dated 24th December 1831, thus detailed the particulars of the case.

It appears, from the depositions of the witnesses examined in this case, that the deceased had become acquainted with an intrigue between the mother of the prisoner's master and the prisoner; that the prisoner, in consequence, came to the house of the deceased at night, and desired him to accompany him to his master's house; that, on the deceased going out of his house, the prisoner attacked him with a sword, and wounded him so severely, that he died immediately afterwards, and that the prisoner also wounded Chamar Kahar, (one of the witnesses on the trial,) who had gone to the spot. The charge is supported by the evidence of Musamut Moolhee, the widow of the deceased, and by Chamar Kahar, one of his neighbours, both of whom depose to the facts of the

JUNE 29, 1832.

case; the charge is further supported by the evidence of Lutchoo Kahar, and other witnesses, who went to the spot immediately after the occurrence, and were informed of the facts, as above stated, by Mussumat Molhea and Chamar Kahar. The prisoner, in his defence, totally denies the charge, and states that he was falsely accused, but he has not named any witnesses to his defence.

The law officer of the Commissioner's Court, considers the evidence of Mussumat Molhea and of Chamar Kahar to be inadmissible, on the grounds of the former being the widow of the deceased, and the evidence of Chamar Kahar alone being insufficient; but without the legal disqualifications, he declares the prisoner to be convicted, by the evidence of those witnesses, of wilful murder, and to be liable to "Kisas." The Commissioner, however, considered the prisoner to be fully convicted of the crime of wilful murder, and could perceive no cause to render him an object of mercy.

By the Court. R. Walpole.—The "Futwa" of this Court acquits the prisoner, because the testimony of the wife of the deceased and of the wounded person, are legally not sufficient for conviction; I think the evidence fully establishes the guilt of the prisoner, on the crime laid to his charge, and would sentence him capitally. The murder was clearly deliberate and malicious.

A. Ross.—I concur.

In conformity with these opinions, the prisoner Bodho was, on the 16th February, 1832, condemned to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at Shergotty, for the murder of Beenaram Kahar, and the prisoner, pursuant to the sentence, was, on Wednesday the 14th March, hanged at Shergotty, and after his execution, his body was taken from the gibbet and hung in an iron cage at the place where he committed the murder.

It appears, by the opinion of the Mahomedan Law officers, both of the Commissioner's Court and that of the Nizamut Adawlut, that the wife cannot give evidence in a case in which her husband is concerned, not even against his murderer; and further, that the evidence of one person is not sufficient, by the same Law, to prove the perpetration of the murder, though backed by circumstantial evidence. Two persons at least must swear to their having actually seen the crime committed by the prisoner to ground his conviction.

GOVERNMENT *versus* MUSSUMAT AMBEEKA DEBA AND NIZAM SHAH FAKKER.

The prisoners were tried at the 1st Sessions for the Zilla Silhet, for 1832, charge murder of Moheha Surma, the son of Mussumat Ambeeka Deba.

Mr. Goldsworthy, the Commissioner, detailed the circumstances of the case in his letter, accompanying the record of trial.

The female prisoner, Mussumat Ambeeka, is the widow of a Brahmin, and resided in the same house with her son, the deceased, (a young man of 25 years of age,) and a daughter, (about 7 years old :) the other prisoner Nizam Shaw, who is a Moosulman faqueer, and was formerly in the habit of wandering about the villages, took up his residence in the house of Mussumat Ambeeka some time before the murder was committed, and a criminal intercourse commenced between them, which the widow persisted in, notwithstanding the endeavours of her son to dissuade her from such a disgraceful course, and his having on one occasion, turned the faqueer out of the house. Several quarrels took place in consequence between the deceased and his mother's paramour, and a strong enmity subsisted between them. In the month of December last, some of the neighbours, on passing near Ambeeka's house saw the dogs eating what appeared to be part of a human body, and on asking where Moheesh Surma (who they had not seen for two days) was, his mother and the faqueer gave such contradictory answers, that their suspicions were excited, and information was sent to the thanah. The police officers found some parts of a human body near the house, and in the bed of a khal, (or rivulet,) behind the house, the earth of which was stained with blood, a mat was discovered also, bearing bloody stains. On their proceeding to search the interior of the house, the female prisoner produced a (koolharee), or hatchet, a (dosa) or sickle and a (Bookee) or small sickle, and confessed, that she had murdered her son during his sleep, by a blow over the left eye, with the koolharee, at the instigation of the prisoner Nizam Shah, by whose direction she afterwards cut up, and discovered the body, part of which she cooked and gave him, (Nizam Shah,) to eat! and

the remainder was buried in a hole, dug by the faqueer, under some trees near the house, from whence the pieces found by the neighbours, had been taken by the dogs. That she had made use of the Doss and Bookee, for the purpose of cutting up the body; that a criminal intercourse subsisted between her and Nizam Shah, who had for some time before the murder, been incessantly importuning her to murder her son, and had given her the Koolharee for that purpose. On a second examination she stated to the police officers, that Nizam Shah was the murderer, and that she was accessory to it, that she had declared herself to be the murderer in her first examination, with the view of occupying her paramour. The police officers then caused the earth to be dug up, where the prisoner pointed out, and found the mutilated fragments of a human body, the limbs and head of which had been cut off, and the head having a deep wound over the left eye; the neighbours on seeing the head, recognized the features of Mohesh Surma. Before the magistrate Mussumat Ambeeka repeated her secondary assertions, viz. that Nizam Shah was the murderer, and that she was an accomplice, and said that, Nizam Shah persuaded her that he was her former husband, who had been restored to life, and that if she killed her son Mohesh Surma, it would be the means of restoring to life four children whom she had lost.

Mussumat Doorun, daughter of the female prisoner, (aged 7 years,) whom the magistrate examined without oath, but whose depositions were not taken before this court, in consequence of her minority, stated that she had seen her mother strike the deceased 3 blows with a Koolharee, and that Nizam Shah was holding him. At the Thanah she denied having seen the murder committed, which, was probably through fear of the prisoners.

Before the circuit court, Ambeeka admitted having made the Mofussil and Fojdaree confessions, and stated that she committed the murder herself, at the instigation of Nizam Shah.

The prisoner Nizam Shah denied the murder in toto, before the police officers, but he admitted that the Koolharee was his, and that on the night of the murder, he was in the house of a person named Hussan Reza; that he went next day

with the Koolharee to Ambeeka's house, where he saw Mohesh Surma lying dead, on which he ran off through fear, leaving the Koolharee behind him. The alibi however could not be proved, and it is established in evidence, that he lived day and night in Ambeeka's house, up to the day on which the murder was discovered.

The futwah of the Law officers convicts Mussumat Ambeeka, on her own confessions, and declares her liable to "Dient," "Kissas" being barred, in consequence of her relationship to the deceased; a second futwah declares, that, if the relationship did not exist, she would be liable to suffer death by "Kissas," Nizam Shah is convicted by the futwah, on violent presumption, and declared liable to punishment by "Akoobut."

The Commissioner further added, that he concurred entirely in the conviction of both prisoners, and from all the circumstances of the case, and in the absence of any other motive which could have induced the mother to murder her son, he was of opinion, that the presumption is sufficiently strong to convict Nizam Shah of instigation, aiding, and abetting in the crime, and that both prisoners are deserving of capital punishment.

(By the Court). R. Walpole—The circumstances of this extraordinary case affords a violent presumption, that the murder of her son must have been committed by Mussumat Ambeeka Deba, at the instigation of Nizam Shah, her paramour, who seems to have acquired a boundless influence over her mind; she is apparently a woman of very weak intellects, but I can discern no sufficient reason to believe that, when she committed the crime she was under the influence of any mental illusion so as to render her insensible to the nature of the act; I would sentence her capitally, and the prisoner Nizam Shah to perpetual imprisonment, as an accessory to the murder before and after the fact.) See case of Anaudee, &c. &c. P. 5 V 2. Nizamut Reports.

R. H. Rattray—I concur in the conviction of both these prisoners, after a most attentive perusal and careful consideration of the proceedings; and am quite satisfied, that the murder originated with, and was personally aided in by Nizam Shah. The transaction ex-

bibits a connected chain of evidence to his diabolical influence over the other prisoner, the unfortunate woman who must necessarily suffer, the victim of his arts, and her own imbecile submission to them: but I would, by no means, make a distinction to his benefit; I would convict him as an accomplice, and sentence him with her capitally.

H. Shak-spear—I concur with Mr. Walpole in the degree of crime established against the prisoner Nizam Shah, and I would sentence him, as proposed, to imprisonment for life. In regard to the woman Mussamat Ambeeka, I cannot divest my mind of the impression, that she must have acted under an aberration of Reason, which though not amounting to insanity, precludes her being, in my opinion, a fit object for capital punishment: I would sentence her also to imprisonment for life.

A. Ross.—It appears from the statement of the Prisoner, Ambeeka Deba, that Mohesh Surma was murdered during the night, between Sunday the 20th, and Monday the 21st of Aughoon, and from the Thana proceedings, it appears, that the prisoner, Nizam Shah, when apprehended, stated, that he was at the house of Hussun Ruzza, in Nussurtpoor, during the night above mentioned, which was proved not to be the case, by Hussun Ruzza's servants, and the other circumstances established by the evidence, adduced on the trial, are, in my mind, sufficient to establish a violent presumption, that Nizam Shah was an accomplice with the prisoner Ambeeka in the murder he is charged with, and I would in concurrence with Mr. Rattray, sentence both to suffer death. They were, in my opinion, both actuated by the same motive, viz. the desire to get rid of the hindrance opposed by the deceased to their illicit connection.

R. H. Rattray.—The case must be referred, I presume, for a final opinion to the Western Court, I cannot conscientiously concur in any other sentence against Nizam Shah, than the one I have recorded; but I should be sorry to issue that, in opposition to two voices for a mitigated one.

A. Ross—I concur.

Mr. C. T. Sealy, of the Western Suddur Adawlut. I concur with Mr. Walpole and Mr. Shakespeare, in convicting the prisoner Nizam Shah of being accessory to the murder of Mohesh Surma

before and after the fact, and would sentence him, as proposed, to imprisonment for life, with labor in the jail at Alipoor. The trial appears to me, to have been sent to this Court, to determine the portion of this prisoner's punishment. Three judges out of four, having concurred in sentencing the prisoner, Mussamat Ambeeka, to death; had I, however, been called upon to record my opinion regarding that prisoner, also on her own confessions, I should not have hesitated in concurring with Messrs. Walpole, Rattray, and Ross, who, propose sentencing her capitally.

In conformity with the above opinion, the prisoner Mussamat Ambeeka was sentenced to suffer death, and the prisoner Nizam Shah to imprisonment for life.

JULY 2, 1832.

No. IV. 2d Sessions. 1832. Cuttack Zilla.

GOVERNMENT, Prosecutor—Kissun Naik, Prisoner.

Charge.—Wounding Mussamat Parbatty with intent to kill her.

It appears that the Prisoner, in a paroxysm of passion, attacked his daughter-in-law with a knife and a drawn sword, and after inflicting 4 wounds, as described in the Surgeon's report, dated 2d May, 1832, on her back and right shoulder, with the former weapon, and having failed in giving her a mortal wound, he struck her on the head with the sword. The Prisoner is a weak, infirm old man, which accounts for the blow not terminating fatally, as had he been a strong man he would undoubtedly have killed the woman on the spot. The *fatwa* of the law officers declared the Prisoner guilty of wounding with an intent to kill his daughter in law, and that he is liable to punishment by a "Tajeer," in which the Commissioner concurred, and recommended the Prisoner to be imprisoned for life in the zilla jail, without labor, on account of his age and infirmities.

By the Court, R. Walpole. It is not very clear why this reference has been made; the Judge should be informed that he should have passed the sentence prescribed by Regulation 12, of 1829, for the offence of which the prisoner has been convicted, and issued a warrant for the same. Let the case be returned for that purpose.

JULY 7, 1832.

No. 1. April Sessions. 1832. Zilla
Hedglee.**GOVERNMENT, Prosecutor—Shake Ghousee. Prisoner.***Charge.*—Murder of Ahamed Ali.

It appears that the deceased had resided for some time at Contai, and on the 19th November, 1831, left it for his house at Amersee, a few coss distant; that he engaged the prisoner to carry his bundle, and they proceeded to a village called Baineepoor Kishnagar, where they laid down to sleep, in the verandah of a house close on the road side, belonging to a person named Chytien Paul, who was from home, but his wife and aunt were in the house. About 2 hours before daylight the women were awakened by the sound of groans; they got up thinking they proceeded from a cow of theirs who was near calving. On opening the door they perceived a man, apparently asleep, lying down, and another sitting up, and asked who they were, but receiving no answer were frightened, and the aunt ran out and called her neighbours. The wife remained much terrified, and saw the man who had been sitting, and on their asking who he was, had laid down, got up, and run away. A hue and cry being raised, the villagers assembled, and, on examination, found the deceased weltering in blood, cruelly mangled and dead; the prisoner having been seen accompanying the deceased was apprehended, and confessed that he had assisted in the murder, naming two other persons as the principals. These two persons were apprehended, but want of proof prevented their commitment.

Before the Magistrate and the Session Court the prisoner pleaded not guilty, but his confessions taken at the Police Thanna was proved; and his having been the cooly who accompanied the deceased, has also been proved. The Futwa convicts the prisoner of murder, and for various reasons set forth therein, believes that he alone committed the murder. The Commissioner concurred in finding the prisoner guilty, but did not conceive that, the prisoner alone was the murderer, the confession of the prisoner, the appearance of the wounds on the corpse, which corroborated the confessions, and the moral impossibility that such wounds should have been inflicted by one person,

without resistance from the deceased, and without his calling out, so as at least to have aroused the two women in the house, render such a supposition incredible. The Commissioner thought the prisoner convicted of aiding and abetting in the murder, and of his being an accomplice in the deed.

By the Court.—H. Shakespear.—The circumstantial evidence in this case, together with the prisoner's own confessions, by which he acknowledges himself to have been an accessory before the fact, in conducting the deceased to the house where he was murdered, and an accomplice in the murder, by holding the legs of the deceased while, according to his own account, others killed him, leaves no doubt of his guilt, nor do I see any circumstance in the case, to render him a fit object of mercy; I would sentence him to suffer death.

R. H. Rattray.—The evidence in this case consists of the asserted confessions of the prisoner to the Police officers, the testimony of two women who witnessed what they depose to, two hours before daylight, and who had never before seen the prisoner, and that of certain individuals, who state their having seen him, while attending the deceased, in the capacity of a coolie. The prisoner denies the confessions asserted to have been made before the Police, and pleads not guilty throughout every stage of the proceedings; of course, the confession being admitted, there is an end of the matter, and it is accredited by several individuals, whose veracity I have no intention of impugning,—at the same time, the impositions and malpractices of our Thanna officers, are so notorious, that I should hesitate to act upon a report emanating from them. However plausible, the evidence to the facts exhibited in the present instance, I do not think the circumstantial evidence, by any means, sufficient to render conclusive, what of itself is of a nature not to be relied upon, I would acquit the prisoner.

A. Ross.—The confession of the prisoner at the Thanna, corroborated as it is, by the circumstantial evidence adduced, leaves no doubt on my mind, as to the guilt of the prisoner, of having been an accomplice in the murder charged; but would sentence him only to imprisonment, with labour, in irons, for life; because one of the Judges, who revised

the proceedings on his trial, is doubtful as to his guilt.

H. Suakespear.—I have no objection to join in the mitigated sentence proposed by Mr. Ross.

In conformity with the above opinions, the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for life.

JULY 14. 1832.

CHARGE DACCITT.

Prosecutor.—Sreenath Roodoor.

Prisoners.—Daby Hary Bansy alias Sumbo, Chokeydar, Fekirchund, Chokeydar, Buder Hary and Gudaahur.

About 6 or 11 o'clock of the night of the 21st February, 1832, a gang of 25 dacoits attacked and plundered the prosecutor's house of property valued at 148 rupers 2 annas. The attention of the village chokeydar, who was at his post, at the time, was attracted by an uproar in the direction of the prosecutor's house, to which he immediately repaired, and concluding, from the noise proceeding from the interior of the dwelling, and from the light in the chundermundop, that dacoits were plundering the former, he called Unnoop, his maternal uncle, and Ramtoonoo, is brother. On their arrival, two of the dacoits were parading before the house, one of whom, seeing the three abovementioned individuals, two of them armed with clubs, and the third with a sword and shield, coming resolutely towards them, and expressing their intention to arrest them, went into the house and brought seven or eight robbers to their assistance. At this moment, the prisoner Daby, who is described as being armed with a hulka or long bamboo, pointed with iron, wounded the witness Unnoop very severely in the left breast, and attempted to strike Ramtoonoo, who avoided the blow, and wrested the weapon out of his hand. Unnoop fell on receiving the wound, and the dacoits alarmed at the approach of the villagers, ran into the court-yard of the prosecutor's house, and made their escape by the back door. The chokeydar Biskonath swears that he recognised, by the light of the torch, the prisoners Daby, Bansy, Fekirchand, and Gudaahur, and Unnoop and Ramtoonoo swear, that they also recognised the above mentioned, together with Budden, Calychurn, and Madub, who have not

been apprehended; all the three witnesses agree in saying, that Daby was the man who wounded Unnoop. They have adhered to their stories with very little variation in the Mofussil, before the Magistrate and on this trial, and if implicit faith can be put in their evidence, the prisoners must be considered guilty; but the commissioner doubted their evidence, for the following reasons:—1st, Distrustful as he felt of unsupported evidence of eye witnesses, and disinclined to ground a conviction on it, the deponents, in the present case, being relatives, and the principal one the chokeydar vitally concerned with a view to his own impunity, in bringing the crime home to the prisoners, more than ordinary doubts of their evidence were created. 2d. The house of the prosecutor was, on the alarm of the robbery, surrounded by the villagers, who knew the prisoners personally; and it appears strange, that none of them recognised them amongst the gang, except these three witnesses. 3d. Wahed Uily, burkundauz, swore on the former trial of the prisoners, (on the trial, the records of which is here transmitted, he tells a different tale,) that the chokeydar did not mention to the daroga the names of the dacoits, when he gave intelligence of the dacoity to that officer in Mouzza Belgoon; he was equally silent as to the sharp sightedness of Unnoop and Ramtoonoo. That silence to the daroga is the last thing to be anticipated from him; if he had really then been acquainted with the robbers, he would have come forward with intelligence, gratifying to the man, on whose frowns or smile his situation depends; and his not having done so, is an inducement to discredit his evidence. The burkundauz states, that the chokeydar gave secret intelligence to the daroga of his having recognised the dacoits—what caused this secret intelligence (when as it appears, by the depositions of witnesses, that the village was rife with the report of the dacoits having been recognised by the chokeydar? 4th. The evidence of Ramtoonoo was not taken till four days after the dacoity; this delay is inexplicable, except that he knew nothing of the matter, and was afterwards brought forward by the daroga. 5th. Every other commitment for dacoity tried in this session is founded, as the present one, on unsupported evidence of eyewitnesses, with-

out any corroborating circumstances, or any plundered property recovered; in fact the cases are so similar, that were it not for the difference of names, the one might be taken for another. It seems impossible that such similarity should be observed in eight cases without suspecting that there exists a particular mode of proving dacoity cases amongst the police officers, by the production of eyewitnesses. 6th. Four cases of dacoity occurred in less than one month in Aungurdeep thana, within the jurisdiction of which the plaintiff lived: the daroga, aware that his appointment, in all probability, depended on the apprehension of the perpetrators, such persuasion would induce him to strain every nerve, without being much concerned about the means; with men of his stamp the end sanctifies the means, and the chokeydars being under the direct influence of the daroga, it is not difficult to suppose, that the chokeydar and his relatives, (from the total disregard of the obligation of an oath by such persons,) would swear to any thing dictated by the person on whom he is dependant, calculated to

secure him from censure and dismissal, and himself from punishment. In conclusion, if the evidence of eyewitnesses is sufficient to convict a person of dacoity, no person, against whom the z. mi. dar's amla or the daroga has an enmity, can be safe from that charge.

The prisoner Gudadhur was released on the former trial. The Futwa of the Circuit Court law officers found the prisoners guilty of the crime, and liable to discretionary punishment.

By the Court.—R. H. Rattray.—After a perusal of the proceedings in this case, I entirely agree with the session Judge, that the evidence is not of a nature to warrant a penal sentence against the prisoners; the Futwa of the Nizamut law officers convicts the prisoners of dacoity, in which Unnoop was wounded, and declares them liable to discretionary punishment, by "Ackoobut." The Court not being satisfied with the evidence against the prisoners, acquits them of the charge preferred against them, and directs that they be immediately discharged.

COURT OF APPEAL AT CALCUTTA.

MARCH 1, 1831.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, ESQ.

Plaintiff.—Juggut Bullum Munde.

Defendants.—Collector of Burdwan and Radakypersad Baboo.

Cause of action. For release from a claim of 15,743 rupees of the Board of Revenue, at Calcutta, for the value of deficit of stamps.

The plaintiff's *Plaint* stated, that he was a Stamp Daroga, in the security of Davypersad. In the month of Jait, Radakypersad persuaded him to advance 373 rupees to 12 stamp vendors, to pay Radakypersad as their salary for procuring them their situations, undertaking for the repayment, but after the lapse of some time, on his demanding the money from Radakypersad, he persuaded the Collector to discharge him, and he, by the order of the Collector, made over his accounts of Stamps from the 7th to 9th July, 1822 but the Baboo did not credit him the 373 rupees, and he was brought in deficit to that amount. On the 10th July, the Baboo who is the Paikkar, took

from him the key of Stamp godown, and gave it in custody of the Record-keeper, and in August, 1822 Ram Needy was appointed Stamp Daroga in his place, and the collector ordered him to render a fresh account to him of the Stamps, to which the Plaintiff objected, as having already once rendered the account in July, and delivered up the key of the Stamp godown; whereupon the collector confined the Plaintiff, who petitioned the Magistrate of Burdwan, on which the collector sent a statement of 509 rupees eight annas deficit against him. Subsequently the collector sent another report fixing the amount to 10,693 rupees 13 annas, but as the two statements varied considerably, the Magistrate examined Moonshee Gunga Narain and Petomber, to whom the Plaintiff had made over the Stamps, and after taking their deposition, ordered the Plaintiff to be released. The collector eventually sent a statement to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, making the Plaintiff a defaulter of 15,743 rupees, and the Board ordered the collector to recover

the same, on which the collector instituted a plaint at the Zilla Court, and the Judge, after taking the Plaintiff's security, referred the case to higher authorities, and the Plaintiff filed a petition, praying this Court to be released from this claim. On reference to the Board of Revenue by the Section 3 of Regulation II. 1814, the Board of Revenue ordered the Plaintiff to sue the government, in pursuance to which order this suit was instituted.

The defendants replied, that the Plaintiff's security being discharged, he was ordered to account for the Stamps in his charge, when it appearing that he had let 3,645 rupees lay long unaccounted to Government in the hands of Stamp vendors, thereby he was ordered to make over all the Stamps to the Collector, when a deficit of 373 rupees 5 annas was found against him, and in consequence thereof he was suspended, and the keys taken from him; but he still discharged the duties, as will appear by his forwarding Stamps to Jungle Mehals for 2,562 rupees, and by his issuing purwanas signed by him to the Stamp vendors, to forward their monthly balances, and by his remitting balances of cash collected from the Stamp vendors. The variation of accounts are thus:—On his refusing to count the Stamps over to the new Daroga, the accounts were balanced, when the deficit appeared 509 rupees; but as the account of Stamps, remitted to him from the Superintendent of Stamps, and which Stamps he had remitted to the subordinate stamp vendors, had not been accounted for, on their being balanced a deficit of 11,337 rupees was found, and on reference to the Board of Revenue, an order being sent therefrom to sue him for the defalcations, the final accounts were balanced, and the deficit appeared 15,743 rupees.

The Court decided after the several hearings before Messrs. Walpole, Turnbull, Curtis, and C. J. Middleton, that, the Plaintiff, having once accounted the Stamps over to the collector, and delivered over the keys, and the deficiency then appearing to be but 373 rupees five annas, the collector could not claim any further sum, after once discharging the Plaintiff; and that any deficiency not then accounted for, must be through the inattention of the collector, and as such he was only to pay 373 rupees five annas, and the collector the costs of this,

suit; and if the Daroga had advanced any sum to the Stamp vendors, he cannot debit it to the Government, but must sue them for it.

MARCH 14, 1832.

No. 27—1831.

BEFORE J. CURTIS, AND C. J. MIDDLETON,
ESQRS. JUDGES.

Appellant—Rom Nudy.

Respondent—Brojonath Bose.

Appealed from the decision of the zilla court of Nuddea. Cause of action for 80 Sa. Rs. for indemnity for the value of trees. It appears, from the papers forwarded from the zillah court of Nuddea, relative to this cause, that the Respondent brought an action for the value of some trees to be supplied from his ground to the Appellant; as he could not prove that these trees were delivered, as per contract, to the Appellant, the case was dismissed by the register of the zilla. Whereupon the Respondent appealed to the decision of the judge of the zillah, who reversed the decision of the register. Dissatisfied therewith, the Appellant finally appealed to the decision of the court of appeal at Calcutta, and the judges of that court cancelled the decision of the judge of the zillah, and confirmed the decision of the register of that court, in favor of the Appellant.

MARCH 29, 1831.

BEFORE C. R. MARTIN, J. CURTIS, AND C. J.
MIDDLETON, ESQRS. JUDGES OF THE
COURT.

Appellant—Bessonath Chatterjee, (former Defendants.)

Respondent—Mussumat Dunmoony pauper, (former Plaintiff.)

Appealed from the Decision of the 24-Purguna Court.

Cause of action for 5.182 Rs. 8 As. The Respondent's husband's share of lands, bequeathed him by her father-in-law, by will and ready cash.

The Respondent, in the Zillah Court, (in accordance to a will of her father-in-law, dated 7th Sabrun, 1225,) sued for the

share of her deceased husband's property, goods and chattels, according to the tenor of that will, and the Appellant, to set aside the will, and dismiss the claim of the Respondent, rests his rights on two counts; first, that the father of the Appellant Ramkuniath, after the demise of the Respondent's husband, (the testator's son, and the brother of the Respondent,) to set aside his will, had petitioned the Court of Appeal at Calcutta. —Second, by the "Shastur Bevnata," in case a son dies before his father, the will is null in favor of the son's widow, and the 18 biggas of ground claimed by the Respondent, as her late husband's earning, is the earning of the Appellant's father. The question then is solely this, is the will good by the Shasturs or not? and whether the Respondent can claim her husband's share by it? The Court decided, that by the pleadings and the depositions of witnesses, and the "Bevnata of the Shasturs," the will does not appear good; but, by other circumstantial occurrences, it may be held valid. 1st. By the very perusal of the will, it appears, that the father of the Appellant, to prevent any cavils after his death, regarding the division of his property, made 3 divisions of it, one share to his nephew, Nitachund Chatterjee, and of the divisions, one remaining division allotting 4 Annas' share to the husband of the Respondent, and 4 Annas' share to the Appellant, and the last division allotting 2 as. 13 gundas 1 cowree 1 crunt's share for the support of his family, viz. his widow, and the like sum to the widow and children of his younger son, Muttranath deceased; on these conditions, viz. that after the demise of his widow the 2 as. 16 gundas, 1 cowree, 1 crunt's share left her be then divided equally betwixt the heirs of his two sons, viz. Respondent and the Appellant; and because the proprietor has the sole control over his property, either as to the selling or bestowing it as a gift, or disposing of it by will, as he may think fit, and the practice is not contrary to the Shasturs; it, therefore, plainly appears, that when the father of the Appellant, by his will, equally divided this property, and defined the shares of the Respondent's husband and the Appellant, then there cannot be any after subdivisions ordered by the Court, as to awarding to one party more than to another legatee in variance with the will. Further, with

regard to the "Shastur Bevnata" given by the Pandits in a Robacarry in the Court of Suddur Dewany Adawlut, at Calcutta, on the 24th June, 1825, and filed by the Appellant in this case as a document bearing in his favor, the Court does not consider that document applicable to this case; for that Shastur Bevnata plainly states, that when the testator, in prejudice to the rightful share of any legal heir, makes an impropportionate will, bequeathing a smaller portion to one relative who, by the Hindoo law of succession, is entitled to a larger, and giving the larger portion to the one who is entitled only to the smaller share, without assigning a sufficient reason for his so doing, then, that will is invalid—now as this has not been the case in the present will, and the share of each brother is equal, the precedent does not, as before stated, apply to this case.

2ndly. By the tenor of the will, the Respondent is, on the demise of her husband, entitled to his share, and on her demise her daughter, as such, the Appellant has no claim or right to dispossess the Respondent of her late husband's share; on the contrary, it appears, that on the Appellant's petitioning the Court to set aside the will of his late father, the Court ordered him, if he had any thing to urge against it, to sue on the equity side of the Zillah Court, and the assertion of the Appellant that, on the demise of the Respondent's husband, her father-in-law, the father of the Respondent, by the 4th Regulation of 1793, filed a petition to cancel that will, has not been proved by any document filed by the Appellant, either in the Zillah Court, or in this, for if the testator had actually filed a petition, either personally or by his Vakeel, expressing a wish to alter his will, and cut off the Respondent from her deceased husband's share, after his demise, the Court would have passed the order for his so doing, and allow her only maintenance, which the Appellant has illegally attempted to do, and merely stated to have been the intention of the testator, without having been able to make it evident to the Court that it was so; added to which, it appears, that after the demise of the testator, the Appellant and Respondent, for some time, jointly held their respective shares, without cavil or contestation, and equally divided the profits of the same, and in like propor-

tion paid the Government rents; and subsequently the Court having refused to sanction the petition of the Appellant to set aside the will, the Appellant, without any legal authority, forcibly ousted the Respondent from her rightful share. The Court is further compelled to observe with regret, that it appears, that after the demise of the Respondent's husband, the Appellant drew up a petition, without any warranty for so doing, in his father's name, praying to have the will cancelled.

3rdly. It appears in evidence, that the testator's nephew, his widow, and the widow of his youngest son, are all, up to this moment, in full possession of the respective shares allotted them in the will; thus plainly showing, that the will is in actual force, and has not hitherto been disputed by any of the legatees, but the Appellant in the present instance.

4thly. The testator after signing and executing the will had it Registered in the Zilla Court, and no underhand double-dealings has been brought forward or alledged against either the

Respondent or her husband throughout the whole transaction; the latter being sick, at that time; and as every point tending towards a quibble has been cleared up in that will, the Respondent is entitled by it, and by the circumstances of the other legatees being in possession of their legacies, to her share, from which the Appellant had no right to eject her.

5thly. With regard to the 18 bigas of ground, stated by the Respondent to be the self-acquired property of her deceased husband, although it is customary with Hindoos to execute the deeds of sales of the property purchased by them, during their father's life time in their father's name, yet, as the bills of sale are plainly in the testator's name, and the property included in the will, it cannot, in that light, be regarded legally in Court to be the self acquired property of the Respondent's husband; nevertheless, by the tenor of the will, it being included in her deceased husband's share, thereby she is intitled to it. The Court, therefore, confirmed the decision of the Zilla Court of the 24 Purgunnas, and dismissed the Appeal with costs.

ZILLA COURT OF 24 PURGUNNAS.

MAY 4, 1832.

No. 132.

BEFORE R. BARLOW, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellant—Ram Mohun Bhose.

Respondent—Muddun Mohon.

Appealed from the decision of the suddur aumeen, 27th April, 1829.

Cause of action for 90 Rs. as a debt on a bond for 56 Rs. dated 7th Jait, 1236, and payable in Maug, 1236, with 42 Rs interest thereon; total claim 98 Rs. The plaintiff having brought this action, and the defendant not having joined issue, the suddur aumeen, on hearing the case ex parte, because the witnesses to the bond could neither read nor write, and had merely touched the pen, and another person had written their names, putting a mark over their names, which they could not point out, dismissed the case; but on appeal to the judge, the court decided, that if the defendant did not owe the money, he ought

to have come into court and denied the debt; and that if the witnesses sworn to the defendant's having borrowed the money and signed the bond, it was sufficient proof, and decreed the appeal, and reversed the decision of the suddur aumeen.

MAY 7, 1832.

No. 170—1829.

BEFORE R. BARLOW, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellants—Ram Toonoo Holdar and Chand Holdar.

Respondent—Lucky Narrain Holdar. Appealed from the decision of the moonsheff of Bankeepoor.

Cause of action for 15 Rs. debt contracted by the Appellants, the original Defendants, from the Respondent, the original Plaintiff, on the 2nd Falgun, 1232, B. A., and payable with interest in Aughun, 1233, B. A. together with 3 Rs. 15 Annas, the interest of the said sum for 2 years and 7 months.

The Respondent brought this action in the Baukeepoor moonshiff's court, for money lent at the aforesaid time, to the Appellants, the original Defendants but without any written bond or promissory note being given for the same, yet in the presence of respectable witnesses. The Appellants, the original Plaintiffs, denied the debt, and stated that they went to mouzza Dhor, to cultivate some grounds, of theirs there, about the time of the alleged debt being contracted, and thereby put in an alibi, and further stated, that the Plaintiff was illegally suing up a tank of the Defendants, who had a quarrel with him on the subject, whereupon the Defendants intended to bring an action against the Plaintiff for trespass, to counteract which, the Plaintiff brought this false claim for debt against the Defendants, who never borrowed any sum from the Plaintiff, and had witnesses to prove their asseverations. But the moonshiff having examined two witnesses, who proved the

Defendant's borrowing the money from the Plaintiff, and thinking that a negative could not be proved by law, without putting faith in the testimony of the Defendant's witnesses, decreed the case in favor of the Respondent, whereupon, the Appellants appealed to the decision of the Judge, stating that those witnesses were Bazar witnesses, and that there had no deed been filed by the Respondent to prove the debt, and that due regard had not been paid to the depositions of their witnesses, by the said moonshiff. The Judge, on investigating the pleadings and documents, forwarded from the moonshiff's court, was of opinion, *that a debt of so long a standing could not be substantiated on the testimony of two witnesses, without a regular written document testifying the same, and, therefore, cancelled the decision of the moonshiff, of Baukeepoor, and decreed the Appellants case, with costs of the whole suit, against the Respondents.*

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

At a Meeting of the Members of the Medical Profession, held at Saugor, June 29th, 1832. COLIN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Superintending Surgeon, in the Chair, Mr. SPRY being previously elected Secretary by the Division: it was agreed.

1st. That the establishment of a *Life Annuity Retiring Fund* for the Medical service of Bengal, is highly desirable.

2d. That the plan submitted by the Nee-much Committee, based as it is, on the *Annuity branch* of the Madras Medical Fund, appears to be drawn up with much care and attention; is highly approved of, and strongly recommended to the consideration of the service.

3d. As the acceleration of promotion is one of the principal objects contemplated in the establishment of the Fund, it may be optional with subscribers, to retire at the expiration of their 17 year's actual service in India, and still be allowed to continue their contribution to the Fund, till their tour for an annuity arrives.

4th. Were a life annuity to be formed, solely by the subscriptions of individuals, the ultimate benefit to each subscriber would be restricted to the contingent result of a *Tontine*. It is obvious

therefore, that to be successful, it must derive material assistance from the Company*.

5th. That the Agra Committee be recognized as the Central Committee, and that they be requested to furnish a plan for submission to the service, and eventual transmission to the Court of Directors, for their sanction and aid,

HENRY HARPUR SPRY,

Secretary Saugor Division.

List of Members in the Saugor Division, favourable to the establishment of a Life Annuity Retiring Fund.

C. Campbell, Esq.	J. Inglis, Esq.
J. Sullivan, Esq.	J. Steel, M. D.
J. W. M. D.	C. Griffiths, Esq.
C. Maxwell, Esq.	J. Eccles, M. D.
T. B. Hart, Esq.	C. Garbet, Esq.
J. Vaux Lees, Esq.	R. Irvine, M. D.
H. H. Spry, Esq.	A. Storm, Esq.

H. H. SPRY, *Secretary.*

Saugor, June 29th, 1832.

* Vide The Court of Director's dispatch to the Supreme Government, sanctioning the civil life annuity fund, under date fourth of December, 1824.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

On the 25th July, a very serious fire occurred in the range of buildings forming the Arsenal, within the Fort. The daily papers have each of them published several accounts of it, estimating variously the damage sustained. The following is from an authentic source, and we publish also a letter on the subject of an alleged deficiency of water for the engines. We are glad to see, that the loss to Government has been much overrated. We should hope that it may be repaired at an expense under five lakhs of Rupees: if the Armoury had been destroyed, the amount of the loss would have been ten times as great. We understand that some Officers had a narrow escape from a shot, which struck a wall close to them, taking an oblique direction after passing through a building, which the Artillery were playing upon. Some persons, we hear, quitted Calcutta in apprehension of an explosion, not aware that the powder is kept in a distant part of the Fort, well secured from accidents of this kind.

The fire broke out, either in, or close to, a store-room, in which nitric acid and other articles used for browning arms were deposited. This circumstance leads to the supposition, that it may have been accidental; but as the smoke was first observed only about half an hour after the working establishment had left the Arsenal, there is reason to suspect, that it was the work of some incendiary.

The buildings appropriated to the Arsenal department, in the part of the Fort where the conflagration took place, form a square of about three hundred feet—the southern and eastern sides of which are respectively composed of the grand Armoury, and the store-rooms for camp equipage, joining each other at the angle—and the northern and eastern sides are, in like manner, joined together at the north-west angle, forming two ranges of store-rooms, but considerably lower than the other sides of the square. The eastern extremity of these storerooms is separated only by a few feet from the camp equipage dépôt just mentioned, and their southern extremity by the same interval from the great Armoury. It was within about

fifty feet of the eastern extremity of the store-rooms, that the fire originated; and such was the rapidity with which it spread, that it would very soon have reached the camp equipage dépôt, notwithstanding the narrow interval which separated them, if the wind had not providentially blown from the opposite direction. The circumstance enabled a party of H. M. Buffs to keep their station at this point, and, in defiance of the almost suffocating heat, to throw water in at the end windows of the store-room, till the flames had so much exhausted themselves, that nearly all danger was over in that direction.

But whilst this object was being effected, the wind, which favored it, impelled the flames with such fierceness in the opposite direction, that nothing was found able to resist them. There was at first a loud call for water, and many voices being exerted to the same effect, led inattentive observers to believe, that there was very little to be found. This, however, was not the case, after the first quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes; for Captain Hutchinson, of the Foundry, got his steam engine into play, and by the time the two engines had arrived, under the direction of Mr. McFarlan, Captain Jamieson, Captain Steele, and Mr. Seppings, there was water quite sufficient to supply them all. But the truth is, that, from the nature of the ignited materials, little or no effect could have been expected, even from a much heavier body of water, than all the united engines of the Fort and Calcutta could have thrown. The flames, consequently, gained ground with great rapidity: hardly could H. M. 3d Buffs, with such of the Europeans and Natives of the Arsenal establishment as could be spared from the engines and buckets, succeed in removing the more portable stores from the rooms yet untouched, than they were driven away by the heat and intolerable smoke that accompanied it. About eight o'clock, the conflagration had turned the north-west angle of the store-rooms, and was fast approaching the main edifice of the Arsenal, when it was deemed expedient by the Principal and Deputy Commissary, the Town Major, and the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, to resort to the extreme mea-

sure of battering down a part of the still unconsumed store-rooms in order effectually to interrupt the progress of the flames. This expedient, it is almost needless to say, succeeded completely, and by midnight, the larger and more important part of the Arsenal buildings were entirely out of danger. It was not, however, till near day-light, that all apprehension was over. Towards two o'clock, the guns were again opened on the spot where the fire had first broke out, in order to make assurance doubly sure, and to guard against even the possibility of the Tent dépôt being once more endangered; and a gun, which indeed still remains, was pointed to the crown of the arch of the eastern gateway of the Arsenal yard, ready to blow it away upon any appearance of the flames gaining head in that direction.

In addition to the gentlemen already mentioned, it should be recorded, that Captain Young, with the crew of the *Fergusson*, volunteered their services in working the engines, and excited universal admiration by their wonderful perseverance and activity.

The Officers in Garrison were all on foot, and some from Dum Dum. Lieutenants Graham, Backhouse, and Sissmore, were particularly conspicuous in serving the guns, and Colonel Sir T. Anbury, Captain Davis, the Fort Adjutant, and Captain Colnett, the Barrack-master, (particularly the last,) appear to have rendered great assistance by their exertions and advice.

It is remarkable, that several store-rooms on the ground floor escaped, although all above and around them were entirely consumed. This circumstance justifies the anxiety shown by the Principal Commissary to put a stop to the cannonading, the instant the desired object of cutting off a communication with the flames was attained—a step which saved a considerable part of the building from complete demolition.

No lives were lost—at least none have as yet been officially reported: the Arsenal establishments is entire, and H. M.'s Buffs had a few men only injured, more or less, but none, we believe, seriously. Many individuals, European and Natives, met with narrow escapes during the night; but, considering the number of persons actively employed during so long a period, it is quite providential, that more serious accidents did not occur.

The rumours, too, which have been spread abroad concerning the prevalence of intoxication, are without foundation. The Europeans of all descriptions, generally speaking, did their duty steadily and manfully; and it was not till near three o'clock in the morning, when the men were entirely exhausted, that the 3d Buffs were withdrawn by Colonel Mitchell, C. B., and then only at the earnest request of the Principal Commissary, who undertook to be responsible for again summoning them, should occasion require it.

Medical aid was at hand and Dr. Spens in particular was actively employed,—now, in giving what directions were required on the spot, now, in calming the minds of the more helpless inmates of the garrison, to whom the awful aspect of the conflagration, which threatened every moment to involve all the neighbouring buildings in ruin, was terrific in the extreme.

In conclusion, it has as yet been found quite impracticable to estimate the amount of damage sustained. There is reason to believe, however, that it will not be so serious as is generally thought; and certainly, from the aspect which the conflagration had assumed about nine o'clock, there is every reason to congratulate the Government, that the loss was not much greater.—*Calcutta Courier*.

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FORT WILLIAM, SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1832.

Garrison After Orders by the Honourable the Deputy Governor.

The deputy Governor avails himself of the earliest opportunity to return his thanks to Colonel Mitchell and the Officers and troops of the Garrison, for their zealous, persevering, and laborious exertions during the evening and night of the 25th instant, to extinguish the fire which broke out in the Arsenal, on that day. He congratulates them on the success which attended their operations, and cordially acknowledges, that to their indefatigable exertions the abatement of the fire, and the preservation of the main building are principally to be ascribed. The exertions of Lieut. Colonel Cameron and the officers and men of H. M. 3d Regt. or Buffs, have been especially noticed in the reports which have been submitted to the De-

puty Governor, and entitle that excellent corps to his particular acknowledgments.

He has further to request that Captain Young of the ship *Ferguson* will accept his hearty thanks for himself and his crew, for the prompt, valuable, and voluntary assistance which they afforded, and which is described as having mainly attributed to save such of the storerooms as ultimately escaped the flames.

Captain Steele, Superintendent of Police, is likewise entitled to the marked applause of the Deputy Governor, for the promptitude which he repaired to

the scene, and for his zealous and prolonged exertions there.

The Deputy Governor has also to express his thanks to Captain Jamieson, Master Attendant, and to Mr. Seppings, Surveyor of Shipping, for the zeal which they displayed, and the active part which they took in checking the flames.

The Deputy Governor entertains a high sense of the services of Colonel Sir Thomas Anbury and the whole of the Staff who were present on this occasion, and of the judgment and energy which they displayed in the application of the resources at their command.—*John Bull.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 9th August, 1832—

Present—Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair:

Dr. Casanova, proposed by Mr. Robinson, for Mr. Calder, and seconded by Sir Edward Ryan, was elected a Member.

The following letters and papers were read.

From Captain Sage, Secretary of the Dinapore Branch Society, intimating the election by them, of the following Members; viz. Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Lyaught, of the European Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant McGeorge, Lieutenant Prior, and Lieutenant Burt, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry.

These gentlemen were duly elected Members of the Parent Society.

From the same, dated 19th June, forwarding a quantity of vegetable seeds for distribution here, which had been gathered in the Branch Society's garden.

From the same, enclosing a paper by himself, on the cultivation of vines.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Captain Sage, and the Essay was referred to the Committee of Papers.

From Bahoo Ram Comul Sea, submitting a Report by him on the manufacture of paper used by the Natives of the Bengal Presidency, together with specimens of the paper, and drawings of the machinery used, as requested in the list of the Society's letter of the 12th April last.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Bahoo Ram Comul Sen, and the Society was requested to send certified copies of this Report, as well as of Dr. Carey's, on the same subject, to the Secretary of Government, for transmission to the Bombay Government, by whom the information was solicited.

From Captain Hailes, Superintendent of the Poosah Garden, sending some acclimated vegetable seeds for distribution here.

From Messrs. Willis and Earle, presenting the specimens of Cotton imported into Liverpool, with their prices, as in October last, which they had offered to the Society at the previous Meeting.

From Mrs. Major Calder, of Nagpore, returning thanks for Lardner's volume on Silk, presented to her by the Society.

From C. F. Hunter, Esq. dated, 14th June, presenting a good specimen of Bourbon Cotton, gathered from a bush growing wild at Baglepoor, and traditionally reported to have been introduced twenty-five years ago.

From Mr. Willis, reporting favorably on a specimen of Pernambuco Cotton, grown by Mr. Hastie, at Duckinsore.

From Mr. Hastie, presenting some seed from the above cotton.

From Mr. Weeks, of Cuttack, to Mr. Calder, presenting some specimens of cotton reared by him from Bourbon seed, and of cloth manufactured therefrom.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Mr. Weeks.

From Bahoo Rag Saltee Kinkur Ghosal, of Backergunge, presenting vegetable seeds reared by him there.

The thanks of the Society were offered. From Sir Thomas Anbury, with a very fair specimen of cucumber, reared by him from Cabul seed.

The thanks of the Society were offered. From Mr. Bell, presenting a copy of his late work on the external Commerce of Bengal, in 1830-31 and 1831-32.

The thanks of the Society were offered.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that he had, in April last, received from Colonel Shelton, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, on his return from Van Dieman's Land, a box of seeds gathered in the highest region of that Island, which he had forwarded by Dawk Bangy to the Governor General, in the hope that His Lordship would cause them to be planted in that high range, and thus introduce them into this country; but that he had not yet learnt their arrival.

Sir Edward Ryan read extracts from a letter to his address from Mr. Cracroft, at Chirra Poonjee, dated 19th June, describing the Agricultural and Horticultural improvements at that station.

The Meeting was adjourned to Thursday next, the 16th, for the purpose of their awarding the prizes to the competitors in silk and tobacco.

The specimens of cotton, presented by Messrs. Willis and Earle, are very valuable to this Society. They are the produce of both North and South America, Egypt and the East Indies, and are accompanied with a statement of the opinions and valuations, separately given of them by two eminent Liverpool cotton brokers, in the month of October, 1831. By these statements the different kinds of cotton are worth, according to quality, as follows—viz,

Sea Island, per lb.	from 10d	to 2s 6d
Egyptian,.....	from 7½	to 9d
Orleans,.....	from 6½	to 8d
Bowed,.....	from 5d	to 7d
Mobile,.....	from 5	to 6½
Pernambuco,.....	from 7½	to 8½
Bohio,.....	from 6d	to 7d
Maranham,.....	from 6½	to 7d
Demerara,.....	from 7	to 10½
Surat,.....	from 3½	to 4½
Bengal,.....	from 3½	to 4½

Mr. Willis, in his report upon the Pernambuco cotton, grown by Mr. Hastie, at Duckinsore, values it at 6½ to 6¾ per lb.

Captain Sage's paper on Vines, communicates the whole particulars of his management of a vineyard at Dinapore, during the last three years; and he states the following to be the result of his experience:—The ground must be opened at the commencement of the cold weather, so as to expose the roots as much as possible to the cold, which should likewise be well washed; when the roots have been about six weeks exposed, a preparation of good rich manure should be laid over them, and the ground covered up; as the spring is about to commence, the branches should be pruned, and equally spread over the jaffrey, so that light and heat may have access to the whole. In constructing a vineyard, care should be taken to protect it partially from the violence of the easterly gales; for these bring blight, which consists of a great number of small brown spots, all over the grapes and leaves, causing the leaves to wither, and the grapes not to increase in size after the blight covers them, while the bunches that have escaped, swell into large luscious fruit.

The cucumbers, raised by Sir Thomas Anbury, from Cabul seed, were twelve and thirteen inches long, and of very fine flavour.

Mr. Cracroft reports, that they had, at Cheera Poonjee, in June last, pease, beans, French beans, molcole, cabbages, carrots, and lettuces, all on the table, but in small quantities, being rather the result of experiment than cultivated for crops; radishes, turnips, and cauliflower, were all doing well, but not fit for the table; he had dug some excellent potatoes, raised from Patna seed, but found those from the Nungklow and Moong seed very poor.

Of the fruit trees, carried up by Sir Edward Ryan, and planted at Cheerah, the jergunelle pear was thriving, and two grafts from it, on the country pear, were in progress—wheat, barley, and oats, sown in October, had produced their spikes as usual, and the grain was formed in them, but the whole had been cut off by the rain falling before it could ripen.—Oats, sown in April, appeared to be thriving; and barley sown, or mixed with vegetable seed sown in February or March, was then in ear; and some wheat and oats, sown in May, were expected to ripen in October or beginning of November.—*Calcutta Courier*.

MEETING AT THE TOWN-HALL.

Pursuant to a requisition of Messrs. Colvin and Co., the Treasurers to the Fund for erecting the statue and monument to the memory of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings a Meeting of the Subscribers was held at the Town-Hall on Monday morning the 13th Augt., to decide upon the appropriation of the surplus funds in their hands.

The business of the Meeting commenced at about a quarter past eleven o'clock, when Mr. Chester was requested to take the Chair. The Treasurers accounts were then read, when it appeared that there remained a balance of Rupees 11 713 12 9 in their hands, of which Rupees 5 240 2 remained of the amount subscribed for the statue, after defraying all expenses, and Rupees 6 473 10 9 of the amount subscribed for the building, after the same deduction had been made.

It was then proposed by Mr. Chester, seconded by Mr. Smout, and carried unanimously, "That the Treasurers' accounts be approved and passed."

Mr. Turton, in proposing the next resolution, observed that there was little necessity in saying much on the subject,—that, in fact, the least said was the soonest mended. He hoped for the cordial co-operation of those who resided in Calcutta, as well as those who resided in Garden Reach, for they must all be aware of the advantages that would attend completing the bridge over Tolly's nullah. It would considerably shorten the distance, and bring them nearer to each other. The Bridge Committee, of which he was a Member, had now in their hands a sum of about Rupees 12 000, but the work could not be completed under Rupees 24,000. If the surplus of the Monument Fund was appropriated to that purpose, it would just about make up the deficiency. With it he had no doubt they would be able to complete the bridge—without it he did not hesitate in saying that they never would. Mr. Turton then put the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. D. Clarke, and carried unanimously—

"That the surplus on hand be appropriated to the completion of the bridge over Tolly's nullah, and that the bridge,

when erected, be called the HASTINGS' BRIDGE, in commemoration of the Noble Marquis, in honor to whom the two subscriptions were raised, and who was the originator of the strand road, to which the bridge will be a continuation."

It was then proposed by Mr. C. Prinsep, and carried, "That the surplus funds be vested in the hands of Messrs. Colvin and Co. to be by them made over to the Managers of the subscription for completing the bridge over Tolly's nullah, on their receiving from them (the managers of the said Committee) an undertaking to complete the bridge within the period of two years."

It was next proposed by Mr. Plowden, and seconded by Mr. Hogg, "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Captain Forbes, the architect who planned and superintended the elegant and classical building in which the statue of Lord Hastings is placed."

To this motion Mr. C. Prinsep proposed an amendment, omitting the words "elegant and classical," on the grounds that a variety of opinions existed as to the classical beauty of the building, many persons having expressed sentiments of a very contrary nature, while others could not express sufficient admiration.

After a great deal of desultory conversation, the amendment was put and lost, after which the original motion was put, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Turton, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, trusted that that gentleman would excuse his calling such a vote an *honor*, but every one would agree with him that it was an *honor*, and a very unusual *honor*, to preside over a meeting at which money was given away! It was the only meeting, public or private, that had occurred for a length of time, at which any money had been given away, though lots had been held for getting it!

Mr. Turton's vote of thanks was then seconded and carried unanimously, after which the business of the meeting concluded.

The Meeting was but thinly attended, no more than twenty-two persons having been present.

MEMORANDUM.

As the other Members of the Committee appointed to superintend the construction of the building erected to contain the Statue of Lord Hastings are at present absent from Calcutta, it becomes necessary for me to submit the following facts to the notice of the Subscribers.

1st. The building has been constructed solely on contract.

2ndly. The terms of the contracts, (with Captain Jeffreys at Chunar, for the stone, and with Messrs. Burn and Co. for the labour and other materials) are in the possession of Messrs. Colvin and Co., where they may be inspected by any gentleman, either simply curious, or particularly interested.

3dly. The drawings, working plans, and large model of the building prepared by Mr. Rose, (under my direction,) may be seen at Messrs. Burn and Co.'s.

From inspection of these last, it will be seen, that Mr. Rose not merely prepared upwards of 30 plans and drawings of various parts of the edifice; but further, that he accurately completed every detail of it in miniature. It is moreover known that he superintended the work for upwards of a year. Under such circumstances it will be observed, that if, in the design adopted by your Committee, bad taste has been shown, it has at least been perpetrated deliberately. After the criticisms it has called forth, there cannot be much vanity in my acknowledging myself chiefly responsible for its having been adopted.

The models from which it is taken are the Propylæa at Sunium; the temple of Nemesis, at Rhamnus; the Propylæa, at Eleusis; and the Propylæa at Athens, —specimens of art which have been pronounced, by eminent European artists and authors, to be works of the best age of Grecian architecture.

That the simplicity of Grecian architecture would not be generally relished in Calcutta, the Committee were prepared to expect, and are not disappointed to learn. Accustomed, in Calcutta, to loads of meretricious ornament, it was not to be supposed, that a design utterly at variance with their introduction would pass uncondemned by those who have abused it.

In the back ground of one of Flaxman's celebrated designs, the sketch of a similar building, applied to a similar purpose, is introduced. Whatever may be the faults of this, he would not have been offended by its simplicity. The monument is in the statue, which the exterior building serves to preserve and to exhibit as a frame does a picture. It was never intended that the outward case or covering should, by the ostentation of its design, proclaim, *I am the monument*; whilst Flaxman's Statue, lost amongst the broken shadows of fantastic columns, vainly submitted, — "*Nay, I am.*" (or at least ought to have been) "*the Memento.*"

J. N. FORBES.

New Mint, Calcutta, August 13, 1832.

LAUNCH.

A fine ship, of six hundred and thirty-nine tons burthen, was launched on Monday afternoon the 13th Aug., from the Dock of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. at Sulkea, at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock precisely. She glided slowly and majestically into the water, cheered by the surrounding multitude, and under a salute of twelve guns from the shore hardby. The sight was grand and imposing, and we were informed by persons skilled in such matters, which we ourselves do not profess to be, that she is a fine model of a ship, and finished in the first rate style, doing great credit to her builder, Mr. Dagald Renton, who formerly built the

Rebecca, which vessel was unfortunately burnt at Rangoon six months afterwards. The ship was, strange to say, christened by a gentleman, a Mr. William Augustus Kellett, who saluted her by the royal, and, of course, fashionable name of "*Adelaide.*" Whether this was done out of tenderness to the assembled fair ones, who might perhaps have injured their complexions by exposing themselves to the rays of the burning sun, we are unable to say, but it certainly could not have been from a scarcity of "*Womankind.*" as Jonathan Oldbuck would say, for we observed numbers of them in every direction. The *ADELAIDE*

was built for Messrs. Gilmore and Co. and is, as we are informed, destined for the Europe trade; she has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is built, with a few very slight exceptions, entirely of teak. She measures one hundred and thirty feet three inches from stem to stern, and the breadth of

her beam is thirty three feet; she has six feet clear between decks, and the depth of her hold, from the second, or, as we believe it is called, the main deck, is seventeen feet six inches. She is expected to be what is technically called a "clipper."

INDIGO MART.

1st August, 1832.

REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

A few very small sales of the remnants of Native Indigo of the past season, have taken place during last month; but they are hardly worth noticing in the total barrenness of the market for this article.

Accounts for the interior have, almost without exception, continued throughout the month to be of the most favorable character: produce has been above the average of past years, from the same quantity of plant; and appearances are

now decidedly in favor of an estimated crop of 1,20,000 maunds.

We must not, however, omit to notice, that there have been serious losses in and about Benares and Tyrhoot, from locusts and other destructive insects, with complaints of want of rain to the Westward—while to the Eastward, during the last ten days, the rain has been heavy, and the rivers are rising fast upon them.

About fifteen or twenty days more will probably enable us to speak positively as to the result of the season.

SILK MART.

1st August, 1832.

EIGHTEENTH REPORT UPON BENGALESE RAW SILK.

We have still to report great dullness in all that regards the market for this article; very little attention is given to it either in the Calcutta bazar or in seeking for the article at its place of production. Still the prices of good silk cannot be expected to fall while the fixed standard at the company's aurungs remains unchanged, and the late bunds have been rather short—a few purchases of excellent Cossimbazar silk, some of it quite equal to Company's quality, have been made in Calcutta, and rather an increased demand for middling qualities has appeared for the Madras market, the July bund promises to be a very fine one.

Particulars of importation and of price, to the 31st July, 1832.

Mds. Ser. Chit.

109 28 8 Baulish, of inferior, for the Bombay market; nothing done in this description. 9 4 per factory maund demanded for middling quality.

55 36 8 Cossimbazar, of excellent quality—about 60 maunds have been sold at from 10 6 to 10 12 per factory seer.

153 30 0

Radanagore—mostly of inferior quality—some small parcels have been sold at from 9 to 9 2 per factory seer; one parcel of mixed March bund remains on show, at 9 6. Aladras quality at 8 8 to 9.

5 1 14

Hurripal, some small parcels of excellent quality have sold at 9 6; very little in the market and much mixed.

18 0 0

Country wound.

22 39 12

Waste and inferior.

365 16 10 Total.

Exports of July.

	bales.	mds.	s.	ch.
To London,	82	145	1	4
„ Liverpool,	9	17	0	0
„ Bombay,	8	18	20	0
„ Bourdeaux,	4	3	39	0

Total 103 184 20 4

N. B. We understand that the Horticultural Society have not even yet distributed the long-looked-for prizes for the best specimens tendered of Bengal produce, although the examiners have long ago reported upon them.

FRESHGRAVE AND CO.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 24TH JULY TO 14TH AUGUST.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Abdool Wahid, Sudder Ameen for the Rhotuck Division of the Dehly Territory. Aug 14.
Alexander, W S, Mr; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore. Aug 14.
D'Oyly, J H, Mr; Magistrate of Midnapore. Aug 14.
Ewart, J K, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack. Aug 14.
Harvey, J J, Mr; Magistrate of Baraset. Aug 14.
Khuleal Oollah, Moulviee; Sudder Ameen in the Central Division of the Dehly Territory. July 24.
Routh, W D H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Aug 14.
Shahab Ooddeen, Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Seharunpore. Aug 14.
Smith, E P, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeenore. Aug 14.
Smith, N. Mr; Session Judge of Rungpore. Aug 14.
Smith, D C, Mr; Session Judge of Hooghly. Aug 14.
Stuart, R H, Mr; Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 17th or Assam Division. July 24.
Tusuddook Hoosein; Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah of Futtehpore. July 31.
Wyatt, T, Mr; Magistrate of Hidgelee. Aug 14.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Kennedy, C P, Captain; Bengal Artillery, Political Agent at Subathoo. July 30.
Wade, C M, Captain; 45th Bengal Native Infantry, Political Agent at Loodiana. July 30.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 23d JULY TO 13TH AUGUST.]

- Aldous, W, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 25th June to 1st Nov to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. July 11.
Alexander, W, Captain; 5th L C, leave from 20th Oct to 20th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs. July 19.
Aplin, C D'O, Captain; 33d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.
Austen, G P, Ensign; 18th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Dec, in extension, to rejoin. July 13.
Babington, H, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Storekeeper, Naemneh, leave from 1st July to 1st Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 7.
Bachman, J, Assistant Steward; to proceed by water with Captain Dunlop's Detachment, and to act as Assistant Apothecary and Steward. July 26.
Baker, T B, Surgeon; to rank from 12th June, 1829, vice J J, Forbes, M D, deceased. July 30.
Barnes, W R, Ensign; 58th N I, appointed to the charge of the 7th Company of Pioneers until the arrival of Lieut Borradaile. July 9.
Barton, E, Lieutenant-Colonel; Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army, to assume charge of the Quarter-Master General's Office at the Presidency. July 23.

- Battine, W**, Lieutenant-Colonel; Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, permitted to proceed to Penang and Singapore, on urgent private affairs, for three months. July 23.
- Beatson, Robert W**, Lieutenant; 72d N I, to be Adjutant, vice May promoted. July 11.
- Beatson, W F**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 54th N I, leave from 1st July to 1st Oct to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 7.
- Beatson, W F**, Lieutenant; 54th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for health. July 30.
- Becher, G R P**, Lieutenant; 4th N I, to rank from 9th April, 1832, vice H Doveton promoted. July 23.
- Bird, W H L**, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 25th June to 1st Nov, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. July 10.
- Borradaile, G**, Lieutenant; 49th N I, appointed to the Pioneers, vice Cheape. July 9.
- Borradaile, G**, Lieutenant; 49th N I, leave from 18th May to 18th July, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. July 11.
- Bridgman, P**, Second-Lieutenant of the Regiment of Artillery, and a Second-Assistant to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, permitted to proceed to China for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for six months. Aug. 9.
- Bristow, G W**, Ensign; 71st N I, to be Adjutant, vice Wintle resigned the appointment. July 13.
- Brooke, G P**, Ensign; to act as Adjutant to the 68th N I, during the illness of Lieut Maling. July 17.
- Burnett, R L**, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the 54th N I, during the absence on leave of Lieut and Adj. Beatson. July 11.
- Cameron, W**, Surgeon; to rank from 27th Sept 1829, vice A Stration deceased. July 30.
- Carruthers, P**, Surgeon; to rank from 3d June, 1829, vice A Gibb deceased. July 30.
- Charters, M D**, W S, Surgeon; to rank from 7th Aug 1829, vice T Hayley invalided. July 30.
- Child, T S**, Surgeon; to rank from 7th May, 1831, vice C Hunter deceased. July 30.
- Clarke, J**, Surgeon; to rank from 18th Nov 1829, vice J Grierson retired. July 30.
- Collins, C McF**, Ensign; 25th N I, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Nov, to proceed to Jumalpoore, on private affairs. July 28.
- Conolly, E B**, Lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 27th May to 27th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. July 20.
- Coulter, J**, Surgeon; to rank from 16th Sept 1829, vice T Yeld deceased. July 30.
- Cruikshank, G**, Ensign; 9th N I, leave from 10th July to 10th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 28.
- Davidson, M D**, A Surgeon; to rank from 14th Nov 1831, vice E Muston retired; July 30.
- Delamain, R**, Captain; 66th N I, leave from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he may embark, to 30th Oct, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs. July 19.
- Dempster T E**, Surgeon; to rank from 23d April, 1832, vice C. M. Macleod invalided. July 30.
- Dollard, W**, Assistant-Surgeon; 54th N. I. to assume medical charge of the Artillery at Benares, vice Crighton ordered to join his Regiment. July 18.
- Doveton, C J**, Lieutenant-Colonel; 38th N I, leave from 15th June to 3d July, to remain at Barrackpore, on medical certificate. July 10.
- Doveton, H**, Captain; 4th N I, to rank from 9th April, 1832, vice J Nicolson invalided. July 23.
- Drever, T**, Assistant-Surgeon; to be Surgeon, vice A Hall struck off, with rank from the 6th July, 1832, vice A Wardrop deceased. July 30.
- Dunlop, J**, Captain; 23d N I, appointed to take charge of a Detachment of H M's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, proceeding by water to join their corps in the Upper Provinces. July 25.

- Earle, S**, Lieutenant; European Invalids, permitted to reside and draw his pay at Monghyr. July 11.
- Edwards, T**, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th July to 15th Sept, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. July 17.
- Evans, F R**, Lieutenant; 26th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice **S G Johnston** transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 30.
- Fagan, Christopher G**, Cornet; 8th L C, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health. Aug 13.
- Farquharson, A**, Captain; 74th N I, leave from 20th March to 2d July, in extension, to rejoin. July 23.
- Field, C**, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; 9th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 6th Aug 1832, vice **P Gerard** transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Aug. 13.
- Fiener, F H**, Assistant Surgeon; Hill Rangers, leave from 10th Aug to 10th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 24.
- Forayth, J**, Surgeon; to rank from 21st Jan 1831, vice **A Ogilvy** retired. July 30.
- Fraser, A W W**, Lieutenant; Invalid Establishment, leave from 1st Aug to 31st March, 1833, to visit Delhi, on private affairs. July 20.
- Gear, T**, Lieutenant; 20th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 30.
- Gerard, P**, Captain; 9th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Aug 6.
- Graham, M D, J**, Surgeon; to rank from 18th Nov 1830, vice **P Breton** deceased. July 30.
- Grant, W**, Lieutenant; 27th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to **Major Roberts** promoted, July 23.
- Griffith, S M**, Mr; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon. July 23.
- Griffiths, J**, Surgeon; to rank from 11th May, 1830, vice **J Castell** retired. July 30.
- Guthrie, C**, Captain; 46th N I, leave from 25th June to 25th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 26.
- Guthrie, M D, H**, Surgeon; to rank from 11th Sept 1830, vice **C E Everest** retired. July 30.
- Hamilton, M D, W**, Surgeon; to rank from 27th May 1832, vice **J M Macra** deceased. July 30.
- Hart, F**, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Gawalparah, leave for one month, from the 15th Aug 1832, to visit the Presidency, for health. Aug 13.
- Harvey, G B**, Ensign; 17th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.
- Hawkins, E S**, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 30th June to 1st Aug, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 28.
- Heynes, (deceased) C S**, Surgeon; to rank from 21st May, 1826, vice **A Hall** struck off. July 30.
- Holbrow, J**, Lieutenant-Colonel; Infantry, to rank from 4th April, 1832, vice **P T Comyn** deceased. July 23.
- Hopkins, P**, Lieutenant; 27th N I, leave from 27th June to 27th Oct, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, and apply for leave to proceed to sea. July 16.
- Hopper, W, McD**, Lieutenant; 57th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 17th July, 1832, in succession to **W Badenach** deceased. Aug 6.
- Hutchinson, J**, Surgeon; to rank from 9th Dec 1829, vice **R Paterson, M D**, deceased. July 30.
- Ingles, M D, T**, Surgeon; to rank from 24th May, 1829, vice **J Adams** retired. July 30.
- Ja keon, M D, A R**, Surgeon; to rank from 13th July, 1831, vice **D Ramsay** retired. July 30.
- Johnston, S G**, Lieutenant; 26th N I, transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 23.

- Johnstone, M D, J**, Surgeon ; to rank from 18th April, 1831, vice J Woolley deceased. July 30.
- Kean, M D**, A Assistant-Surgeon ; to do duty with His Majesty's 3d Regiment, vice Shirreff. July 25.
- Kennaway, G**, Lieutenant ; 5th L C, leave from 1st Nov, to 30th March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 19.
- Kennedy, C P**, Captain ; Artillery, to be Political Agent at Soobathoo. Aug 13.
- Knyvett, W J B**, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 38th N I, leave from 25th June to 25th July, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 23.
- Knyvett, W J B**, Lieutenant ; 38th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug. 3.
- Lamb, G**, Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Dacca, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency, for health. Aug 13.
- Lawson, J G**, Lieutenant ; leave from 24th May to 4th June, to remain at Landour on private affairs. July 11.
- Littlejohn, W D**, Lieutenant ; 71st N I, permitted to proceed to European furlough, for health. Aug 6.
- Login, J S**, Mr ; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon. July 23.
- Lomer, W H**, Ensign ; 21st N I, leave from 1st July to 1st Sept, on medical certificate, to visit the Presidency. July 17.
- Macdonald, A R**, Captain ; 4th N I, to rank from 4th April, 1832, vice S Speck promoted. July 23.
- MacGregor, T A K**, Lieutenant ; European Regiment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.
- Macleod, (invalided) C M**, Surgeon ; to rank from 22th Nov 1831, vice C S Heynes deceased. July 30.
- Macpherson G G**, Surgeon ; to rank from 29th July, 1830, vice J Adam, *M D*, deceased. July 30.
- Macqueen, K**, Surgeon ; to rank from 19th Aug 1829, vice R Williams retired. July 30.
- Madden, C**, Assistant-Surgeon ; to proceed to Futtehpore, and perform the medical duties at that station, during the illness of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Mr Warlow. July 28.
- Manning, F E**, Captain ; 46th N I, to be a Member of the General Court Martial of which Colonel Sir T Ambrose, Kt and C B is President. July 25.
- Martin, W J**, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Aug 13.
- Mathews, F S**, Surgeon ; to rank from 28th July, 1829, vice S Durham retired. July 30.
- McMullin, H**, Hospital Apprentice ; to proceed by water with Captain Dunlop's Detachment, and to remain and do duty in the European Hospital at Buxar. July 26.
- Milner, J**, Captain ; 9th L C, leave from 2d July to 15th Oct, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. July 14.
- Milner, John**, Captain ; 9th L C, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. July 23.
- Montgomerie, W**, Surgeon ; to be Senior Surgeon to the United Settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, vice Whitaker deceased. July 30.
- Montgomerie, W**, Surgeon ; to rank from 4th March, 1830, vice C Ray deceased. July 30.
- Morton, J**, Surgeon ; to rank from 14th June, 1831, vice W Leslie, *M D*, deceased. July 30.
- Moule, J**, Captain ; 23d N I, leave from 20th July to 30th Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. July 18.
- Moultrie, W**, Lieutenant ; 57th N I, leave from 15th July to 10th Aug, in extension, to rejoin. July 28.
- Napleton, T E A**, Lieutenant ; 60th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 17.
- Nisbet, M D, M**, Surgeon ; to rank from 16th June, 1831, vice D Todd retired. July 30.

O'Brien, P, Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st June to 1st Nov, in extension, to rejoin. July 9.

O'Halloran, J N, Ensign; 19th N I, leave from 15th July, to 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. July 28.

Oldfield, T W, Mr; appointed as Cadet of Infantry. July 23.

Pagan, J, Mr; appointed as an Assistant Surgeon. July 30.

Palmer, W, Lieutenant; 39th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. July 30.

Parry, R B, Veterinary-Surgeon; 3d L C, leave from 30th June to 31st July, to remain at Cawnpore on private affairs. July 28.

Pennington, G, Captain; Artillery, leave from 18th July to 31st Oct, to remain in the Hills North of Devrah, on private affairs. July 26.

Pettingal, E, Captain; 39th N I, to act as Major of Brigade at Muttra, during the absence of Captain Thompson, or until further orders. July 7.

Plowden, H G C, Cavalry Cadet; permitted to remain at the Presidency, until the termination of the rainy season. July 18.

Plowden, J C, Lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 16.

Poett, J J, Ensign; to be Lieutenant from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to Roberts promoted. July 23.

Reade, W B, Lieutenant; 1st L C, leave from 20th July to 20th Feb 1833, to visit Meerut, Cawnpore, and the Presidency, preparatory to making an application to resign the service. July 30.

Remington, J, Lieutenant; 12th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Jan 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 13.

Renny, T, Lieutenant; Engineers, to be a Second Assistant to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. July 23.

Rice, J G, A, Lieutenant; 6th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Wyllie appointed a Major of Brigade. July 30.

Roberts, A, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice P T Comyn deceased, with rank from the 3d May, 1832, vice J L Gale deceased. July 23.

Rogers, C, Captain; 20th N I, leave from 20th April to 5th May, to proceed to Saugor, on private affairs. July 14.

Rogers, F, Veterinary-Surgeon; attached to the Hissar Stud, leave for nine months, from the 1st Aug for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, and proceeding eventually to sea. Aug 6.

Ross, —, Captain; Political Agent at Kotah, leave from 1st July to visit Agra, on account of health. July 30.

Royle, J F, Surgeon; to rank from 15th Aug 1830, vice P Mathew deceased. July 30.

Savage, C, Captain; 27th N I, to be Major, from the 3d May, 1832, in succession to A Roberts promoted. July 23.

Shairp, G, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 2d July to 2d Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 11.

Shirreff, W, Assistant-Surgeon; to proceed in Medical charge of Captain Dunlop's Detachment, and to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut. July 25.

Simpson, T, Ensign; 57th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 17th July 1832, in succession to Captain Badenach deceased. Aug 6.

Smith, F C, Lieutenant; 48th N I, leave further prolonged to the 8th June, on private affairs. July 30.

Smith, Samuel, Cornet; to be Lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to Captain Milner transferred to the Invalid Establishment. July 30.

Sourer, W, Lieutenant; 66th N I, transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 23.

- Speck, S.** Major; 4th N I, to rank from 4th April, 1832, vice J Holbrow promoted. July 23.
- Story, P.** Francis; 9th L C, to be Captain of a Troop, from the 25d July, 1832, in succession to J Milner transferred to the Invalid Establishment. July 30.
- Talbot, E.** Lieutenant; 53d N I, leave from 1st Aug to 15th Oct, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. July 11.
- Tavler, Edward,** Cornet; 6th L C, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health; July 23.
- Taylor, James,** Assistant-Surgeon; to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Dacca, during Mr Lamb's absence. Aug 13.
- Thompson, D.** Captain; Major of Brigade, Agra and Muttra Frontier, leave from 15th July to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. July 7.
- Thompson, R. M.** Surgeon; to rank from 3d July, 1832, vice C W Welchman deceased. July 30.
- Thorpe, R.** Captain; 14th N I, leave from the 2d Aug to 2d Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency. July 26.
- Tilson, J. H.** Ensign; 66th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1832, vice W Souter transferred to the Pension Establishment. July 30.
- Todd, J. M.** Surgeon; to rank from 4th July, 1830, vice J Smith deceased. July 30.
- Toke, J. S.** Surgeon; to rank from 2d March, 1832, vice R Limond deceased. July 30.
- Tollemache, W.** Ensign; 22d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 17.
- Troup, H.** Captain; 66th N I, leave from 12th May to 12th Aug, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate and apply for furlough. July 24.
- Verner, G.** Cadet; Infantry, leave from 16th July to 16th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough for one year. July 24.
- Verner, J. E.** Ensign; 69th N I, leave from 16th July, to 16th Sept, to proceed to Cawnpore, on private affairs. July 24.
- Vibart, C.** Lieutenant; 2d L C, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for one year's furlough. July 9.
- Vincent, W.** Lieutenant-Colonel; 57th N I, leave from 8th July to 31st Oct, in extension, to join. July 24.
- Waddell, M. D. G.** Surgeon; to rank from 18th June, 1831, vice W Russell, M D, retired. July 30.
- Wade, C. M.** Captain; 45th N I, to be Political Agent at Loodianah. Aug 3.
- Waterfield, J.** Ensign; 38th N I, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Oct, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. July 24.
- Watson, J. A. D.** Surgeon; 26th N I, leave from 20th July to 31st Oct, to remain at Agra, on private affairs. July 28.
- Watt, Edward,** Lieutenant; 6th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 13.
- Welchman, (deceased) C. W.** Surgeon; to rank from 11th May, 1830, vice J Fallowfield retired. July 30.
- White, M.** Brigadier General; General Staff, leave from 1st Aug to 30th Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. July 13.
- Whiteford, J.** Second-Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 3d Battalion Artillery, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sunderland. July 18.
- Wilson, A. T. A.** Captain; 24th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. July 14.
- Wynham, C.** Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 35th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Fisher. July 23.



SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
July				
25	Oriosa, <i>barque</i> ..	English	John Tod, ..	Greenock 4th April.
26	Pifeshire, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	W. J. Crawley	Mauritius 18th June and Mad. 18th July.
"	Johannah, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	E. McKillan.	Greenock 21st March.
"	Will Watch, <i>bar.</i>	ditto	W. Buntington.	Singapore 25th June. [May.
29	Princess Victoria,	ditto	J. C. Snell, .	Greenock 29th Jan. & Rio de Janeiro 10th
Augt				
2	Emelia, ..	Portge.	J. G. Rebeiro	Rio de Janeiro 27th Aug.
4	Palmyra, ..	English	Loa ler. ..	Portsmouth 26th March.
7	R-d Rover, <i>br.</i>	ditto	W. Clifton, .	China 19th June & Singapore 17th July.
9	Bougham, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. B. Viles. .	Isle of France 6th July & Mad. 4th Aug.
"	Meropé, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. G. Briggs,	Mauritius 1st July & Madras 4th Aug.
10	Swallow, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	W. Adam, ..	Bourbon 1st and Port Louis 8th July, Covelong and Madras 5th May.
19	Sovereign, ..	ditto	W. McKellar	Mauritius 25th July.
20	Isabella, ..	ditto	W. Wiseman	Covelong 13th August.
21	L. Union, <i>barque</i> ..	French	La Souchaix,	Bourbon 25th July.
"	Brooklin, . . .	American	S. Kennedy, ..	Boston 14th May.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
July				
30	Nerbudda, ..	English	F. Patrick, ..	Mauritius.
"	Arabian, ..	ditto	W. Boulton, ..	Bristol.
"	Diederica, <i>barque</i> ..	Dutch	W. Townsend	Batavia.
"	Asia, H. C. S. . .	English	G. Bathie, ..	China.
Augt				
1	Bahamian, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	T. Maxwell, .	Liverpool via Mauritius.
2	Elizabeth, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Stephens, .	Singapore.
4	Margaret, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	A. Lambert, ..	Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
6	Hindoo, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Askew, ..	Liverpool.
7	Ripley, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	R. Lloyd, ..	Liverpool.
12	Danira H. C. S. . .	ditto	M. Hamilton,	China.
"	General Palmer, ..	ditto	R. B. Cotgrave	London.
"	Falcon, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	D. Ovenstone	Straits and China.
"	Caledonia, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	A. Symers, ..	Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
"	Columbia, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Ware, ..	Mauritius.
14	Hoozhly, ..	American	E. Bacon, ..	Boston.
"	Cecelia, <i>brig</i> ..	English	P. Roy, ..	Rangoon.
"	Sylph, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Wallace, ..	Singapore and China.
22	L. Hayes, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	R. Allport, ..	Cape.
"	Imogen, ..	ditto	J. Richardson	Mauritius.
"	Addingham, <i>bk.</i> . .	ditto	G. Nicholson	Mauritius.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Fifeshire, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Lord and 3 Children ; Mrs. Bomanjee and Child ; Mrs. Crawley ; Captain Sheriffe, of the late ship *Flora* ; Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Wilson.

Per Will Watch, from Singapore.—Mrs. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. Cohen, Merchant. *From Malacca.*—Mrs. Vanderbeck, Mr. Vanderbeck, and Master Weller.

Per Palmyra, from England.—Lieut. J. James, Artillery ; Messrs. Boddley and Bennet. *From Madras.*—Mr. G. Boscowen, I. N.

Per Merope, from Madras.—Messrs. C. E. Rich, and H. T. Right.

Per Swallow, from Port Louis.—G. W. Adam, Esq. Merchant ; and Bomenjee Ruttonjee, Esq. *From Madras.*—Mr. C. Parker.

Per Sovereign.—W. Campbell, Esq. Supercargo, and part of the Crew of the *Ann*, Capt. Worthington, wrecked on the Isle St. Brandon, on the 2d July. Crew and Passengers saved.

Departures.

Per H. C. Ship Asia, for China.—Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Donolly, Miss Barwell, N. Alexander, Esq. and — Donolly, Esq. Civil Service.

Per Bahamian, for the Isle of France.—Miss Williams, and Captain Williams, 16th Lancers.

Per General Palmer.—Mrs. Cotgrave, Mrs. Knivett, Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. Cashmore ; W. N. Garrett, Esq. C. S. ; Dr. Anderson, Madras Service ; Capt. Troup ; Lieut. Knivett ; Lieut. Bridge ; Cornet Tayler ; —. Becher, and J. E. Price, Esqrs. ; Lieut. T. Gear, 20th Regiment N. I.

Per H. C. Ship Dunira.—Mrs. Battine, and Mrs. Balhetchet ; Lieut. Col. Battine ; W. Balhetchet, Esq. ; Lieut P. Bridgman, Artillery ; and Mr. John Cooke.

Per H. C. Ship William Fairlie, for England, via China.—Mrs. Aplin ; Miss Eliza Aplin ; Capt. C. D'Oyly Aplin, 33d Regt. N. I. ; Mr. Charles Toussaint ; and Mrs. Weir, Servant to Mrs. Aplin. *For Penang.*—Mrs. Montgomery and 3 Children ; Dr. William Montgomery, Surgeon ; Lieut. E. W. Scott, Artillery ; and 7 Native Servants to Mrs. Montgomery.

Per H. C. Ship Charles Grant.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, Kt. ; C. C. Jackson and J. Dunbar, Esqrs. Civil Service ; W. Shand and —. Colquhoun, Esqrs.

Per Heroine.—Mrs. McLeod and 2 Children, and Female Servant.



DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- May 20** At Sea, on board of the Ship *Argyle*, the Lady of Captain R. N. Boyes, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, of a Daughter.
- 28** Gundavie, near Surat, Lady of D. C. Bell, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Surat, of a Son.
- June 11** Rangoon, the Lady of Thaddens C. Avletum, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 30** Masulipatam, the Lady of Lieut. Kerr, of the L. W. M. E. Regt. of a Daughter.
- July 5** Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Masters, of a still-born child.
- 7** Calcutta, Mrs. Anthony Gonsalves, of a Son and Heir.
- 7** Calcutta, Mrs. Sandys, of a Son.
- 7** Calcutta, Mrs. Richard Evans, of a Daughter.
- 7** Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Wilson, 25th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 7** Calcutta, the Lady of the Revd. G. Gogerly, of a Son.
- 7** Guruckpore, the Lady of E. Currie, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
- 8** Barrackpore Park, the wife of Mr. Conductor Hudson, Superintendent of the same place, of a Son.
- 8** Calcutta, Mrs. W. Adam, of a Daughter.
- 8** Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. H. Mansell, of a Daughter.
- 8** Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. H. Macgeorge, of the 7th N. I., of a Son.
- 10** Calcutta, wife of Mr. A. Stark, of a Son.
- 11** Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 13** Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. J. McCann, of a Son.
- 17** Calcutta, Mrs. William Sanders, of a Son.
- 17** Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. G. Young, of a Daughter.
- 18** Calcutta, the wife of Muddoosoodun Day, H. C.'s New Mint, of a Son and Heir.
- 21** Nusseerabad, the Lady of Capt. J. E. Dehrett, of Artillery, of a Son.
- 24** Calcutta, Mrs. Peter Pereira, of a Son.
- 25** Chowringhee, the wife of J. Dongal, Esq. of a Son.
- 28** Calcutta, Elizabeth Sally, the wife of Mr. H. Derosaire, of a Son.
- 28** Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst, of a Son.
- Aug. 1** Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. Lewin, Artillery, of a Son.
- 1** Shahjehanpore, the Lady of Lieut. J. V. Forbes, of a Daughter.
- 1** Barrelly, Mrs. Major Blair, 3rd Local Horse, of a Daughter.
- 1** Futteh Gurb, the wife of Mr. W. H. De Gruyther, 1st Division Army Clothing Agency, of a Daughter.
- 2** Allipore, Mrs. Bowser, of a Daughter.
- 2** Calcutta, the Lady of C. S. Hadow, Esq. of a Son, still-born.
- 2** Calcutta, the Lady of C. Herd, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
- 3** Malda, the Lady of John Lamb, Esq. of a Son, still-born.
- 4** Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Crawley, of a Son.
- 4** Moozufferpore, the Lady of T. Clarke, Esq. of a Son.
- 4** Allahabad, Mrs. John Horn, of a Son.
- 5** Dum Dum, the Lady of Andrew Wood, Esq. of a Son.
- 5** Sangor, the Lady of Capt. G. R. Pemberton, 56th Regt. N. I. of a Son.
- 6** Calcutta, Mrs. A. Moreiro, of a Son.
- 8** Hazarebaugh, the Lady of E. T. Harpur, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 9** Ghazee-pore, the Lady of S. M. Boulderson, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.
- 9** Patna, the Lady of J. H. Templer, Esq. Civil Service of a Son.
- 10** Entally, Mrs. J. J. Marques, of a Daughter.
- 11** Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. W. Onseley, Secretary College of Fort William, of a Daughter.

- Aug. 12 Coolie Bazar, the wife of Mr. C. Murphy, Survey Department, of a Daughter.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Peterson, of a Son.
 14 Kidderpore, Mrs. J. R. Aitken, of a Daughter.
 15 Barrackpore, the Lady of Major Shuldham, commanding 31st Regt: N. I. of a Daughter.
 15 Calcutta, the Lady of T. Bruce, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 16 Beerbhoom, the Lady of the Hon'ble Robert Forbes, of a Son.
 17 Hurripaul, the Lady of H. S. Lane, Esq. of a Son.
 19 Calcutta, Emily, the wife of Charles Brownlow, Esq. of a Son.
 20 Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. Birch, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Daughter.
 20 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Macarthy, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

- July 2 At Calcutta, Mr. A. G. Farquhar, to Miss Elizabeth Reb-iro.
 9 Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Smith, to Mrs. Sophia Aldermat.
 15 Kulkapore, Mr. H. Thornton, to Miss Elizabeth Floria.
 16 Alipore, Mr. Wm. Pickett, to Miss Mary Montgomerie.
 17 Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Lavalette, to Miss Caroline Cockburn.
 18 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Pereira, to Miss Ann Gomez.
 20 Cawnpore, Captain Roderick Roberts, Horse Artillery, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late James Ryder Mowatt, Esquire, of Eastbourne, Sussex.
 21 Calcutta, Mr. G. W. Keymer, to Miss Alexandrina Tiery.
 23 Calcutta, Mr. G. D. B. Kirby, to Mrs. Elizabeth Miller.
 23 Futteh Gurb, Mr. T. P. Hall, to Mrs. Theresa Loving.
 24 Calcutta, Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Catherine Young.
 25 Chandernagore, Lieut. W. H. F. Clarke, H. M.'s 16th Regt. to Miss Maria Edwards Burton.
 27 Calcutta, Mr. A. T. Smith, Subordinate Department of Public Works, to Miss Mary Adelaide Neville.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. James Ceronio, to Miss Joanna Bridge.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. R. Maddock, to Miss Margaret Campbell, a Ward of the Rev. Mr. Edmond's School.
 Aug. 5 Moozufferpoor, Mr. Wm. R. Chill, to Miss Indiana Clarke.
 6 Calcutta, Mr. T. O'Sullivan, Medical Department, to Miss Mary Roach.
 7 Calcutta, Mr. W. J. Lloyd, to Miss Frances Ward.
 7 Calcutta, Henry Palmer, Esq. 41st Regiment, to Susannah Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Counsell, Artillery.
 8 Calcutta, Mr. H. Williamson, to Miss Sarah Barker, of the European Orphan Asylum.
 14 Berhampore, Graham Dundas, Esq. Lieut. 72d Reg. to Margaret Maria Louisa, third Daughter of the late General E. Swift Broughton, of Rossend Castle, Fife-shire, North Britain.
 — Calcutta, Mr. John Higgins, H. C. Marine, to Miss Mary Castlereagh McGrath.
 17 Calcutta, Mr. Murray, of Dum Dum, to Miss Mary Ann Keefe.
 17 Calcutta, E. Pearsall, of the Artillery, to Miss Ann Ruff.
 21 Ishapore Park, Wm. Dalrymple Shaw, Esq. to Caroline Ann, only Daughter of Major Sissmore, of the Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

- July 6 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Vallente.
 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Harvey, aged 55 years.
 — Chunar, Sergeant Aaron Bulley, Pensioner, aged 60 years.
 7 Serampore, Mr. John Chambers, aged 62 years, 2 months, and 29 days.
 7 Calcutta, Captain John Hinder, Commander of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Forbes*, aged 28 years, and 11 days.

- July 7 Sea, on board the *Fifeshire*, off Madras. John Lord, Esq. aged 28 years.
 7 Guzeepore, Geo. Johnson, Esq. aged 34 years, and 4 months.
 10 Calcutta, Thomas, the infant Son of W. Ainslie, Esq.
 11 Benares, the Lady of E. B. Squire, Esq. aged 27 years, 9 months, and 18 days.
 11 Allahabad, Patrick, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, aged 3 months and 7 days.
 11 Barrackpore, the infant Son of Lieut. Macdonald, 50th N. I.
 12 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Myers, aged 18 years, 8 months, and 20 days.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Nappa, in the 39th year of her age.
 12 Bareilly, John, the youngest Son of Lieut. G. H. Edwards, Adj. 13th N. I. aged 14 months and 13 days.
 12 Kurnaul, the infant son of Captain Monle, 23d N. I.
 13 Chunar, a few hours after his birth, the infant Son of W. H. Urquhart Esq.
 14 Futeh Ghur, Mary Anne, the wife of Serjeant Thomas Lambert, Chaplain's Clerk.
 14 Shickarpore, Elizabeth, Daughter of Major J. P. James, 2d Regt. N. I.
 16 Benares, Mr. James Field, late Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, aged 28 years and 2 months.
 16 On the river Burhampooter at Jumaulpoor, P. Mathews, Esq. Deputy Revenue Surveyor of Lower Assam, aged 28.
 17 At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Howe, Assistant Post Master at Kedgerree, aged 21 years and 7 months.
 17 Sonnanudee Factory, in the district of Jessore, A. M. David, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 50 years.
 17 Kyak Phyon, Capt. W. Badenach, 57th Regt. N. I. aged 49 years.
 18 Calcutta, S. L. Master, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 27 years.
 18 Berhampore, Lieut. Macnamara, H. M. 49th Regt., aged 30 years.
 18 Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. Williams, aged 19 years, 7 months, and 17 days.
 19 Peerpahar, near Monghyr, Mrs. Mary Ann Becket.
 20 Calcutta, Louisa, the Lady of the Revd. R. B. Boswell, aged 19 years.
 21 Calcutta, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Robert Sainly, Branch Pilot, H. C. Bengal Marine, aged 90 years.
 21 Park Street, Adelaide Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Warden, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 8 days.
 22 Chirra Poonjee, in the Cossya Hills, G. C. Master, Esq. Civil Service, aged 55 years.
 24 Entally, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Landeman, aged 2 months and 2 days.
 25 Calcutta, Mr. John Scott, of the Ship *Derree Begg*, aged 18 years.
 25 Patna, T. P. Wynne, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of that Station.
 26 Calcutta, Matilda Susan, daughter of the late Mr. George Crump, aged 15 years and 2 months.
 26 Meerut, Mary, the wife of Mr. M. Hickie, Merchant at that Station.
 23 Calcutta, John Hammond, infant Son of Mr. J. Ravenscroft, H. C. Marine, aged 1 year and 7 months.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. R. L. Bolst.
 30 Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Skinner, late Keeper of the Moyapore Magazine, aged 71 years, 11 months, and 21 days.
 30 Allahabad, Mary Caroline, the infant Daughter of Capt. Thos. and Mrs. Marshall, Bengal Artillery, aged 1 year and 14 days.
 30 Dacca, Mrs. Hurisimah Bagram Johannes, of Kishenagur, aged 13 years, 11 months, and 19 days.
 Aug. 2 Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Pereira, aged 36 years and 9 months.
 2 Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. Grieff.
 2 Churra Poonjee, John Nicholas, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. Foster, aged 9 months.
 3 Calcutta, John Cox, Esq. aged 42 years.
 4 Akyab, Lieutenant Alexander Fraser Tytler, 33d Regiment N. I.
 — Akyab, Mr. John Henry Bolst, Musician, aged 40 years.

- Aug. 5 the General Hospital, Mr. H. Higgins, of the Iron Bridge Department, aged 34 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Margaret, wife of Mr. H. G. Statham, aged 25 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Catherine, the infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, aged 6 years.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, aged 70 years.
- 6 the General Hospital, Mr. Hoffbauer, late an Officiating Assistant Surgeon H. C. Service.
- 7 Benares, Mr. James Barnsley, aged 32 years.
- 8 Calcutta, Mr. T. Moberly, Chief Officer of the *Brunswick*, aged 29 years.
- 8 Ghazee-pore, Emma Maria Eliza, Daughter of Lieut. A. Corrie, 54th Regt. N. I. aged 1 year and 13 days.
- 10 On board his Pinnace, near Budge Budge, James Alexander Ayton, Esq. aged 41 years, late Brevet Captain, Quarter Master and Interpreter 35th Regt. Bengal N. I. and an Assistant Professor in the College of Fort William.
- 10 At Calcutta, Captain J. P. Hackman, aged 45 years.
- 10 Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Mr. John Treble, aged 27 years.
- 11 Calcutta, James Lawrence, the infant Son of Mr. A. Pastor, aged 6 months and 29 days.
- 12 Calcutta, James Williamson, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 36 years.
- 13 Calcutta, Captain John Palmer, Commanding the Ship *Brunswick*.
- 13 Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Hoggan, aged 40 years.
- 14 On board the Pinnace *Hybla*, near Kisseengunge, Master J. W. Jones, aged 16 years and 1 month.
- 14 At Dinapore, Capt. Alexander Campbell Beaton, 2d Regt. N. I.
- 15 Calcutta, Thomas, the Son of Mr. A. Garcia, aged 6½ years.
- 15 Sangor, Mr. John Rose, 2d Officer of the H. C. S. *William Fairlie*.
- 17 Calcutta, Mr. William Faria, aged 24 years.
- 17 Calcutta, Miss Carolina A. Garcia, aged 12 years and 5 months.
- 17 Suikeah, Matilda, the wife of Mr. W. J. Baldwin, aged 25 years.
- 18 Calcutta, Miss Mary Taylor, aged 57 years.
- 18 Calcutta, Adam Nicholson, Esq. formerly Branch Pilot, aged 53 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Charlotte, relict of the late C. W. Weichman, Esq. M. D. aged 30 years.
- 19 Drowned in the River Hooghly, having fallen over board of Row-boat, No. 22, a little above Halliday River, Mr. R. P. Sinclair, H. C. Marine, eldest Son of Branch Pilot Sinclair, in his 22d year.
- 20 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Moore, Assistant H. C. Stud. Hissar, aged 38 years.
- 23 Calcutta, R. Walker, Seaman of the *Princess Victoria*, aged 21 years.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable Loan,	36	0	a	37	0	Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan {	1st Class,	4	8	a	5	8 Ditto.
	2d Class,	3	0	a	4	0 Ditto.
	3d Class,	2	12	a	3	4 Ditto.
	4th Class,	1	0	a	1	8 Ditto.
	5th Class,	Par.			Par.	
New 5 per cent. from No. 1 to 250	Par.			Par.		
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,	1	8	a	3	0	Prem.
New 5 per cent. Loan,	4	0	a	4	8	Ditto.
6 per cent. Loan,	0	4		0	8	Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.]
1s. 0d. Govt. Bills on London 12 mos. date per Sa. R. 1s.		9d.
1s. 10d. Private Bills on ditto ditto		1s. 11d.
98rs. 8d. On Madras, 30 days' sight, per 100 Mad. Rupees, 92rs. 0as.		
98rs. 8d. On Bombay, 30 days' sight per 100 Bom. Rupees, 92rs. 0as.		

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 months, ..	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at {	1 Month,	5 per cent.
	2 Months,	6 ditto.
	3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,		4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit		5 ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL.	Sn. Rs. 6 900 a 7,000 Premium.
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PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,	"	190 8
Doubloons,	each	33 4
Joos or Pexas,	"	19 0
Sovereigns,	"	11 4
Bank of England Notes,	"	11 0
Louis D'Ors,	"	8 9
Dutch Ducats,	"	4 12
Star Pagodas,	"	3 11
Gold Mohurs, Old,	"	18 8
" New,	"	17 8

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 28 1832.

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No. XXXIV.—OCTOBER, 1832.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
DESULTORY REMARKS ON EGYPT, BY A. MLECHAS,	541
TO CHARLOTTE, BY R. D.,	579
FAREWELL, BY R. D.,	<i>ib.</i>
SONNET, BY D. L. R.,	589
TO * * * *, BY A. D. C.,	<i>ib.</i>
A DREAM, BY G. E. H.,	531
ON A TRESS OF AUBURN HAIR, BY C. M.,	584
OCTAVES, BY R. CALDER CAMPBELL,	585
THE MOULVEE AND THE MAGICIAN,	587
SONG, BY Σ,	592
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, (<i>continued</i>),	xxv

BENGAL REGISTER.

RIVER STEAM BOATS,	309
INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION,	311
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,	313
MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA,	315
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,	316
SILK REPORT, BY MR. W. PRINSEP,	<i>ib.</i>
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEETING,	319
LETTER AND BANGHY POSTAGE,	321
A. D. 1832, REGULATION VI.,	325
SUPREME COURT,	323
INSOLVENT COURT,	<i>ib.</i>
SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, CALCUTTA,	329
NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,	332
PROVINCIAL COURT OF APPEAL, AT CALCUTTA,	333
SUDDER SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT,	339
INDIGO MART,	341
SILK MART,	342

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.,	123
SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,	129
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS,	130
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,	131

DESULTORY REMARKS ON EGYPT.

Although the modern Hindoos are generally degraded in mind, as well as body, they are descended from parents conspicuous both for intellectual and physical power. Learning was, in all probability, in a flourishing state in India, before the light arose on the horizon of Egypt; and it seems, that the country of the Nile was first illuminated by beams of knowledge from the East.

Egypt, with all its wonders, cannot enter into competition with the Hindoos, nor produce any thing similar, in magnificence, to the excavation of Ellora, consisting of 16 temples, occupying a space of more than a mile; of which we find an ample description in the *Asiat. Res.*, Capt. Seely's Journey, printed 1824, London, &c. &c. Elephanta and Salsette, though, perhaps, more modern, surpass the choicest monuments of Egyptian construction. What are the great heaps of stone, out of which the pyramids are constructed, compared to the innumerable pillars left in the places where they had been identified with the original block; the range of temples, from the pavement to the vaulted roof, being, in fact, but one stone, wrought out of the darkness of its native quarry.

Sir William Jones, and many after him, asserted, that the Egyptian and Hindoo systems of idolatry were closely connected; but others have afterwards disputed the point, (see the 3d edition of James Bruce's Appendix to the 2d book, no. 1 Pantheon *Ægyptionum* of Paul Ernst Jablonske—see also Professor Murray's History of Northern Languages,) and asserted, that the whole of the Egyptian mythology, was indigenous and distinct in its origin, from any of the Asiatic superstitions. They were, in my opinion, evidently wrong, and exposed their want of general mythological knowledge.

It is also positively asserted, that no essential affinity is traced between the languages of Egypt and the Sungscritu. I cannot decide this point, as the Coptic is not familiar to me; but it is no presumption to state, that the name of their country and of all their gods and goddesses, may be traced in the language and mythology of the Hindoos.

It is said, moreover, that no direct satisfactory proofs, from authentic history or tradition, can be produced, of an ancient intercourse between the natives of both countries; or demonstrated that they sprang from the same; but are such proofs necessary, when even a superficial comparison of the fables, the names of the gods, the qualities ascribed to those gods, the laws and customs of both countries, &c. &c. are found to be the same? The Hindoos, moreover, possess a *Shastrus* full of Egyptian legends, from whence it appears, that their *shivu* and his *shuktee*, once resided in Egypt—or, in plain words, that the rites of that god and his energy, was there established; and this is proved from thence, that all the names and attributes of that god and his *shuktee*, are the gods and goddesses of Egypt; names under which they, to the present day, receive adoration.

Ancient Egypt was a country which resembled, in many particulars, the empire of Hindoosthan, when in the zenith of native simplicity and glory. The same gods, the same customs, the same peculiarities, the same prejudices! A like veneration for the cow species, which religion seems to have consecrated in both countries, for the encouragement of agricultural operations; a belief in the metempsychosis; the division of the community into castes and tribes; the universality of hereditary descent, property, offices, professions, trades; all being continued from father to son, &c. &c. (See Patton's Asiatic Monarchies, p. 25, and Seq. Ord. of Menu, ch. 1, art. 31—Herod. B. 3, ch. 164, in notes.) Diodorus Siculus, bi. sec. 2, ch. 25, divides the Egyptians into priests, military tribes, heads-men, land-labourers, and artisans; the Hindoos into brahmin; Cshatriya, or military; vaisya, including merchants, heads, and husbandmen; in sudra, or labourers; and in the mixed tribes proceeding from the intercourse of all the former. The rank and office of every tribe was, by the Egyptians, hereditary and unchangeable; and this they have in common with India. (See Briant.) The Bhagavat Geeta, (Lecture 4, on Works,) has, "Mankind was created by me, of four kinds, in their life distinct, as well as in their duties and principles."

Herodotus mentions, that the priest informed him, that Sesostrius made a regular distribution of the lands of Egypt; he assigned to each Egyptian a square acre of ground; and his revenues were drawn from the rent, which every individual annually paid him. Whoever was a sufferer by the inundation of the Nile, was permitted to make the king acquainted with his loss; certain officers were appointed to inquire into the particulars of the injury, that no man might be taxed beyond his ability. (Euterpeor, 2d B. ch. 109.) So exactly does this account apply to Hindoosthanu, that if the names of the places had been omitted, it would appear to be an accurate statement of the agricultural situation of that country. (See Patton's Asiat. Monar., p. 28, a Seq.) Before Joseph, (see Gen. ch. 41, v. 33 and 34,) the fifth part of the produce seems to have been the rent paid to Pharaoh; Joseph made it a permanent law. (See Gen. ch. 47, v. 18 to 26.)

In the time of Joseph also, the priests appear to have been the only order who enjoyed the absolute property of land; that is, who held land exempted from the payment of rent. The people, in general, or the tribe of husbandmen, seem, like the ryots in Hindoosthanu, to have held the possessory property of the land; which, like them too, they could transfer, and they sold it to Joseph; but he restored it to them with seeds, &c. The priests were supplied with food during the scarcity, by Pharaoh, which prevented them from selling their land.

The soldiers and the priests were the only ones in Egypt, who were honourably distinguished: each of them received from the public, 12 acres; (Herod. B. 2d, ch. 168.) It would appear, also, that the military tribe, like the Rajapoots of India, generally inhabited particular tracts of country, (Herod. B. 2d, ch. 165 and 166;) they avoided all mercantile employments, following the profession of arms.

Diodorus Siculus, B. 1st, sec. 2, ch. 24, after observing, that Egypt was divided into 36 portions, or provinces, says, that by another partition, it was divided into three portions: the first belonging to the college of priests, the second to the king, the third for the support of the military, or of those who were liable to be called upon in time of war. The first part in Hindoosthanu is, Brumhutor; the second, Ijakkraas, they that fight and serve; and the third, Razusau.

The Egyptian government was monarchical. The monarchical seems the only form of government acknowledged by the Hindoos, from the beginning. See the Orders of Menu, ch. 7, art. 3 and 8—“He (the king) is a powerful divinity, who appears in a human shape.”

In the *Asiat. Res.* vol. 2, a translation from the Sungkritu is given of two engraved metal plates,—instruments of gifts of land: the first was found at Tannah, the capital of Salset, the other at Mongheer, in Behar; the first was a grant of land for religious purposes, the latter an absolute grant of land to a learned bramhun, named Botho Beech-horaato Meesro, according to the Ordonnances of Menu, ch. 7, art. 84 and 85, as far as the right of the property was vested in the sovereign, which was distinguished from the possessory right vested in the ryot, or occupant. The date of that document is 33d Sambot, the 21th day of Maarga, computed to be Ant. Ch. 23 years.

In Egypt and in Hindoosthanu, not only landed property, but every thing else seems to have been hereditary. In other Asiatic states, these peculiarities seem not to have existed. The Egyptians sold to Joseph, in all probability, the possessory property, which they held by paying the fifth part of the produce, and he gave them back the hereditary possession, more firmly establishing the right of the king to the fifth part of the produce, which, in some instances, was, perhaps, doubtful, disputable, or not well defined. From these circumstances, it would appear, that the lands of Egypt were possessed by the tribe of husbandmen, nearly upon the same footing with that of ryots in Hindoosthanu, which are distinguished by the terms of absolute property, entitled to rent, and existing in the Sovereign, who may transfer or assign it; and possessory property, liable to rent, and existing in the husbandman, which latter he loses, on failure of paying the rent, leaving the sovereign the right to transfer the possessory property to another again:—See Pattons *Asiat. Monarchies*.

There are a set of feudal vassals in India, who actually hold land, or draw the rents of it, by the tenure of military services, under the name of jagheerdars; but these tenures were temporary, or life-rent assignments, if the sovereign did not wish to make them hereditary, as was, in general, the custom. In the Mahratta states, it was, however, the reverse, as is demonstrated by Mr. William Chambers, in the 2d vol. of the *Asiat. Res.* Others there are, who possesses land without paying any ground rent, and such lands are called nisucoru or nakurasu.

According to Menu, the ryots, or husbandmen, are represented as employing servants under them, (Pereza). The private rent was gene-

rally the same, which the owner paid to government, viz. a sixth part of the produce. "If the land be injured by the fault of the farmer himself," we find in the Institutes, ch. 8, art. 243, "he shall be fined ten times as much as the king's share of the crop, that might otherwise have been raised; but only five times, if it was the fault of his servants."

J. C. Prichard wrote an able work, entituled, "Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology and Chronology, edit. London, 1819." I have taken extracts from that work, to identify his gods and goddesses with those of the Hindoos.

EGYPTIAN.

Isis.
Osirus.
Horus.

Typhon.

The legend of Isis and Osirus is connected with the adventures of three other fabulous beings, which are interwoven with their story.

Plutarch thinks the name of Osirus to be Osh-iri', power energetic and beneficent. Osh-i-re², the far journeying sun, (See Jablonske.) Hooou-Sherrain³, scattering. O-ouge-re⁴, according to some allusion made by Plutarch to say author of safety. Plutarch and Diodorus agree in the meaning to be the many-eyed god.(a)

Typhon and Aroueris are names of the elder Horus⁵.

Isis and Nephthys⁶ were the consorts of Oseris and Typhon.

Sarapus was the name of Osirus after he had changed his nature, or had descended to the Infernal Regions.(b)

The history of Isis and Osirus, Plutarch commences with a singular fable, concerning the birth of three gods and two goddesses, brought forth by Rhea (a) on the 5 intercalary days, which were added to the 12 Egyptian months, in order to complete the year.

HINDOOS.

Isee; the Shuktee Resplendent.
Udrisu Shivu; as he is, no other is.
Hurru; a name of Shivu, take away all.

Tupon, Brumha, and Fire.

Torpanee, the sun, proceeded from austerity on the strength of Tupon.

Toipunee; the Shuktee, the glory of Tupon.

¹The enemy of the twilight Usani.

²Ossauree, the Shuktee.

³Ho Issor, O the resplendent.

⁴Ossoree, the name of the Shuktee, or Usooree, the strength of the evil one,

(a) Shivu is Lotjunu, the eyed. Indru, the regent of the firmament, is a manifestation of Shevu: he is represented filled with eyes.

⁵Tupon we saw is Brumha and Fire. Urionu—Ira, is the sun, and his Shuktee, shortened in pronunciation, Uronera.

Essor is Shivu, and Isee is his Shuktee.

⁶Nephthys I take to be *Luptus*, to say disappeared, concealed, extinct, another name for the Shuktee, or Nepeettas, not to be had.

(b) Sarunpus, the reality of water, contracted Sarupus.

(a) Pria, the Shuktee of Shivu, to say the beloved; the dear, the amiable.

EGYPTIAN.

Oserus, Arouerus, and Typhon were born on the three first days, and Isis and Nephthys on the last.

Oseris and Arouerus were the offspring of the sun. Isis, of Mercurius, and Typhon and Nephthys, of Saturn¹

Oserus, the lord of the earth, the many-eyed, he was also called.

Omphis, rendered benefactor; he, was a great king, civilized the whole earth, and taught mankind agriculture; he is represented as holding in his hand the *Van Jacchi*², and he is, therefore, addressed by Thijades, as the bearer of the *Van*: see Plut. Isid. 85, he is identified with Bacchus³, and, therefore, Orpheus says, with these vows I invoke Bacchus bearer of the Van. See Gesner's *Orphica*, p. 240.

The sacred cow was the living image of Isis.

At the new moon of the month Thamenath, corresponding with March, Oseris was believed to enter the moon, to impregnate her: see Plut. de Isid. ch. 52; the moon was, therefore, termed the mother of the world, and represented both as male and female.

Isis having become pregnant, is said to have brought forth an infant, Harpocrates, about the time of the solstice, (see Plut. de Isid. ch. 65.

Paamyliia is another festival: it consists in a Bacchanalian pomp, resembling the Phallegphoria, or Priapeia of the Greeks, in which the mystic emblems of Oserus, were borne in procession: Plut. Ibed. ch. 12, Herod L. 2. ch. 48.

HINDOOS.

Arouerus, before explained, may have its origin, also, in Urionu-ros; the first, the *sun*, the second, *sap*, *semen virile*, *marrow*, &c.

Mercury is, in all probability, derived from Mocressoru, a name of Shivu, elevated above all. Isee and Isanee is the Shuktee.

¹*Sutrohun* or *Saturn*, is a form of Krishnool, to say the killer of enemies, from *Sutro*. and *hun*, or *Suttuonu*, the right one.

Omees is a name of Shivu, and signifies the Lord of Omees, (unknown, or cannot be known.)

² Suchee is a name of the Shuktee of Indru, or the moon.

³ Bacchus is, I believe, Bocressu, from Bockor, and Eashu, glory-full, a name of Shivu, who is often represented as a drunkard, and a very loose character.

So is the cow the living image of Isee and Isanee; she is called the mother of the gods.

The bull was sacred to Osirus, they paid homage to him as Apis; he is sacred also to Shivu, who constantly rides on him.

With the Hindoos is the moon, in her male character, *Fjundru*; as a female she is *Fjundra*, *Fjundruma*; that is to say, who gives light to the world.

Harpocrates is, I suppose, from *Hurupuru caturu*, contracted *Hurpucatur* Huru, full of suffering.

Pulumaya is the Shuktee of the sun, or Indranee. In the festivals of the Shuktee, the Lingu plays a prominent part. Palu is nourishing, bringing together. Prujaputee is the lord of creation; Priaputee, the lord of the Shuktee.

EGYPTIAN.

The sun.

Osirus is the sun; not merely so, however, but also the generative or productive power of nature; his residence in the moon, we have noticed, and also his passing through Hades.

The Egyptians had a separate system of rites, in adoration of the sun, altogether distinct from the ceremonies of Osirus, and belonging to the whole of the Egyptian people: a figure, with painted wings¹, of different hues, was a type of the sun, according to the changes of the year: Macrobian, Sat. Lib. 1.

The Egyptians regard the Nile with peculiar veneration, as the parent and saviour of Egypt, and an emanation of Osirus. See Plutarch de Iside and Osirus—Eusebius asserts expressly, that Osirus was the Nile, which the Egyptians supposed to have flown down from heaven. Osirus, by the more profound and learned, was considered as a type of the element of moisture, or of water universally; on this notion was founded the custom of bearing a vessel full of water, as a type or symbol, in all the processions in honour of that god.

HINDOOS.

Udrisu, or Shivu, is served in the sun by his descending, as Rudru, or he that makes cry; Soorgu Es-sor is Shivu.

Hadoo is *Shivu*, from thence *Hades*, or the place of the departed, I suppose; the *Lingu* or generative power, the mark or sign, is, by the Hindoos placed in hell, on the great abyss; the *Lingu* being placed in *Arghu*, in the form of the half moon, drives as the mast of the vessel.

The whole of the Bramhun's are servers of the sun; this appears from their goyatri, in Thiroot, Cassi, Brindabhon, &c. The service of the sun is general.

¹ Gurooree, from Gurootu, winged; this is the rudru avataru of Shivu; he is the vehicle of Vishnu: see Moor's Hind. Pantheon.

The Egyptian river is called after the Shuktee Nila, the blue. She is Nila bottee, like to blue. Nila gunga, the blue flowing through the world, from *gun* to *go*.

Udrisu or *Shivu*, is *Nilucuntu*, the blue-throated. Gunga is said to have flowed from heaven, to have been received on the head of Shivu, and to flow down from thence on the earth: see plate 17, 18, 19, 20, &c. of Moor's Hindu Pantheon, and also p. 38.

Osirus seems to have been identified with Vishnoo, in Egypt: he is the symbol of moisture, and Shivu more particularly of fire.

Pots filled with water receive, in many instances, adoration as representations or symbols of the gods: the pot is called *Gottu Staponu*.

EGYPTIAN.

Aristotle says, that it was a very ancient doctrine amongst the Greeks, that all things were produced from Oceanus and Tethys : Arist. Met. Lib. i. Cap. 3.

*Tethys*² was considered as the earth in general : from this it is evident, that Osirus was not only the sun and the Nile, but every part of nature, in which productive qualities are displayed. Osirus was the active principle of nature. Isis the passive—Osirus and Isis, the universal being, the soul of nature, corresponding with the Pantheus, or Masculo feminine Jupiter, of the Orphic verses.

*Typhon*³.

We cannot easily perceive how the dogma of two independent principles can be reconciled with the genius of the Pantheistic system ; yet we discover something very like it in the mythology of Egypt. Typhon stands opposed to Osirus, just as Ahriman does to Ormuzd, in the religion of Zoroaster. Typhon is the destructive cause of nature. Whatever, says Plutarch, is turbulent, or noxious, or disorderly, or evil, or malignant in nature, or animal, or vegetable, or intellectual world, is Typhon. Ibid, sect 50.

— Hence the crocodile and Hippopotamus were sacred to Typhon ; but it is difficult to account for the insignia with which the Typhonian figures, in their temples, are adored, and which are elsewhere associated with, and appear to be the distinguishing badges of Osirus.

Horus, or Aroueris^{*}.

The elder Horus was sometimes the brother of Osirus, but is gene-

HINDOOS.

This, also, conforms with the Hindoo system ; every thing proceeds from water ; chaos was water, containing all the elements of the earth.

¹ Oceanus is, I suppose, derived from *Osua-nazu*, abbreviated *Osua-naas*, destroyer of light, or life, or breath.

² *Tesus*, to say glory, ardor, strength, is a name of the sun, in whom all the gods concentrate.

The active and passive principle in union, is, by the Hindoos, Urdhunaree, *Shivu*, and *Bhuwanee*, in one body.

³ This name has been explained before.

Fire, by its destructive power, dissolves every thing, but by its cherishing power engenders all things. The Heathen gods and their attributes are, in an extraordinary manner, mixed together ; from thence the seeming contradiction. Destruction is a new creation ; out of each destroyed body a new creation springs forth ; therefore, *Tupon*, or *Brumha*, the creative power, stands opposite to *Shivu*, the destroying power.

Ahriman appears to me to be a derivation of *Huree Mumm*, the mind of Huree, a name of the preserver, which signifies, *I take, I captivate* ; he is one with Huru, or Shivu, and consequently represented in one body as *Hurec, Huru*.

Ormuzd is perhaps from Orunu a name of *Brumha* to say the red or glowing ; *uro* is *quick, speedy*.

^{*} These names were explained before.

A brother, a son, &c. in Heathen mythology, signifies no more than

EGYPTIAN.

rally considered as the son of Isis and Osirus; he was the third in rank of the triad of Egypt.

¹ With the Greeks, Horus is identically one with Apollo. (Herod Lib. 2:) and sometimes they consider him as Priapus¹; his attributes are not clearly distinguished from those of Osirus. Osirus and Typhon were the generating and destroying powers. Horus² was the renovator and preserver.

Plutarch, ch. 52, supposes Horus to include the whole visible world.

The emblems of generation or production, in general, belong to Horus: he may be recognised in most of the temples of the Thebaid, with the characteristic of Priapus. Horus may be distinguished from Osirus by his head-dress, the mystic van, not being in his hand, but above or behind him; in other respects he resembles Priapus. (See Descrip. de L'Egypt, Tom. 3, p. 52. et alibi.)

The Greeks considered Horus and Bacchus as one; therefore, we find Bacchus termed the offspring of Serapis and Isis, the same as Jove and Proserpina¹.

The Egyptian Triad.

Contains a triple personification of the generative, the destructive, and restoring power of nature.

HINDOOS.

a manifestation of a god, in certain circumstances.

¹ This should be so; as *Huru* and *Upalu* are names of the same god; the one is *take all*, the other *the fosterer of incarnations*.

¹ Priaputee, the Lord of Pria, or the Shuktee, or the loving Lord.

² *Huree*; but *Huree* and *Huru* melt into one, as we saw before.

Huree includes every thing; so in the womb of the Shuktee every thing is enclosed: see the Bhagvat Geeta, Sect. ii. p. 89 and 90.

Huru's emblem is the *Lingu*. *Priapus* is a form of *Brumha*. *Pro-japutee* the lord of creatures, or creation.

¹ This is a matter of course; *Huru* *Bockris* and *Surupu* are but other names of the same *Shivu*. *Surupu Eeshu*, contracted *Surupes*, is to say *another glorious one*.

Jebu, or *Jevu*, is *Brumha*, to say life and soul; *Jebu Atmu*, the soul of all that lives.

Prujorpanu is *Urdhunaree*; *Pru-japanee* is the *Shuktee*, so much as to say, containing all: it is another name for *Isee* or *Esee*, to say *light*, proceeded from light.

The Hindoo Triad.

Contains the creator, the preserver, and the destroyer and regenerator.

EGYPTIAN.

Each God has a female divinity, called *Isis*, *Nephtys*, and *Bonbastis*.

Harpocrates

Is called the offspring of Isis and Osirus; amongst some of the later authors, he is more celebrated than Horus. Herodotus is silent about him. He is often represented as an infant in the lap of Isis, or suckled at her breast; in many instances with his finger on his mouth; he was, therefore, called the god of silence and mystery. In Ovid, *Metam.* Lib. 9, v. 691, he is called *Sagelion*¹, the imposer of silence.

Eratosthenes thinks the name to be Phoch-rat, with the Greek termination *us*, making Phoucratus, according to Jablonske; others say it is or Phoucrates, the infant, or as yet imperfect Horus: he is represented as sitting on the Lotos. It would appear that Harpocrates was but faintly distinguished from Horus, of whom he seems to have been a form.

Sarapes, or Serapis.

This god is not so well-known; he is said to be the same as Osiris: See *Plut. de Sed.* ch. 28. He is mentioned as the consort of Isis, and to have altered his nature, after having visited Hades. Diodorus calls him Pluto—See *Cuper Harpocrates*, p. 85. *Suidas* makes of Serapis the Jupiter of the Nile¹. See in voce *Serapis*.

HINDOOS.

Each has a goddess, called *Pracritee*, &c. *Lukshmee*, &c. and *Bhuvanee*, &c. &c. but each has a thousand names.

Isis and Nephtys, I have tried to explain, as *Isee* and *Nepeettas*. *Bhubastu* is another name for the energy, composed of *Bhu*, *numerous*, and *Bastu*, *firm, remaining*, or *Boobu*, the *world* and *Bastu*.

This name has been explained before.

Hurpucatur seems to accord with *Gonnees*, the god of wisdom, by the Hindoos, who is represented as sitting on the Lotos; we find him often on the lap of *Bhuvanee*, sucking at her breast. See *Moor's Hind. Panth.* pl. 19,

The preserver and destroyer are both represented in an infant state. *Baal*, *Balu Essor* is *Shivu*. *Balu Gopalu* is *Krishnu*. See pl. 60 fig. 9, *Hind. Panth.*

¹ *Sagelion* is, I suppose, a corruption of *Seghon*, preceptor, instructor, a name of *Muha Devu*; this is the more probable, as *Hurpucatur* was but faintly distinguished from Horus, or *Huru*.

The name is already explained.

Shivu, as the god of hell, is *Rudru*, and *Kalantuku Kalu*, the same as *Yumu*, the same as *Polutu*, signifying full of contentment.

¹ As *Nila* is the *Shuktee*, so *Jupitu* may be called lord of *Nila*.

EGYPTIAN.

Serapis was not only the Pluto of the Egyptians, he corresponds also with the Grecian Æsculapius, —the serpent and the cock were appropriated to him and also to the god of health: in his double capacity Sarapis is considered, by Porphyry, as the healer of the infirm, and the ruler of the dead.

Ammon, or the Jupiter of Egypt.

Theodorus says, the Egyptians call Jupiter, Amoun. All the Greeks declare him to be Zeus, or Jove. See Herod. Lib. 2, ch. 42. Plut. de Isid and oer Deod. Lib 1, ch. 1, &c.

Manethon says, that Ammon, or Amoun, meant concealed or concealment. Hecteus, that the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and others, called Jupiter by that name. Plutarch, that this invocation was uttered to the chief God, whom they identify with the universe itself. Diodorus says Amoun, or Ammon, is the vital æther, or principle of life.

The Egyptian Hercules.

Hercules was one of the twelve native deities of Egypt; he has no resemblance to the Grecian demi-god, the son of Alcmena. Cicero calls him the offspring of the Nile. Eratosthenes calls him *Sm'*: they say the etymon of the Egyptian name Hercules is Jom or Dson, to say power or strength.

The Egyptians supposed that Hercules was seated in the sun, and moved round the world; from thence it was supposed, that the power of solar attraction, or gravitation, was figured under the type of Hercules.

Athenagoras says, "Water was, according to Orpheus, the principal

HINDOOS.

Poolutu being a form of Shivu, he must, of course, be *Ossuculapu*, (the ornament of the horse,) or, the ornament of light; —that the serpent is Shivu I need not say, as Sarupuntu is one of his names. The cock, I think, is sacred to Vonudevū, (Bonu Devū,) the god of the forest, and Vonudevū, (Bono Devū,) the goddess of the woods.

Amon is a name of Shivu, to say in time, *Jup-itu*, call on his name or mutter his name; perform Jupu to him. The Greeks called him rightly *Shios*, proceeded from himself, and *Jevo* (Jebo) *Live*, as both names are applicable to Shivu.

Aun is the trinity in unity, also *Ong-on Amunu*, *omind*, every thing passes away but not *omong*—Menu, ch. 2, v. 76, etseq. ch. 6 v. 70 and 71, because it is the symbol of *Brumhu*, the one God. *Akash* is a name of *Brumhu*, the firmament, or æther, the sky, atmosphere, air, space, &c.

Huru calu is *Shivu*, (from *take away and time*,) *the universal destroyer*; his form is *Yumu*, the hell god, whose name is derived from *Yum*, *cease to be*.

There was not so much refinement in Egyptian mythology as the learned imagined; *Huru calu*, the taker of time, moving in the sun, simply signified, I suppose, that the sun limited time, by his apparent motion round the world.

¹ *Shem* is a name of *Doorga*; *Samu* is *Vishnoo*.

Athenagores' sentiments are conformable to those of the Hindoos:

EGYPTIAN.

thing; from the subsiding of water mud was produced; and from both these elements an animal, in the figure of a dragon, with a lion's head, the middle of whose body expressed that form of the deity, which is called Hercules and time. From Hercules, an egg, of immense magnitude, was produced, which having become full, and undergoing incubation, was broken by the same being who had brought it forth, and distributed it into two parts; the upper portion formed the heaven, and the lower one the earth." The distribution of the elements is ascribed to the power of Hercules.

Pan.

Pan was one of the eight gods, who constituted the first, or most ancient rank of the Egyptian deities; he was worshipped in the *Mendesian* nome, under the form of a he-goat, as *Mendes*¹. See Herod. Lib. 2, ch. 46. Bochart, in his *Hierozyicon*, part 1, L. 2, ch. 43. He typified the power of animal reproduction. The Greeks give a similar explanation of their *Pan*. See Thurrut de Nat Deor. de Pane Hymn Orphic ad Pauem.

Papremis, the Egyptian *Mars*. Herodotus calls him Ares, or Mars; he was worshipped as a Hippopotamus, Herod 2, C. 71. Item C. 59-61.

Eusebius informs us, that there was in the city of Apollenopolis a statue of Horus, or Apollo, transfixing Typhon in the form of the hippopotamus—from this it appears that *Papremis* was a form of Typhon.

Anoubis or Ambis.

Anubis was greatly venerated by the Egyptians in general, but

HINDOOS.

see the institutes of Menu, ch. I. p. 13, of which more in future.

Panu, in pronunciation *Pan*, is a name of Shivu, to say *Food, to hold, &c. who holds every thing*. Apollo was also called *Pœan*, and addresses to him, the same. See Herod. Terpsichore, S. 1, and the note of Larcher.

Muneedassu, in abbreviation *Mundass*, signifies the slave of the Shuktee. *Mun dassu*, or *Mundass*, the slave or servant of the mind.

Paapromus, is to say to make of sin a play; he is a form of Shivu. *Aros*, is to say the strength, juice, pith, marrow, &c. as already mentioned.

My Hindoo friends suggested to me, that *Papremis* might have been derived from *Purum Essor*, (or *Purum Eeshwuru*), the eminent, or exceeding glorious, this being a name of Brumhu; whilst Tupon is, as said before, *Brumha*, and fire.

Unnobasu (unobas) is Vishnu; the meaning is, all of time, day and night.

EGYPTIAN.

chiefly in Cynopolis—the statue of Anubis had the head of a dog. Strabo, Lib. 15, p. 558, and many others.

Anubis was the constant companion and precursor of Isis and Osiris: hence the Greeks call him *Hermes*¹, or *Mercurius*.

The attributes of Anubis are enveloped in great obscurity; he resembles, in some respects, Mercury, in others Janus² of the Romans; and Plutarch, Ised. p. 368, says, that it was the opinion of some writers in his time, that Anubis was the Egyptian Kronos³. Anubis also had the office of Pompajos, that is of conducting the dead to their place of destination.

Toth, or *Mercury*¹, is, by the Greeks and Latins, uniformly called *Hermes*; in the Egyptian language *Theuth*, or *Thoth*: he taught them to write, gave them laws, instructed them in astronomy, geometry, and medicine.

HINDOOS.

One of the forms of Shivu has the head of a dog; he is one of the passions, Kinor.

¹ *Huru Mohesu*, from *Huru*, *Mohe*, and *Eeshu*, the resplendent; the taker of all the world, is the destroyer.

Mocrissu, or *Mockesu*; *Mocka* is the uppermost, *Eeshu* the resplendent; these are names of *Shivu*.

² *Janus*, or *Junnos*, the lord of works, is *Brumha*.

Yonessu, the Lord of *Yonce*, (the place or element of birth,) is *Shivu*.

³ *Koronu* is *Shivu* (kindness, love,) the *cronus* of the Pheonicians was also called *Israel*, (*Essor-el*, *Israal*.) Sanchoniatho adds, that he and his followers were circumcised.

The conductor of the death, or the servant of *Yumu*, by the Hindoos, is called *Cashmulu*, or *Cash-mala*.

¹ *Tut*, to say *he, it, is*, is one of the mystic names of *Brumhu*, the one god.

Brumha gives, according to the Hindoos, the letters; he is *Bedhata*, (*Vedhata*), who gives the understanding; he dictated the *Vedus*, (*Bedus*), to say *to know*. Maurice thinks that *Thoth* or *Tauth* was the true *Anubis* of the Egyptians. *Thouth* considers the cosmogony of the Pheonicians, as founded on the doctrine, which maintains two principles in nature, matter or darkness, and spirit or intelligence: by the former he would understand chaos obscure; and forbids, by the latter, the agitative wind or spirit, which put that chaos in motion, and ranged in order the various parts of the universe.

EGYPTIAN.

The animal consecrated to *Thoth* was the *Ibis*. See Plato in Phædro. p. 212, Cælian de animal Lib. 10, ch. 29.

The *Ibis* is the emblem of the heart, or a personification of that wisdom that was supposed to dwell in the inward parts; one species of *Scarabeus** was also consecrated to *Hermes*.

The Egyptian Goddesses.
ISIS.

Isis was the moon, and the worship of this goddess, has a close relation to the moon. Diodorus says, that the sun was adored under the title of *Osirus*, and the moon as *Isis*; so testifies *Plutarch*. She presides over love affairs. *Jo*¹ was the common expression for the name in Coptic—*Isis* corresponds with *Demeter*² of the Greeks, *Herod Lib. 2, ch. 59*. *Plutarch* considers her as representing the female qualities or power of nature, which are the passive principles of generation in all production. *Plato* calls her the nurse, possessing ten thousand names. *Plut. de Isid. ch. 53, Apulius, Lib. 11*—in the whole, she represents the nature multiformis.

HINDOOS.

Iba, or *Iva*, is the *Shuktee*; the meaning, *like light, or like I*; the spirit of the world: the head and neck of the bird is black, the body perfect white; this may have occasioned the consecration of the birth to *Toth, Theuth, or Thoth*, black being the symbol of darkness, white of light, or spirit.

The wisdom which resides inwardly, is, according to the Hindoos, *Brumha*; he is *Jebonu, Jebu, Atmu*, the soul of all that lives.

The name of *Isee* is already explained.

She is the *Moon*; *Visva Jemmi, bisgu yonee: the mother of the world; the first mother, the female energy of nature*,—in fine, matter, —edified nature, &c. &c. She is *yonee*, the place or element of birth.

¹ *Jo* of the Egyptians, *Jao* of the Greeks, *Ja* of the Hindoos, and *Jah* of the Hebrews, is the goddess of nature. *Ja* is to say from another, or, of some one; a sister-in-law is also *Ja*.

² *Denuoree* is the *Shuktee*, to say maker of good days. *Demeter*, by the Greeks, was a surname of *Ceres*, and *Saru*, or the essence, is *Bhuvanee*.

Mah, to produce, also mother, is the Shuktee. She has a thousand names. She is *Shutu Roopa*, hundred-formed, &c. the goddess of literature, harmony, rhetoric, the fine arts, &c. See a hymn describing her further, *Asiat. Res. v. sp. 402*.

* This *Scarabeus* is plentiful in this country, and the Bengalees call it *Ghoru Ghuria*, a symbol of *Brumha*.

EGYPTIAN.

Bubastis, Bubastos.

The Greeks call this goddess *Artemis*, or *Diana*. See Herod. Lib. 2, ch. 156. We have very scanty accounts of this divinity; she seems to have been a chaste goddess; at least Ovid speaks of her, as *Sancta Bubastis*. She presided as *Diana*, or *Lucena*, over childbirth; her form was that of a cat.

Diana was called *Lochina*, and *Eilithyia*, or *Lucina*.

The office of *Bubastis* is only one of the various functions of *Isis*; and the names and attributes of these goddesses coalesce. *Diodorus* has asserted, that the city of *Bubastis* was erected in Honour of *Isis*; here the two goddesses are evidently confounded.

Eilethyia.

Diodorus says she was the Grecian *Lucina*. She was reckoned amongst the ancient, or elder divinities, in the same class with *Jupiter*, the sun, *Hermes*, *Apollo*, and *Pan*. She is supposed to be *Isis* or *Boubastos*, under some particular form; the female vulture, with its wings spread out, and composed of precious stones, was her image, and this bird was, in a particular manner, sacred to the moon.

Isis, in her vindictive character, as *Fitrombo*, *Hecata*, or *Brimo*.

The Greek *Diana*, the daughter of *Ceres*, and *Ceres* herself, one and the same goddess, after her descent into hell, became a stern and vindictive character. *Hecata* and *Proserpina*, the same under different names, was the punisher of guilt, and the mistress of the furies. See Schol. ad *Lycophron Cassand.*

HINDOOS.

Bhobastu, the lasting world, is the *Shuktee*, or matter deified.

Arotee is the *Shuktee*, (to take up with pleasure, cessation, a wave offering.)

Devanie is the goddess. *Doijana*, the loving, the pitying, the *Shuktee*.

Lotzuna, the eyed, also the goddess of Nat. She presides over childbirth, under the name of *Shus-tee*, as a cat,—of her forms however, nothing is mentioned in *Hindoo*sthanu.

Ilatoia is, perhaps, the root of *Eilethyia*, (*Ila*, you are all,) *Ila* is the *Shuktee*, the daughter of *Munu* (mind, understanding, conscience,) or of the 7th *Munu Satyavratta*. (*Asiat. Res.* vol. p. 127.) As *Bhobastu* is the same as *Isee* and *Isanee*, they must have had the same functions, and what was erected for one must have honored the other.

As we have *Ilatoia* explained, to be the *Shuktee*, she must, of course, have been considered, by the Egyptians, to be co-existent with *Jup-i-tu*, &c. The red kite, with a white head and breast, is the carrier of *Sonkornu*, or *Shivu*—*Sonkoree* is the *Shuktee*, from thence, perhaps, the introduction of the vulture into Egypt, and the eagle into Greece.

TRIOMBOK signifies three *Shivus*, or *Shivu*, in his triple character, in heaven, earth, and hell: this name is not applied to the *Shuktee* by the *Hindoos*, as far as I know.

BROMU is to say misconception, error, mistake. *BROMONU*, to wander, ramble, &c.

BROMURU is *VISHNOO*; *BROMURIE* is the *Shuktee*.

Hatee is superior, good;

EGYPTIAN.

vii. 76, and particularly Meurius's commentary on the passage. Herod. L. 2, Nonnius Dionysiac.

Hecata is connected with the Moon; like Diana, she has a triple form—her statue has three heads. See Ovid fast. Lib. I. Mersius's commentary on Lycophron Cassandra, vii. 76.

Isis assumed, also, a vindictive character (See an Epigram of Lucilius, cited by Jablonski. Ovid. Epist. de Ponto, Lib. I. Ch. i.

Hecata had distinct rites, as Tithrombo, as Nephtys, as Thermuthis¹, and every thing which belongs to the vindictive Isis, belongs to her.

NEPHTHYS, OR VENUS URANIA. Nephtys, the sister of Isis, and the wife of Typhon, was, by the Greeks, called *Aphrodite*. She differs, however, in a great many particulars from the Grecian Venus. The dark or nocturnal Venus was evidently Nephtys.

Herodotus says the Egyptians had no goddess corresponding with Juno of the classical mythology. When the Greeks mention Juno amongst the divinities of that people, we are to understand the celestial Venus.—In a town in the Hermopolitan nome, she was worshipped as Venus Urania, or the celestial, under the form of a sacred cow: *Celian de animal*, Lib. x. Cap. 27.

Strabo says, that the sacred animal of Venus was a white cow: Lib. 17 p. 552, Item. p. 556. Ovid. mentions the white cow expressly as the animal form of Juno—Juno and Venus, consequently, are the same.—It seems to be matter fully established, that the goddess *Nephtys*, sometimes called *Ura-*

HINDOOS.

Doyana, Saru, Projorpanee, are all names of the same goddess.

The goddess of nature is, in this country, also, represented with three heads, and is then called *Tremounda*, the goddess of heaven, earth, and hell.

¹ *Thermuthis* is derived from *Trimootee*, I suppose, (the three resemblances,) or, perhaps, from *Trimurtee*, the three bodies.

Niphtys is explained before Veenas or Beenas, (the all-destroyer,) and *Uroona*, (like to Uroonu, or the sun, or the down of a red colour,) are names of the Shuktee. *Aphrodite* is, I suppose, from *Upurajeta*, a name of the Shuktee, and also of a flower.

Juno is, I suppose, of *Yon-e*, or, perhaps, from *Junnu*, a work or production, or *Junnone*, the name of *Bhuvanee*, the same goddess as Veenas (Beenas) and *Uroona*. Herodotus was, consequently, mistaken:—the cow represents *Bhuguvutee*, a wellknown name of the goddess of nature.

EGYPTIAN,

uia, or the dark and nightly Venus¹, and at other times Juno, or Saturnia², was worshipped in various parts of Egypt; that a white cow was her living symbol, and that she represented the divinity of the dark or nightly heavens.

The Egyptian Venus had, also, the name of *Athya*, or *Athyri*, or *Athor* Etym. Magn. voce *Ασως* Plut. de Iesid. ch. lvi. This name was not peculiar to Nephthys's, but belonged also to Isis. Jablonske supposed, that Athor personified primeval night, or chaos. Athyri says, Plutarch is interpreted the mundane habitation of Horus. Venus as well as Isis, was worshipped under the form of a cow; there is, consequently, a close connection between them. Cælian Loc. Cetat.

BOUTO AND LATONA.

Bouto and the Greek Latona, was served at Boutos, near the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile. She had an oracle there; this we have from Hecataeus. "In Boutos," (says Herodotus,) "stands a temple of Apollo and Diana," (Horus and Boubastes); he adds, that "Near the temple is the island of *Chém-mis*¹, which was affirmed by the Egyptians, to float in a deep and spacious lake, and on it a large temple of Apollo." This god was preserved there by Latona, when Typhon wished to destroy that son of Osirus.

The Greek mythologists agree in asserting the physical meaning of Latona to be night, or darkness. Apollo and Diana are more than once called the offspring, or nursing of night².

The sacred animal of Bouto or Latona, was the Mingale, or Shrew mouse; for this was the form which

HINDOOS.

¹ Nisha, or night, is the name of the *Shuktee*, *Nisha Putee*, the Lord of night, *Shivu*.

² Suttoioia, from *Sut true*, and *Tonoia womans*.

Atri, ottree, Utree, a name of the Shuktee of Brumha, and of a Rish-see, the father of Chandra. *Adoree*, much loving, is also the energy. She is, of course, night, as Nisha, or night, is one of her names, as said before.

Catrous, in his general history of the Mogul Empire, has already said "Cows are to be carefully nourished, and never eaten; they are to be preserved and revered as the mother of men. (See p. 66; see further Moor. Hind. Panth., p. 138, 139, 142, &c.

BOTEE is the Shuktee, *Obotee*, *Adon*, *Botee*, who is the root, or the first.

LOTUNA is also the Shuktee, from *Lotu*, to guard, to prevent the approach of evil.

¹ *Chimos*, without limit, boundary, end; this also is a name of the Shuktee. She is also called *Chimontinee*, whose end and limit is in herself.

² *Nisha*, we remarked before, is the *Shuktee*, or night. *Nisha Putu*, the lord of night, *Shivu*. *Nisha Corru*, he that makes the night, *Tjandru*, or *Tjondru*.

Many are the legends to be found in the Shastras, of the gods being pursued, and even driven out of heaven, by some demons, having

EGYPTIAN.

she assumed, to escape the pursuit of Typhon. (See Herod, 2d ch. 67.

The receptacles of the dead were termed Boute, as Hesychius informs us.

We are but imperfectly acquainted with the Egyptian *Lato-na*; it is probable that she was the guardian of night, or the dark infernal regions; if so, she coincides with *Athyri* and *Venus Tinerbri-cosa*¹.

OF THE EGYPTIAN GODS COLLECTIVELY.

Herodotus mentions three series of gods, who ruled over Egypt; the first rank consists of eight: they are termed the most ancient; he only mentioned two, *Pan* and *Latona*: from these eight gods were produced another dynasty, consisting of twelve. Amongst these, he says, the Egyptians reckoned Hercules,—thus there were no less than 20 gods, more ancient than *Osirus* and *Isis*. Most of those we have mentioned before, are various forms of *Osirus*, *Typhon*, *Isis*, or *Horus*; and those belong to the third rank. There are, consequently, no less than 20 places in the Egyptian Pantheon, of which we can scarcely fill up 2 or 3¹.

Three gods of the Egyptian theocracy have not been mentioned: these are *Phthas*, *Umphis*, and *Neitha*—or, *Vulcan*, *Agothodæmo*, and *Minerva*. Manethon and Diodorus Siculus furnish us with some hints, that tend to elucidate the subject.

HINDOOS.

obtained extraordinary powers in heaven, earth, and hell, through wonderful performances of austeritv. (See Moor. Hind. Panth. p. 333, &c. &c.

The receptacles of the dead, were, in all likelihood, called Boute, from *Bootu*, gone before. *Bootupourus*, forefathers who are dead.

¹ *Tonoo Bhrikusa* is the *Shuktee*, from *Tonoo* the body, *Bhriku*, a name of *Shivu*; the word may be rendered proceeded from *Bliriku*, or the body of *Bhriku*.

² *Paan* and *Lotuna*, we have already explained, are *Shivu* and his *energy*; they were the gods of Egypt.

Shivu is served in eight forms, in the Ostomee Poeza, as—

1. Tjondro—the moon.
2. Ugnee—fire.
3. Shivu—fate.
4. Muha Calu—the great time.
5. Yumu—the god of hell.
6. Roodru—creator of tears or sorrow.
7. Bhoiruvu—fear existing, or of terrific voice.

8. Betal Eeshu, or Muha Devu. The reason why but two or three of the Egyptian gods have been traced, is, because they conceived the Egyptian mythology as original, and the source of all others; the Egyptians alone were from the beginning, they pretended, after Herodotus.

Phthas is, I suppose, *Petoos*, the same, I believe, as *Oosa Kalu*, a form of *Brumha*, or perhaps, *Pithom* or *Pitom*, a name of *Vishnoo*, (from self.) Blichus describes him as *Osirus*. (See Jamb de Myst. sec. 8, ch. iii.

EGYPTIAN.

The first began his chronology, as preserved by Syncellus, by two dynasties of gods, prefixed to the first race of mortal kings, who reigned in the Thebaid, (Toibaat, a resting place, a country;) the two dynasties occupy the same place as the first and second races of gods, mentioned by Herodotus, (Huru Dootu, the messenger of Huru or Shivu;) Manathon, calls the elder dynasty gods, and the second demi-gods.

The gods were—

1. Vulcan.
2. The Sun.
3. Agothodæmon.
4. Saturn.

5. Osirus.
6. Isis.
7. Typhon.

The demi-gods—

8. Horus.
9. Mars.
10. Anubis.
11. Hercules.
12. Apollo.
13. Ammon.
14. Tithoes.
15. Sosus.

16. Zeus.

Diodorus Siculus has given us a more ample discussion on the Egyptian theogony, and his ac-

HINDOOS.

Taber on the Caberi, v. i. p. 159, ed. 1803. Or it may be *Pitumu*, a name of *Vishnoo*, and of *Naryanu*.

Cnuphis, I think, to be derived from *Kelepthu*, (Klipto, to invent, to contrive). The snake was the symbol of *Cnuphis*, having his tail in his mouth. This symbol is that of *Kalu* or *Shivu*, called *Kalutyokker*.

Agothodæmo is, I suppose, from *Agothu*, who is coming—*Domunv*, to subdue, to subject, the all-devouring time.

Neitha, or *Nepthys*, is the Shuktee, (not to be had, unobtainable.) *Minerva* is *Munuroopa*, the form of the mind, or the form residing in mind.

Hullupaan, or *Hulpaan*—*Shivu*.

Soorgu, a resemblance of ditto.

All-devouring time—ditto.

Shutrughun, the destroyer of enemies; *Ramu* or *Suttuonu*, or *Sutton*, the right one.

Udressu—*Shivu*, also *Brahmu*.

Isee and *Tupanee*—the Shuktee.

From this it seems, that these seven Egyptian gods, were no more than the three principal gods of the Hindoos, and the Shuktee.

It is the same with the demi-gods—

Huru—*Shivu*.

Marukundu—a *Munee*, and ditto.

Unnobasu—*Shivu*.

Hurucalu—ditto.

Ospula—ditto.

Amon—ditto.

Tithos—the god of sacred places.

Sosisu—the god of the moon;

Socie is *Tjandra*.

Shioa or *Shivu*.

EGYPTIAN.

count seems to place this subject in its true light. Osirus and Isis, Minerva and Ceres, and Vulcan, and Oceanus, together with Ammon, were, according to his belief, the most ancient order of the Egyptian gods; they were immortal. In another place, says Diodorus, that the ancient gods were Jupiter, the Sun, Mercury, Apollo, Pan, Elethyca, and many¹ others.

The earthly gods, or mortal men, deified for their virtues, were the first kings of Egypt, and Diodorus enumerates amongst them:—

1. Sol.
2. Saturn.
3. Rhea.
4. Ammon.
5. Juno.
6. Vulcan.
7. Vesta.
8. Mercury.

Manethon, an Egyptian priest, must be supposed to have possessed the most accurate information, and as he wrote expressly on the subject, we may give him credit above the others. He reckons Vulcan and Agathodæmon, called in the Egyptian language Phthas and Cnuphis, as the most ancient of the gods; and next to them we must place Osirus, Isis, and their correlatives; to these we must add, on the testimony of Herodotus and Diodorus, Pan, Eillithya, and Latona¹. The second order, may be completed by enumerating the gods of an inferior description, as—

1. Ammon.
2. Hercules.
3. Mars.

HINDOOS.

¹ Diodorus did not contradict himself, because all the latter mentioned names belong to the same character as the former, viz. Shivu and his Shuktee.

It was with the Egyptians as with the other people of the east, they give to their offspring the names of gods, in the idea, that they should be their particular protectors.

Soolee, Shivu, Soila—a rock or mountain.

A form of Vishnool.

The Shuktee—Pria.

Shivu.

The Shuktee—Yonce.

Shivu.

The Shuktee, Bastu—the earth, (immoveable).

Shivu.

¹ All these are Shivu and the Shuktee, as explained.

In order to be clear and explicit, let me here be allowed to fall into a few repetitions, to justify the conclusion to be drawn from it, afterwards.

Amonu—Shivu.

Hurucalu—ditto.

Marcundu—ditto.

EGYPTIAN.

4. Anubis.

5. Hermes, or Thoth, and the particular forms assumed by the great gods, as

6. Chemmo—a form of Osiris.

7. Esculapius—a form of Serapis and the goddess Isis, and

8. Isis and

9. Nephthys.

And then we shall thus have filled up the catalogue with names which had, in reality, temples consecrated to them in Egypt, and representatives amongst the sacred animals.

Did the Egyptians regard the system of the world as eternal, and its departments and energies, as the only divine beings—or recognise under any emblems, or in any more recondite doctrine, the existence of an invisible creator? The Orphic and Pythagorean philosophy, with reference to the origin of the world, were derived from Hermes and his successors, and have been handed down to us, more perfect, from the Greeks, than from the Egyptians. One of the oldest specimens of the Orphic philosophy now extant, is preserved in Hesiod's *Theogony*.

HINDOOS—

Unubasu—a manifestation of the Shuktee.

Huru Muhissu—Shivu; Tud—Brumhu, the only god.

Semosu—contracted Semos, to say without end, boundary, extent; the Shuktee.

Ossuculapu—a form of Shivu.

Sorpesu—from Sorpu, a snake, and Essor, Shivu.

Isee—the earth, matter, and the Shuktee.

Luptus, or Nepeettas—the same character.

The whole of the Egyptian gods and goddesses, who had temples consecrated to them, and representatives amongst the sacred animals, are consequently the gods of Hindoostanu; and the Shuktee, which they had borrowed from a common source, or from them under their Indian names; if the Hindoos had borrowed from the Egyptians, the names would be Coptic, I suppose.

Kumadu taught, that the visible form of god was light, that he first gave existence to water, and then to innumerable worlds floating on the waters, like the mundane egg; that in these primeval eggs, water was contained, on which lay Vishnoo; that from his navel issued a Lotos, in which Brumha was born; that Brumha created the world first from his mind, and then with the primary atoms; that spirit and animal were separate substances. (See Ward, 1st vol. p. 229, A. Seq.)

Because fire was taught to be the visible form of god, the Chaldeans and Persians adored fire; the visible form of god was also fire by the Hebrews. (See Exod. ch. iii. v. 2, 6; ch. xix. v. 18;

EGYPTIAN.

"Chaos existed before all; next the wide bosomed earth, the even, secure abode of the immortal Host, who dwell upon the tops of snow-clad Olympus¹, and within the dark Tartarus², in the recesses of the spacious ground, and Eros³, or love, who is the most beauteous of the immortal gods."

From Chaos sprang Erebus⁴ and sable night; from night came Æther⁵ and day, whom she brought forth in the embraces of Erebus.

With Chaos, the Orphic poems connect the fiction of an egg⁶, from which they represent the whole organised world to have been developed. In Aristophanes we find—"Chaos existed first, and night and black Erebus, and spacious Tartarus; and there was neither earth, nor air, nor heaven; then night, clothed in sable plumage, in the boundless bosom of Erebus, was first brought forth; an egg, spontaneously conceived, from which, in the revolution of ages, sprang the beautiful Eros, or love, resplendent with golden pinions; swift as the whirlwinds, he fecundated the dark-winged chaos, in the vast Tartarus, and gave origin to their kind, and first brought us forth to light. The race of immortal beings had no existence until Eros confounded all the elements; but when discordant elements were mixed, the heaven, and the ocean, and the earth arose, and

HINDOOS.

Ezek. ch. i. v. 4; Dan. ch. vii. v. 9 and 10; 2d Thessal. ch. i. v. 7 and 8^{*}.

¹ Koilasu—a mountain, the paradise of Shivu, &c.; the gods reside in palaces on the side of the north.

² Torturossu—who knows or goes in the right way.

³ Eros—the name of Camu Devu, the god of love, the strength, juice, semen virile, &c.

⁴ Urebas—the residence of enmity; or perhaps *Urupus*, the greatest form, is *Shivu*.

⁵ Akkas—sky, atmosphere, space; Æther—also used in the sense of perceiving.

⁶ The egg here mentioned, is the *Toilokkhu*, the egg of Brumha, containing heaven, earth, and hell; otherwise *Brumhuodu*.

Kopilu taught, that god exists in a state wholly distinct from the universe. Sometimes he denies the existence of god altogether. He called the universe the work of nature, and that nature was undefinable. (See Ward, 1st vol: p. 222, second edition.)

We find in Menu the following account of the creation:

"This universe existed only in the first divine idea, &c. ch. i. c. 5.

"He whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who existed from eternity, even he, the soul of all beings, whom no being can comprehend, shone forth in person C. I S. 7.

"He having willed to produce various beings from his own divine

* Deut. ch. iv. v. 24—Jah is a consuming fire—Isaiah, ch. x. v. 17; Ezek. ch. viii. v. 2 Mal. ch. iii. v. 2—the Holy Ghost is fire—Matth. ch. iii. v. 11; Acts, ch. ii. v. 3.

EGYPTIAN.

the imperishable race of the blessed gods.

Here we have the doctrine of materialism; matter is first the original cause, and mind is subsequently produced.

The fabulous being Eros¹, who was engendered in chaos, is in a passage of the *Argonautic* V. 423, again called the oldest of beings, who reduced into order the parts of the universe, and he is called, in an epitome of the Orphic doctrine, contained in the Clementine recognition, a masculo feminine divinity, generated by the turbid elements, which he afterwards separated and arranged.

But another representation, directly the reverse of this, is given in the most explicit manner, and in more than one place: the whole work of production is attributed to a primitive, intelligent being, who is described as giving existence to the masculo feminine Demiurgus. This divinity, who was anterior to the creation, is called Saturn², the oldest of the gods. In the *Argonautics* of Orpheus, the poet proposes to himself to sing—

“First the vast fatal reign of ancient chaos, and Kronus, who, in the immense regions, brought forth

HINDOOS.

substance, first produced, with a thought, the waters, and placed therein a productive seed; that seed became an egg, &c. and in that egg he himself was born, in the figure of Brumha, the great father of all spirit; he divided, by a single thought, that egg—one of the two divisions became the heavens above, another the earth beneath; in the middle he placed the refined æther, or the firmament, the eight regions, and the permanent receptacles of the waters.

Having divided his own substance, the mighty power became half male and half female, or nature active and passive, and from this woman he brought forth. Viray. ch. i. v. 5.”

¹ This Viray seems to be the fabulous Eros, or the *seed* or *semen*; it is a mystical being. See *Asiat. Res.* v. 8, p. 470 and 471. Narayana Purusha, or the primeval male, was his progenitor. See Menu, ch. i. v. 32, through his Shucktee, the half of himself, he produced again the first Munu, named Swayambhoovu, (the self existent,) or Adam, (the root, the first.)

One of the six Hindoo schools of philosophy was attached to the doctrine of materialism. See thereon Ward, on the Hindoos; but the most pure system is “Every kind of matter is without life; that which is created, cannot possess life; therefore, all life is the creator or Brumhu: God is the soul of the world,” he (says Menu, in the *St. C.* § 7,) “the mind alone can perceive; his essence eludes the external organs; he has no visible parts; he existed from eternity; even he is the soul of all beings, and no being can comprehend him.”

² Suttuonu, the right one, the true one, is Brumhu, the only god.

EGYPTIAN.

æther, and produced the masculine Eros, splendid and glorious, the great sire of primeval night, whom later mortals term Phanes¹, because he first shone forth; then the birth of powerful Brimo² (Hecata,) and the evil deeds of the earth-born³ progeny, (the giants,) from whose wounds distilled the showers that gave origin to mortals inhabiting the spacious earth.⁷

Eusebius (Præp. Evangel. L. 3 ch. ii,) informs us, on the authority of Prophecy, "That the Egyptians acknowledged one intellectual author or creator of the world, under the name of Cneph⁴; and that his statue of a human form was dark-blue; holding in his hand a girdle and sceptre, wearing upon his head a royal plume, and thrusting forth an egg out of her mouth: by the egg was meant the world, and from this Cneph again produced Phtha, or Vulcan. Plutarch (de Isid. et Osir.) says he was worshipped in the Thebaid, and on that account the inhabitants refused to contribute to the maintenance of sacred animals, their Cneph being uncreated and immortal. Strabo, l. 17, p. 562, says, that the temple of Cnuphis was in the island of Elephantine, on the confines of Egypt and Ethiopia. Euseb. Præp. Ev. Lib. 1, ch. x. p. 41, calls him the Agathodæmon, or the good genius, as well as Manethon and others.

Jamblichus, from a book of Hermes, which he holds for genuine, says, according to others, Hermis

HINDOOS.

"Brumhu is that which is supreme, and without corruption. Adhee-atma, (the overruling spirit,) Karma, (that emanation from which proceedeth the generation of natural beings,) Atmubhoo, (the self-existing the all-in-all,) Adhu Devu is Pooroosh, (the forefather,) and Adhee-yagnu," (or superintendent of worship;) see the Bhag. Geeta Lectures, &c. of Pooroosh.

¹ *Paanhs*, or, perhaps, *Baanhs*, the increasing glorious.

² *Bhimu* is Vishnoo, the weighty one, a representation of justice. Bremo, the forgetful.

³ *Ussooru*, mortals, giants, evil beings: with the Hindoos, we find Viray produced by the primeval male, Narayana Purusha, as a microcosm of the world; he is immolated by the gods on the Kush, (the root of the benna,) or sacred grass; and all the departments of the universe are represented as sprung from his various members.

In the Edda, the first being produced, is a huge giant, called Ymer, or Aurgelmer; the sons of Bor, (Bhor the blessed,) Slewymer, and from his blood and body sprang the sea, land, and men.

⁴ *Kleptu*, (who covers all,) the Phachu, misnamed girdle, is the fatal cord seen in the hand of many gods of the Hindoos; the sceptre was either the Assa or club, or the Trisul; the dark blue colour is that of Vishnoo, whilst the colour of Brumha is red; Cneph is evidently meant for the latter. The Phtha produced, may be as well Pitumu, (Vishnoo and Narayana,) as *Pitris*, the patriarchs. Holpaan, (the eater of poison,) is Shivu.

Vedu Vyasu says, that God is a spirit, without passion, separated from matter, pure wisdom and

EGYPTIAN.

placed the god Emeph, (or Cneph) as the ruler of the celestial gods, whom he declares to be a self-intelligent mind, absorbed in his own contemplation. Before this Cneph, he places one being without parts, which he terms the first occult power, and denominates *Eikton*¹; in this the first intelligible principle is contained; it is worshipped in silence. After these are other powers which preside over the formation of the visible world—the creative mind, which proceeds to the development of the universe, is called Ammon, Phtha, and Oseris, &c. Jambleck de mysteries Sect. 8 ch. iii.

Phthas is evidently the masculine feminine being of the Orphic philosophy, produced in the chaotic egg, and acting upon its element. Horapollé expressly says, that the Egyptians represented Phthas like the Orphic Jupiter, masculine feminine. It was in his masculine character, that this being was called Vulcan, and he was the artificer, or the Demiurgus. The goddess Neeth², whom the Greeks call Minerva, worshipped at Sais, was the counterpart of Phthas³, in his female character. (See Jablonsk Panth. Ægypt Lib. I. ch. iii. also Horapollé,) for the world seems to the Egyptians to consist of a masculine and feminine nature, and they designated Minerva by the form of a Bull⁴, and Vulcan by that of a vulture; for these are the only gods which are represented by the Egyptians as having a double nature⁵, or as being both masculine and feminine; moreover the very same attributes are ascribed to Minerva and Phthas⁶, “I am all that has been, and is, and shall be, and my veil no

HINDOOS.

happiness; one without a second, everlasting, incomprehensible, &c.

The Saunkhya Saru, begins with salutation to God, the self-existent; the seed of the world; the universal spirit; the all-pervading, the all-conquering, whose name is Muhut, (the great or excellent.)

He to whom *JAM* is applied is *spirit*, imperishable, ever-living; the same in body as in other places; with this single difference, that he is perceived within, but not without.

From Vacuum, air, fire, water, and earth, he taught that the world was formed, which being destitute of life, was liable to dissolution; that god was only life; and as the one spirit pervaded the whole animated creation. See further Ward, Secd. Ed. v. i. p. 364. Bagvat Geelu, p. 94, also p. 68.

¹ *Eikton* is, I suppose, *Etoa*, the trimurty. *Etoia* is the Shuktee, (all-in-all), the *Ethyia* of the Greeks. *Eikton* may be also *Eku-om*, the only three in one, or the one-om. *Ekaum*.

² *Neetu*, in pronunciation, *Neet*, is to say good, good deed, good work; it is the Shuktee, one with *Mumuroopa*, the form that resides in the mind, or the form of the mind.

³ *Pita*—father; *Pitu*—father's paternal. *Pithom* or *Pitom*, is a name of Vishnoo, (being of himself). Blichus describes him as Osirus, (Shivu). (See Jamb. de Mist. sec. 8, ch. iii.; also Faber on the Caberi, 1 v. p. 159, ed. 1803.)

⁴ *Urdhunaree*, or *Shivu* and *Bhuvanee*, in one body from *Urdhu* half *Naree*, woman.

⁵ The cow is a form of the goddess of nature.

⁶ “Even I was, even at the first,

EGYPTIAN.

mortal hath ever penetrated." Plut. Isid. and Osir. Also Proclus in Tim. Lib. 1. p. 30.

The sum of the Egyptian doctrine, or their origin, seems to be as follows:—

There existed from all eternity a self-dependent being, whom they term Cneph, or Cnuphis, the good spirit; from him was produced a finite creation, typified under the form of an egg, which represented the chaotic, or unformed state of the world; there also proceeded, at the same time, from Cnept, a masculine feminine principle, which animated the chaotic mass, and reduced its elements into organised forms; this being in the masculine character, is Phthas, or Vulcan; in the female, Neith, or Minerva.

Cnuphis, the first primitive deity of the Egyptian Mythology, is sometimes represented as the soul of the world, or the universe, which, as we have observed, was regarded as a living whole, and is by Plato called an animal and a god. And says Plutarch, citing the words of Hecataeus, "They consider the primitive deity and the universe as one identical being."

From this soul of the world all subordinate souls originally emanated. Such as Eusebius assures us, was the ancient doctrine of the Hermaic books.

HINDOOS.

not any other thing. That which exist, unperceived, supreme; afterwards I am that which is, and he who must remain am I." Sir William Jones p. 369.

The Vedu has "I am the creator of all things, from whom every thing proceeds, the middle and the end of all; the all-grasping dead, the resurrection and life," &c.

Brumhu, the supreme without corruption, is Adhee Atma, the overruling spirit, the divine nature.

From Brumhu, (the only god.) whose mysterious names are Tat, Tut. Om, or Aum, proceeded Brumha, (the vast one,) Klip, (the inventor,) Kelephur, (the all-covering,) whose symbol is a serpent touching at two opposite points; he is Agosthu Domunu, the subjector of all, and every thing, because in the 5th period, or Yoogu, every thing is again absorbed by him, and nothing remains but the sole divine essence. "Brumha, springing from the divine essence, seeing nothing but himself, felt no delight; he wished the existence of another, and instantly became such as is man and woman in mutual embrace; he caused this his ownself, to fall in twain, and became a husband and a wife." (See the Jugoor Vadu,) and Ward's Acct. of Ch. Hind. 1. vol. first ed.

This compound being, Urdhuna-ree, the soul of the world, inclosed in matter, the primeval energy, the prolific and vivifying principle, dwelling inanimate existence, is god, encompassing himself with delusion.

To sum up the whole, it appears to me indisputable, that the Egyptian and Hindoo systems are the same. That the Egyptians were followers of Shivu and his energy

EGYPTIAN.

The alternate destruction and renovation of the world.

Although the Egyptian priests, and the Greek philosophers, who derived their doctrines from the Egyptian schools, spoke so decidedly respecting the origin of the world, from the agency of an intelligent, spiritual, and eternal being, there were other parts of their philosophy which seems to render it difficult to determine whether they believed that the system of nature ever had a beginning, properly so called, or whether there was a first link to the chain. The world is represented, in some of their philosophical reveries, as subject to occasional destruction and renovations, which succeed each other, at distant intervals, in a perpetual vicissitude: at the end of each great period, the whole assemblage of celestial phenomena, which are regarded as the influential causes of all changes in the sublunary world, being restored to the same initial order, and proceeding in the same catenation as before, the whole series of events that depends upon them follow in their former connexion of place and time; the same individual men are doomed to be born again, and perform the same actions as before; the same arts are to be invented, and the same cities built and destroyed, &c.¹

HINDOOS.

only. That they had their system from the same source with the Hindoos, and most probably of the Hindoos, because the names of their gods and goddesses appear to be Sungskritu, and those gods and goddesses served under those names and characters till the present moment, in Hindoosthanu.

The Bouddhus, perhaps the most ancient religion of India, do not believe in a first cause; they consider matter as eternal; that every portion of animated existence has in itself its own rise, tendency, and destiny. See further Ward, Secd. vol. p. 387, etseq. 2d ed. the highest state of glory, by the Bouddhus, is absorption; but as they regret the doctrine of a separate supreme spirit, it is difficult to say what they understand by absorption. Dr. Buchanan thinks it is exemption from all miseries incident to humanity. See Asiat. Res. v. 6 p. 180, by the Hindoos is *Nirvanu*, a union of the soul with the divine essence.

Of the six Hindoo schools of philosophy, two were decidedly atheistical, and, therefore, we need not wonder, that such doctrine had found its way into Egypt, and partly through them into Grecia.

¹ This doctrine seems to be expressed in the Ecclesiastes, or preacher, in the following manner:—(ch. 1 v. 4.) Generation passeth away, and generation cometh: but the earth abideth for ever, &c. &c.

“Verse 9, the thing that hath been, shall be; and that which is done, shall be done; there is nothing new under the sun; v. 10, is there anything whereof it may be said; see it is new? it had been already of old time, which was before us.”

EGYPTIAN.

HINDOOS.

"Verse 11, there is no remembrance of former things; neither shall there be any remembrance of things that are to come, with those that shall come after."

"Verse 15, that which hath been is now; and that which is to be, hath already been; and god requireth that which is past."

In the Bhagvat Geeta, p. 75 and 76, it is said, "They who are acquainted with day and night, know that the day of Brumha is as a 1000 revolutions of the Yoogs, and that his night extendeth for a 1000 more; on the coming of that day, all things proceed from invisibility to visibility; so, on the approach of night, they are dissolved away in what is called invisible. The universe even, having existed, is again dissolved, and now again, on the approach of day, by divine necessity, it is reproduced. That which, upon the dissolution of all things else, is not destroyed, is superior, and of another nature from that visible; it is invisible and eternal; he who is thus called invisible and incorruptible, is even he, who is called the supreme abode, which having once obtained, they never more return to earth, that is my mansion."

"At the end of the period kalp, all things return into my primordial source; and in the beginning of another kalp I create them all again." Ib. Lecture 9, p. 78.

Of the two catastrophes, the destruction by water is by far the most celebrated fiction; such notion seems to have occupied the Hindoo mind, from time immemorial; from thence the incarnation of Vishnoo, in the form of a fish, of the kotsjop or tortoise, and the burahu, or wild boar, probably all

The catastrophes destined, at certain times, to destroy the world, are, according to the stoics of two kinds, one lesser or partial, the other a more perfect dissolution; the one by a deluge; the other by fire.

EGYPTIAN.

Seneca says, "Decay shall involve the whole inhabited world, and shall destroy every animated being; the globe itself being submerged in the deep." He says in another place—"A term will sometime be set to the career of human affairs, when all the productions of the earth are fated to perish, and to become wholly extinct, in order that all may be brought forth anew, simple and innocent: and without any of the old race surviving, to show the example of evil: at that era streams shall break forth under the mountains, and shall obliterate all local traditions; the red and the caspian sea, and other celebrated names shall be heard of no more; all distinctions shall be lost, and all the elements which nature has distributed into their several provinces, shall be confounded." But the frame of the world will not be destroyed by the cataclysm. *Quest. Naturalium* Lib. 3 C. 29.

But a far more complete destruction awaits the universe, "At this

HINDOOS.

varied histories of the same event, where the 7 riches were saved from the general destruction in a boat. See Moor's *Hind. Panth.* p. 181, &c.

In the old mythological remains of the Chaldeans, compiled by Berossius Abydenus and Polythestor, a destruction of the world by water is to be found, in which a single family was preserved in an Ark. See Syncelli *Chronographa*, pag. 30.

Suidas voce *Nannocos*, Eusib. *Evang. præp. Lib. 9, C. 12.*

The Chaldean account is the nearest to the Mosaic history of the deluge; though there is no doubt, that all the histories have the same origin.

The Hindoos suppose four Yoogus, or periods, in which a partial destruction of the world by water will take place, Viz. the

Suttya Joogu of	1,728000 years.
Treta do.	1,296000 "
Doapor do.	864000 "
Cole do.	432000 "

Together. . . . 4320,000 years, of the Muha Yoogu 4320000000 years is a great calpas, and 5 great calpas, 500 years, or the period of Brumha's existence; after which, Muha Proloiju, the great period of destruction, or kalu, is to appear in existence, and he will destroy Brumha, Vishnoo, Shivu, yea, even himself, and nothing will then remain but Brumhu, in which every thing will be dissolved. This is to be effected by fire, according to the Vedas, through the intervention of 12 suns; but according to the Vedates, through water, or the power of the Shuktee of Brumhu, who will take the universe to him, or every thing will concentrate in him.

EGYPTIAN.

period the gods themselves are doomed to perish." *de consolat ad Polyb.* ch. 20. Ovid. has thus described the catastrophe: see *Met. Lib. 1 v. 256*. "He knows a time will come in fate's decree, when ocean, earth, and heaven's high-places are doomed to blaze; and the whole universe labours in vain, with all subduing fire;—and again, Seneca, the tragedian: "The palaces of heaven shall fall, and meet its destined destruction; and all the gods alike, shall be the prey of death and chaos."

Plutarch, (*de comm. notion.*) makes the stoic Cleanthes declare, "That the moon, the stars, and the sun will perish; and that the celestial æther, which, according to the Stoic, was the substance of the deity, will convert all things into its own nature, or assimilate them to itself."

HINDOOS.

Hence it seems evident, that the eastern cosmologist regarded the universe as having had a beginning, and that it will have an end, either through water or fire, and so thought Simon Peter. See second *Epistle Genl. ch. 2 v. 6* "By the word of god the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished; v. 7, but the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment; and perdition of ungodly man; v. 11, seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be, in holy conversation and godliness."

Guilt and misery are described as the origin of all the partial and the general destruction of the world; when the measure of iniquity is full, the flood appears to punish the wicked; but in partial destructions, the renovating power reposes on the Abys, or the snake ununda, and after a fixed period, awaking from his slumber, retakes his energy, and a new creation begins out of the former wreck.

This is described in *Gen. ch. 1 v. 2*, "and the earth was without form, and void; and darkness upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God, moved on the face of the waters." *ch. 6 v. 5* "and Jah saw the wickedness of man great in the earth, and every imagination of the thoughts of his heart only evil continually," *v. 7* "and Jah said, I will destroy both man and beast, and creeping thing, and the fowls of the air, &c. *v. 8*, but Noah found grace in the eyes of Jah."

The Vedanhu declares "that Brumha, awaking from his repose,

And Seneca compares the self-confidence of the Philosopher to

EGYPTIAN.

the insulated happiness of Jupiter, "Who, after the world has melted away, and the gods are resolved into one essence; when the operations of nature cease, withdraws himself for a while into his own thoughts, and reposes in the contemplation of his own perfections." Seneca, *Epistle 9*, also Cicero *de Nat. Deorum Lib. 2*, Numenius apud Eusib. *press Evang. L. 15*, p. 820, Philo Judæus *de immortalitate Mundi*. The returns of these catastrophes were connected with certain astronomical periods; Aristotle quoted by Eusebius says "That the world is consumed by fire after certain fated and defined intervals." And Numenius, in a passage cited by the same author, writes to the same effect. Those who teach the dogma, that all things are to be resolved into fire, in what they call the *Ecpyrosis*, do not properly apply the term destruction to the catastrophe which is doomed to happen to the world, at certain great intervals of time.

Censorinus connects the catastrophe with the period of the *annus magnus*, or great year, a cycle, composed of the revolutions of the sun, moon, and planets, and which terminates, when those bodies return together to the same sign, whence they were supposed, at some remote epoch, to have set out. Julius Tirmicus estimates the length of this period at 300,000 years; after which he says, the *Apocatastasis*, or renovation of things, was supposed to happen. Orpheus is said to have assigned it a somewhat shorter duration; but Cassander lengthened it to 360,000 years; all writers, however, connected the catastrophe

HINDOOS.

unites to himself his own energy, and creates the universe. When Brumba withdraws his energy, the destruction of the world succeeds; when he employs it, creation springs to birth."

The followers of Vishnoo represent their god as reposing on the snake Seshu, (eternity,) contemplating and willing the creation. See Moor's *Hind. Panth. plate 7*, and again "At the end of the period *kalp*, all things, O son of Koontee! return into my primordial force, and at the beginning of another *kalp* I create them all again. I plant myself on my own nature, and create, again and again, &c. &c. See Bhagvat Geeta, *Lect. 9*, p. 78 etseq.

Let me here enlarge a little on the *annus magnus*, or great Cycle, as conceived by the Hindoos: (see the *Surya Siddhanti*.)

One year of the gods is one day of the gods; 60 of these days, multiplied by 6, is 360, one year of the *Devus*; and this number multiplied by 1200, is the foundation of the 4 *Joogus*, or 4320000. Divide that amount by 10, the result will be 432000; and multiplied by 4, will produce the *Sattu Joogu*, the age of perfection, or 1,728,000 years.

Multiply it with 3, because one-fourth of virtue is lost, and it gives the *Treta Yoogu*, 1,296000 do.

EGYPTIAN.

with the revolution of the annus magnus, or great cycle.

The stoics were firmly persuaded, that human nature was doomed to become, in every succeeding age, more corrupt; and that the conclusion of this career of guilt and misery, was a catastrophe that swept off from the face of the earth, its polluted inhabitants, to make place for a new generation of more virtuous and innocent beings.—Seneca says the same, and so does Cicero and Plutarch.

We might almost rest satisfied, that these fables were derived directly, or indirectly, from Egypt. We are well assured that the doctrine of successive destructions and renovations of the world, was no new invention of the stoics, but was common to them, and the older sects of philosophers amongst the Greeks, who are known to have derived their tenets from the Egyptian schools (Clemens Alexand. Storm, Lib. 5.)

The same dogma prevailed in the Ionic school, for Anaximander, taught, that the source or principle of all things, was infinitude, whence infinite worlds arose, and into which they were resolved. (Plutarch de placitis Philos, Lib. 1, ch. iii.)

In the Italian school of Pythagoras, we find the fable of conflagration, which, at stated intervals, resolves all things into the primeval fire.

HINDOOS.

Multiplied with two, as the half of the virtue is lost, and it produces, 864000 yrs.

Multiplied by one, as one-fourth of virtue only remains, and it will give, for the Cole Yooгу, or age of depravity, 4,32000 do.

Or together, for the Muha Joogu, 4,320,000 do.

This Muha Joogu multiplied with 71, gives the Monontora, or, 306720000 do.

Add to this the twilight, equal to the Satu Joogu, 1728000 do.

Together, 308448000 do.

Multiply these again with 14

the result will be 4318272000 do. add again the Sandhi, 1,728000 do. and the whole will amount to 4,320,000000 years, or a Calpa, 500 of which, as said before, are the period of Brumha's existence, and every thing is dissolved in Brumhu.

The Greeks came, probably, from Asia, and, also, the colonies of Egypt; the signification of the general name of their country, and of the grand divisions thereof, makes this the more probable.

Gereesho, hard, or like a stone, is *Shivu*.

Gereeshonee, the triple energy.

Gereesa, or *Gerijah*, the Shuktee.

Macedjon (Macedon) do. do.

Eros (Epiros) a form of Vishnoo, the name of the god of love, and *Hellas* the Shuktee.

EGYPTIAN.

Plutarch, who is quoted by Eusebius, prep. Ev. Lib. 14, Cap. 4, and Clemens (Cohortation ad Gent. C. 5,) affirm that Heraclitus and Hippasus, of Mitapontum, held the doctrine of the Ecpyrosis, or dissolution of the world by fire, and, according to Cicero, it was from the former of these Philosophers, that Zeno adopted this doctrine as a foundation for the system of the Stoics. Cicero the Nat. deor. Lib. 3, ch. xiv.

Now we are assured, that the leading tenets of these three systems of philosophy, viz. the Orphic, Pythagorian, and Ionic, were derived from Egypt; on the whole, it seems that we may regard the doctrine of successive periods of time, terminated by a catastrophe by water and fire, a partial or universal destruction, as a dogma of Egyptian origin: at least, that we may conclude it to have been derived by the Greeks from Egypt.

The fate of the dead—motive for embalming bodies, ultimate allotment of the soul—emanation from, and refusion into the Deity.

It is not certain why the Egyptians embalmed their dead, Servius, the commentator on Virgil, Lib. 3, p. 68, says, it was done to preserve, for a long time, the connexion between soul and body, whilst the Romans, with an opposite design, committed the remains of the dead to the funeral pile, intending that

HINDOOS.

Why then must it always be supposed that the Greeks had their knowledge alone from Egypt; could they not have derived a great part of that knowledge directly from Asia, to which they were joined by land, whilst the sea divided them from Egypt? Egypt evidently borrowed from Asia.

The systems of the Grecian philosophy were not originally formed there or in Egypt; the six Hindoo Philosophical schools, mentioned before, and explained in the Dersana Shastru, comprise all the metaphysics of the Stoa, and Lyceum Academy, and those of Epicurus, Pythagoras and Plato, &c. Those philosophers had their knowledge from the East, and their religious and philosophy may be clearly deduced from the Hindoos; even the names of their gods have all their ground in the sacred language of that nation. Consult Hailhed's translation of the Upa-neeshad, or commentaries upon these, and paraphrases on the Vedas. Bret. Muss. Add. M. 11. 5658; also Bartholomeus Mus. Borg. Vltris Cood M. 11 Romæ 1790, p. 186 and 179; Ward on the Hindoos, 2d vol. and many others.

Solomon opened, Eccl. ch. xii. v. 7, that dust should return to the earth, as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it; and this opinion it was thought they (the Jews) had received of the Egyptians.

Several of the Pooranus maintain, that after death, the person is brought before Yumu, and receives

EGYPTIAN.

the vital spark might immediately be reunited to the general element, or return to its pristine nature.

It was further conjectured, that the embalming was performed, and massive tombs constructed to hold out 3000 years: as they, perhaps, believed that the soul would return to animate the body, (see *Egyptica*, by W. Hamilton, Esq.) Thus then the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, in its strictest sense, is imputed to this people, but not the slightest hint respecting this sentiment has reached our times. Herodotus, Lib. 2, ch. xxiii. mentions transmigration as the common lot of all souls whatsoever. "The Egyptians say, that Bacchus and Ceres, (or Serapus and Isis,) preside over the regions below, and they are the first who advanced the doctrine, that the soul of man is immortal, and after death passes into other animals, inhabiting sea, land, and air,—and that this circuit is performed in 3000 years, when they return into the body again.

On the whole, it appears much more probable, that embalming of the body was more akin with the rights of sepulture of the Greek and Roman warriors, to expedite the soul to the appointed region, where it was to receive judgment for its former deeds.

When those who had the care of embalming a body, had performed the rites for the dead, and taken out the entrails, and put them in a separate vessel; one of them laying his hand on the vessel, and addressed the sun—"O, thou sun, our lord, and all ye gods who are the givers of life to man! accept me, and receive me into the mansions of the eternal gods, &c.;"

HINDOOS.

there his sentence; that he wanders for the space of a twelve month on earth, as an aerial being or ghost, whither he ascends to the gods, or suffers in a new body, or be hurled into some hell.—Others maintain, that, immediately after death and judgment, the person suffers the pain of hell, and removes his sin by suffering, and then return to the earth in some bodily form. (See Ward 2 v. p. 347 Sed Ed.)

The Shastrus teach, again, that the soul, after death, becomes a *Preta*, or ghost, and remains shut up in a diminutive body, in the custody of Yumu, from which it cannot escape, before the Shruddha, is performed. The witnesses before the judgment seat of Yumu, are the sun, moon, wind, fire, æther, earth, water, a lunar day, night, morning, evening, righteousness, &c.; this reminds us of the expression in the *Iliad*. p. 276—"Jupiter ruling on Ida, &c.; sun, who seest and hearest all things. "You rivers! and thou earth! and "ye who punish in the realms below; those who violate the sanctity "of oaths, I call you to witness, &c. " &c." (See also *Oneid*, 4, 12, &c.; *Æshyler*, *Prometheus*, v. 95, et *Seq.*; the 28th ode of the 1st book of *Horace*, &c.

EGYPTIAN

this address, preserved by Porphyry, is confirmed by Plutarch: *Op. Tom. 2, p. 996, p. 159.*

The Egyptians believed in the existence of a particular mansion of the dead. (See Herodotus and Plutarch de Isis, and Oser. ch. xxix.) The subterranean region, which received the souls of the dead, they called Amenthes, signifying the receiver and giver. It was, it seems, but a temporary residence, till it was sent back to inhabit again a mortal body. Thus far, the Egyptians differ not essentially from the Italian or Pythagorean dogma.

This appears nearly to contain the sum of the doctrines of the Egyptians, respecting the soul. Amenthes¹, or the realm of the dead, over which Osirus presides in his infernal character, received the soul for a time, and sent it forth again, to repeat the round of transmigration.

If the soul continued for ever to transmigrate from man to inferior animals, and from those inferior animals to man; or if there was a limit to this predestined alteration, we are not directly informed.

The doctrine of the emanation and refusion of the soul, is several times alluded to by Euripides, who held the tenets of the Ionic sect, derived, by the founders of that school, from Egypt. The following passage from a fragment of Chryseppus, expresses it most clearly:

“Those things which sprang from earth, go back again to the earth; those which spring from

HINDOOS.

There are, according to the Hindoo Shastrus, four kinds of happiness after death: 1st, that possessed in the heaven of the gods; 2d, that when a person is deified; 3d, that which arises from dwelling in the presence of the gods; 4th, absorption. The first three subject the person to future birth, but not the latter.

In the heaven of the Pooranus, nothing but gold, silver, and precious stones, are to be found. (See a description of the heaven of Kubaru, in the second volume of Ward.) There is the water of life*; there the celestial tree† bearing ambrosial fruit‡; from thence descend the 4 sacred rivers, &c.; compare to this, Revelation, ch. xxi. from v. 18 to 22, and ch. xxii. v. 2, 3, and 4; of the marks on the forehead, see Moor. Hind. Panth. plate 1st; Gen. ch. ii. from v. 9 to 14.

¹ Umontrusu, or Umontrus, who have not received the *muntru*, the invocation or prayer; umontos, they who cannot know me. Udrissu, or Osirus, resides in hell, as we remarked before.

An account of future punishment endured in different hells, is given by Ward. 2d vol. p. 364, and also their names, 365.

In the Bhagavat Geeta, Lec. 2, it is said of the soul—“It is not a thing of which man can say, it hath been, it is about to be, or is to be hereafter; for it is a thing without birth, it is ancient, constant, and eternal, and is not to be

* Umretu Sura. † Umretu Bhaku.
‡ Umretu Pholu.

EGYPTION.

an ethereal stock, return to the heavenly vault. Nothing perishes that has once had existence."

It is found in a drama, found under the fragments of Chryseppi:

"The intellect of the dead lives not, but has an immortal sense, being poured out into the immortal æther."

This doctrine was contained in the old Hermaic books, instituted *Genica*,¹ cited by Eusebius, but now lost:

"Have you not yet been informed by the *Genica*, that all individual souls are emanations from the one soul of the universe."

This doctrine of emanation and refusion, as we have seen, was taught in Greece, by the first mystics from Egypt; and we find them in the Hermetic books, particularly in the Pœnander.

The heavens were divided by the mystics into eight regions, or pheres: the 8th or highest sphere was that of the fixed stars, the region of the divine and incorruptible æther, from which all souls

HINDOOS.

destroyed in this its mortal frame," &c. "As a man throweth away old garments, and putteth on new, even so the soul, having quitted its old mortal frame, entereth into others, which are new." And again—"Death is certain to all things which are subject to birth, and regeneration to all things which are mortal. The former states of beings is unknown, the middle state is evident, and their future state is not to be discovered. A man being possessed of confidence in the Supreme, goeth not astray, even at the hour of death. Should he attain it, he shall mix with the incorporeal nature of Brumhu. Those whose understandings are in him, (the Deity,) whose souls are in him, whose confidence is in him, and whose asylum is in him, are by wisdom purified from all their offences, and go from whence they shall never return." Such as are purified from their offences, freed from doubt, &c. in the incorporeal Brumhu.

¹ Perhaps *Genica* is meant for Janaka, mentioned in the Bhagavat Geeta, 13th lecture on work—"Janaka, Jonuku, and others, have obtained perfection even by works. That degree of perfection which is necessary for salvation."

Hermes was, it is said, Mercurius; both names, as we saw before, belong to Shivu. The gods of the Hindoos dictated books, Brumhu, the Vedu—Shivu, the Calica Pooranu, &c. Hermes was, they say, a philosopher, the same as Mercurius Trismegistus; it may be, as men bore generally the names of mythological characters, in old times, even from the creation; (see the five books of Moses,)

EGYPTIAN.

had emanated. This was the native and original abode of all intelligent and spiritual essences. As long as they remained there, detached from all the imperfections of matter, their nature was pure and unsullied. Certain souls, however, either impelled by wandering appetites, or driven as the due chastisement of offences, descended into the lower world, and passing down through the seven spheres, named from the seven planets, acquired in this transit those vices, and evil propensities, which were peculiar to each region. This descent was described in a symbolical manner, as Origen informs us, by a ladder¹, which "was represented as reaching from heaven to earth, and divided into eight stages, and at each of which was figured a gate; the 8th gate was at the top of the ladder, which belonged to the sphere of the celestial firmament." There was another path for the ascent of souls from earth to heaven; and at the summit was another gate, which was termed the gate of the gods; the former, by which the soul descended, was called the gate of man. The situation of these gates are determined by Macrobius, who says, they were at the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, where the galaxy intersects the Zodiac. (Macrob. Somn. Scrip. cxii. Leb. 1.) There was also a gate belonging to each of the seven planetary spheres.

HINDOOS.

but otherwise is *Huru* or *Moccus Tremesritu*, the name of the *Trimurtee*. *Tremesritu*—signifying the three mixed. The Hermetic books may, consequently, have been books treating of *Shivu—the three in one, or in his tripple character in heaven, earth, and hell*, or such as were a supposed diction of that god.

The Bhagavat Geeta, p. 116, et Seq. has—"Those who are born under the influence of evil destiny, know not what it is to proceed in virtue, or recede from vice; nor is purity, veracity, or the practice of morality to be found in them," &c. Page 117—"Wherefore, I cast down upon the earth those furious abject wretches, those evil beings who thus despise me, into the wombs of evil spirits and unclean beasts, being doomed to the wombs of Asoors, (mortals,) from bird to bird; at length not finding me, they go unto the most infernal regions," &c.

¹ How like the dream of Jacob, Gen. ch. xxviii. v. 12—"And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to the heaven: and behold, the messengers of *El Eloah*, ascending and descending on it." v. 17—"This is none other but *Baith-El*, and this is the gate of heaven." v. 18—"And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillow, and set it up as a pillar, (lingu,) and poured oil upon the top of it." v. 19—"And he called the name of that place, *Baith-El*, (the god *Baith*, or *Shivu*).

El-O-I signifies, I suppose, I is god. *Elohim* was, according to Sanchionatho, an assistant of *Cronus*, (Coronus, or *Shivu*), in his

EGYPTIAN.

When a soul had suffered, or been degraded from heaven to earth, it was only by purifying itself from the corrupt affection of the body, that it could become fitted for its return to the celestial regions. For this purpose, according to some philosophers, three periods of transmigration were allowed; and if neglected to profit by these opportunities, there were some who maintained, that its final doom was utter extinction.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether this theory, in the form above detailed, was a genuine piece of Egyptian mythology. We may however, with greater confidence, ascribe to the Egyptian mythology, the doctrine of emanation and refusion, and purgatorial transmigration, which we have illustrated by the foregoing extracts from Virgil, Pindar, and Euripides, and the dogmas of the Stoic and Pythagorean schools.

Having travelled so far in company with Egyptians, Greeks, Phœnicians, Hebrews, and Hindoos, it is time to stop, and in surveying the whole of our compilation, to conclude, that it seems that all the Heathen mythologies and superstitions have but one origin, and that the Egyptian and the Hindoo approach in every respect to one another so closely, that "it is morally impossible to deny that they spring from the same source, and are one in political as well as in religious systems.

If it could be fairly proved, that the Sungscritu language had its origin in Hindoostanu, the conclusion would be decisive, as it is clear

HINDOOS.

wars against *Uranus*, (See Faber in his *Cabiri*, 1st vol. p. 73, ed. Oxford.) Gates are often used for symbols; so the 12 gates of a single pearl, each (Revel. ch. xxi. v. 21,) signify Christ, strait gates—Christ and the work of regeneration; gates of hell—the legions of the evil one, and the wicked. (Math. ch. xvi. v. 18, &c. &c.)

The mortifications practised by the Hindoos, to obtain purity, are too well known to enlarge upon in this place; they are, however, not all approved of, by those that follow the purer systems. Those men, (we find in the *Blagvat Geeta*, lecture 17, p. 119,) who perform severe mortification of the flesh, not authorized by the *Shastra*, are possessed of hypocrisy, &c. those fools torment the spirit that is in the body, and myself (the Godhead,) also, who am in them," p. 122; the zeal which is exhibited with self torture, by the fool, without examination, or for the purpose of injuring another, are of the *Tama goon*, (worshippers of departed spirits, and the tribe of bhoots, or dark qualities.)

P. 123 whatever is performed without faith, whether it be sacrifices, deeds of charity, or mortifications of the flesh, is called *Asat*, (not right,) and is not this world or that which is above.

that the names and attributes of the Egyptian gods and goddesses are to be found in Hindoo scriptures ; but as this is not the case, a notion must always start up in our minds, that both the Egyptian and Hindoo superstructures, are no originals, but find their origin somewhere else.

The learned say that India is by no means to be considered as the primitive and original country of Sungscritu, though it flourishes there now exclusively—that the Brumhuns acknowledge that they are no natives of India ; that they entered the country through the pass of Huree Douar, and settled first at Canoge. That the language towards the east extends to Ava and Siam ; that the Pali, if not pure Sungscritu, is at least next to it, and its eldest daughter ; that towards the west, it pervades all the ancient and modern languages of Iran, Turan, Ethiopia, Egypt, the northern part of Africa, and, all Europe as far as Iceland, inclusive ; forming as it were a belt, from the easternmost part of Asia, to the extremities of the West, and of Europe, and tending from the South-east towards the North-West. To the north of India, in Tibet, they say further, that the traces of the Sungscritu language prevail, but in a less degree, than in Ava and Siam ; that from this belt, some further ramifications are to be found in Sumatra and Java, where the Javanees is said to be three quarters Sungscritu. That the Malays' language contains many words of Sungscritu origin, and that in the Chinese and Japanese, words of the same language occur occasionally.

“ It is further argued, that from the Bay of Bengal to Bombay, and in the interior parts, the language of the aborigines inhabiting the mountains, has no affinity whatever with the Sungscritu ; or any of its dialects ; that its grammar is poor and barren, and absolutely different from that even of the lowest dialects of the Sungscritu, that the language having been scrupulously examined, not even a single word in it, either derived from the Sungscritu, or any of its dialects, has been found, except the names of a few articles of trade, introduced into it, but evidently not belonging to it. See further the *Asiat. Res.* 11 vol. p. 106 et Seq. Alexander Murray's *Researches into the origin and affinity of the Greek and Teutonic languages*, also his history of the origin of the European languages and many others.”

I am aware that it has been said in positive terms, that the Hebrew has nowise any affinity to the Sungscritu ; this I believe to be erroneous ; but as I am not a competent judge, I will not pursue my arguments on this subject further, than by saying, that most of the names of persons, countries, cities, &c. appearing in the Old Testament, as well as the mythological characters, may be clearly traced from the language of this country ; and that many dark passages in the Scriptures, may be satisfactorily explained through that language.

A. MLECHAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps the two following copies of verses, written by an officer lately deceased, may prove acceptable to your readers. His friends will easily remember the lines, from the circumstances that called them forth. If wanting in sublimity, they may claim some character for simple pathos. I have more fragments, the productions of his pen, and which, if you deem these worthy of insertion, I shall be happy to send you others.

Your obedient servant,

C. M.

TO CHARLOTTE.

Without one hope to cheer that heart
Which thou did'st teach to love so well ;
Without one look—or sigh we part,
And say unseen, unheard, farewell !—
Oh had it been allowed to weep
Away that parting hour with thee,
I might have taught my heart to keep
One bright spot in its memory.
But no ! thou would'st not have it so—
Perhaps thou could'st not !—and I feel
That I have drained my cup of woe,
And sorrow can no more reveal.
But still with pride I recollect
My passion's perfect purity,—
There's nought within that retrospect,
Save faith—and loveliness—and thee.
And yet it has been all in vain,
And idle to have lov'd so well ;
For smiles—but tears and sighs remain,
For hope and joy—farewell—farewell !

R. D.

FAREWELL.

Farewell ! if ever heart hath felt
The power of love within its core,
In mine it has most deeply dwelt,
Increasing, 'till it could no more.
And sighs which told of love before,
So often breathed for thee now tell—
With aching truth, that hope is o'er,
And that we've said—farewell—farewell !

R. D.

SONNET.

She once was beautiful—but secret shame,
 Despairing love, and unavailing woe,
 Have wrought a fearful change ! The ceaseless flow
 Of unregarded tears hath worn her frame,
 And made her heart a ruin. Still the flame
 Of quenchless passion lights her pallid brow
 With fierce, unnatural radiance. Wildly now
 She haunts the scenes where first the false youth came
 With music-breathing vows. The forest bowers,
 The sheltered vallies, and sequestered streams,
 The mossy caves and ivy-mantled towers,
 Oft soothe awhile the maiden's calmer dreams,
 But ah ! too soon o'er reason's transient gleams
 The murky cloud of withering madness lours !

D. L. R.

TO * * * *

Those dark, dazzling eyes now with extacy brighten,
 They revel and sparkle with joy and delight ;
 Those gay smiling orbs that fair countenance lighten,
 Like two shining stars in a bright frosty night.
 They kindle and glow with devotion and love,
 They burn with a flame she in vain would repress ;
 In soft liquid circles they meltingly move,
 And betray the fond rapture she cannot suppress.
 That keen piercing glance fraught with madness of love,
 The wild thrill that mantles the blood o'er her cheek ;
 The smile on her face, like a light from above,
 A soul of deep passion and tenderness speak.
 That maiden could love as no maiden yet loved,
 Deep feeling bursts forth in each half smothered sigh ;
 In that eloquent face mildest passion is proved,
 By the warmth of her lip and the warmth of her eye.
 And Oh ! that sweet smile, 'twas a glimpse of such light,
 As none but expiring saint ever knew,
 When the soul burst the bands that enwrapt her in night,
 And the glory of Heav'n was open'd to view.
 'Twas as bright and as brief as the lightning's sharp gleam—
 As the sun's sudden flash that illumines the plain—
 As the glittering ripples that glow in the stream,
 Now shining, now dark, and now shining again !

A. D. C.

A DREAM.

Full many a pleasant hour have I passed, in endeavouring to raise a theory of dreams, by which we might anticipate the fancies of the coming night, and ascertain, or rather influence our thoughts, when under the dominion of "Nature's soft goddess, gentle Sleep," but hitherto without success. I am not much troubled with indigestion; and my dreams are, in general, "rosy," and my slumbers as deep as a Dutchman's potations: therefore, I cannot account for my having "dreamt a dream," which, as it bears an appearance of prophecy, I detail for the benefit of your readers, and God grant it may prove true!

Methought I had returned to the disturbed purgannah, and rejoined the camp; the pomp and circumstance of war, were clearly present to my imagination—each tent was pitched in its well known place—the worthy Brigadier's, under the solitary tree;)—the guards and sentries, appeared posted with especial care, and under instructions to be on the alert. The sun had performed its diurnal course, and the red tints on the western horizon, were faintly struggling with the clear, silvery light of the moon's full orb. The last note of the mess-bugle sounded, as I approached the tent; I immediately joined the cheerful party, and was received with a kind and affectionate welcome. The board was but scantily furnished; the shades of some dozen famished kids, and an equal number of half starved fowls presented themselves to the craving appetites of the spectators, in every variety of cookery. The poor, lean animals were speedily demolished—after which, the operations of the coming day were anxiously discussed, as usual; a wing of the — regiment, with two horse artillery guns, were ordered against a body of the insurgents, and were to start at 3 o'clock in the morning; I was to accompany the party. I know not what occurred in the interval; but the cautious stir in camp denoted, that the troops intended for the attack of "Longhuttoo," were on the move; I lost no time in joining them. About an hour after day-break, we reached the scene of action. The sound of the *nagaras*, and the war-cry of the Coles reverberated on every hill; the guns were planted, shot succeeded shot; the infantry followed, as the enemy ran into the jungles, and over the hills, vainly attempting to avoid the destined bullets. The slaughter was dreadful, at every step the bodies of the dead or wounded presented themselves, and the last breath of the poor wretches was exhausted in dreadful invectives, against their oppressors. The massacre was not stayed till the day was far advanced; at last the assembly was sounded, the troops were collected, our loss was ascertained to be trifling, and most gladly did we retrace our steps towards camp. On our return, I took an anxious survey of the country,

Where levell'd towns with weeds lie cover'd o'er,
And hollow winds through naked temples roar.

The work of devastation had been complete; not one poor hut had been spared from the universal wreck. The miserable inhabitants, who

wandered about the spot where their homes formerly stood, as if unwilling to leave them, seemed to have attained the utmost state of human wretchedness. Naked mothers clasped their children to their shrivelled breasts, and by frequently and earnestly raising their hands to their open mouths, and then pressing them on their stomachs, attempted to explain to us, that they had not wherewithal to satisfy the gnawing demands of hunger. Such appeals could not be long resisted; and although, during the morning, we had sent many of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, to their last bourne, the poor creatures were kindly treated, and officers and men vied with each other, in obeying the calls of humanity, to the extent of their respective powers. Suddenly

“ A change came o’er the spirit of my dream.”

Time, in his rapid course, had consumed many years. In 1860, I found myself once more in the disturbed districts, but could scarcely recognize the spot where the murders of 32 were committed. On every side I beheld populous towns and villages; and the rustics, in saluting me, showered blessings on all the English. I was astonished at the change. Fine broad roads, large tanks, frequent topes of magnificent trees, the neatness and cleanliness of the dress, and cheerfulness in the countenances of the peasants, all testified, that some great improvements had taken place. The only answer I could get to my inquiry, of “ how were they effected ? ” was, we owe every thing to Mr. Melrose; he has been so very kind to us all; which only increased my curiosity, and made me resolve to have an interview with the worthy gentleman, whom I had known in former days, as a clever, kind hearted, and sensible man, and an universal philanthropist. I proceeded as far as Tamar, which I reached on a lovely morning, in the month of January. As I neared the spot, on which the village of Tamar formerly stood, the sun was just rising from a cloudless horizon.

Not as in colder climes, obscurely bright—
But one broad blaze of living light.

A cool fresh breeze, or rather zephyr, imparted cheerfulness and elasticity of spirits to the beholder: the glorious beams of Apollo shone brightly on the mountain tops; the richness and magnificence of the scenery far exceeded my utmost expectations; the gorgeous dyes of the varied colored grain, in different stages of cultivation, rising in gradual undulation, to the centre of the hills; the slight ripple on the surface of the lake, which seemed to take a pride in reflecting the many tinted rays of the rising sun; the cheerful voices of the husbandmen going to their work; the glad chirpings of the feathered tribe; all contributed to heighten the effect of the scene, which was really beautiful and picturesque. In order that I might more leisurely enjoy the luxury of the scene around me, I committed my faithful charger to the syce, and sauntered slowly towards the town. Nothing could exceed the neatness, cleanliness, and regularity of the streets and houses; and the inhabitants appeared even more happy than those in the other districts. I paused for a short time beneath the tope of trees, wherein we encamped in days of yore. My thoughts suddenly reverted to

days gone by. Where were the companions, who in the prime of life, or youth's first blush, had met beneath these trees? Many, from care, disappointment, or the climate, had prematurely perished: many had been suddenly cut off in the midst of this world's pleasures and frivolities, few,—very few, had returned to their dear, native land; only one besides myself, was still pursuing his career in India's burning clime. Casting one glance at the tomb of our regretted companion in arms, and envying him, who, by an early death, had been spared the cares, anxieties, and trials, I had endured, I pursued the tenor of my way. Under the influence of such a scene, it was impossible to be long bound in the chains of the demon of melancholy; I soon caught a portion of the cheerfulness that breathed around, and with a light step, advanced towards the house of Mr. Melrose; he had expected my arrival, and came out to meet me. I shall never forget the mild expression of benevolence on his interesting countenance, when affectionately pressing my hand, he welcomed me to his house.

After the first civilities of meeting were over, and rapid inquiries had been made and answered, as to the part each had taken in the scenes of this chequered life, I anxiously asked, by what mighty magic he had effected so great a change in the state of the country? which reminded me of those expressive lines in the Windsor Forest, of one of our best English poets—

“Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
There wrapt in clouds the bluish hills ascend;
E'en the wild heath displays her purple dyes,
And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise—
That, crowned with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn.
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler sight,
Though gods assembled grace his towering height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where in their blessings all those gods appear.
See Pan with flocks—with fruits Pomona crown'd—
Here blushing Flora paints the enamell'd ground—
Here Cere's gifts in waving prospects stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand;
Rich industry sits smiling on the plains,
And peace and plenty tell us Melrose reigns.
Not thus the land appear'd in ages past—
A dreary desert and a gloomy waste;
To savage beasts and savage laws a prey,
And kings more furious and severe than they.”

My worthy friend did not keep me long in suspense, but answered nearly in the following words:—“You must recollect, that when I was first appointed to superintend this country, it was in a dreadful state of anarchy and confusion; the British name was under the cloud of the displeasure, if not detestation, of the poor ryots, who had been long suffering from the oppression of their superiors. I considered my first duty, was to establish confidence, and make them look up to me as the representative of the British government, with esteem and respect. I went myself to every village, and saw the inhabitants settled, and in possession of their respective portions. I explained to them, that I

was excessively anxious to see them happy and contented; I should ever be prepared to listen to any and all their complaints, and that they should always obtain justice ;—that in cases of importance, I would myself proceed to the spot, and decide, after a full and impartial investigation. I exhorted the zemindars to be kind to their tenants, and told them, I would visit them every three or four months, and should always be gratified at seeing them prosperous. I informed the ryots, that if they attended to what I said, they should never be compelled to cultivate any plant against their own will ; that I would effectually prevent their ever again getting into the power of foreign banians or shroffs. I religiously kept my word, and had the good fortune to obtain their respect. By the general justness of my decisions, and setting their quarrels rather on the principles of equitable arbitration, than puzzling them with the absurdities of the Mahomedan or Hindoo Codes, their confidence gradually increased, till at last they appeared happy, and anxious to do exactly what I wished. I established several work-shops, when the people were instructed in various arts. From the cotton, cultivated in these districts, very good cloth is manufactured ; there is also a brisk trade in iron,—and finally, by punctual and liberal payments, I persuaded them to cultivate the poppy, which is now produced in larger quantities all over the district. The government consented to levy their taxes on just and equitable principles, so that the revenue increased in proportion to the actual prosperity of the country. To improve the rising generation, I established schools. The result of my labours, (of which I have just reason to be proud,) is, that the people are happy, they bless their governors, and, to a man, would risk their lives in their ruler's service. The revenue has increased enormously ; the trade is prosperous ; the resources of the country would be of important value, in time of need. In fact, there is every reason to rejoice, that the sword was turned into a plough-share. I am truly thankful that I have been the unworthy agent, to convert the poor savage Coles into faithful subjects and good citizens ; and I confidently expect, that as the government of these pergunnahs is now founded on the love, respect, and esteem of our subjects, it will be as permanent as it has hitherto been beneficial. ”

G. E. H.

ON A TRESS OF AUBURN HAIR.

Ah! lov'd memorial of a fonder day,
 When heart to heart—and lip to lip were prest,
 When lingering hands, in fondest pressure lay,
 And young affection throbb'd in either breast ;
 —When all was hope—in mutual transport blest !
 Thou fatal tress !—the prize of one soft hour,
 And now—the pledge of falsehood in love's test,
 The last memorial of a luckless dower,
 A fickle heart that feigned, but never felt love's power.

C. M.

OCTAVES.

I.

'Tis said "the spider and the bee oft times
 Suck from one flower ;*" then, wherefore should not I
 Dip my clay pitcher in the well of rhymes,
 Though but a petty palmer passing by?
 The wind, wild, prodigal ! from flow'ring limes
 Steals many a kiss,—the hornet and the fly
 Touch lushy peaches, meant for regal lips,—
 And suns themselves are subject to eclipse.

II.

The pilgrim's earthen bowl,—the monarch's cup
 Of burnished gold,—*this* soils not—*that* not clears
 The fount, where poesy, bright bubbling up,
 Sheds, with impartial grace, voluptuous tears ;
 And if I dare to drink a tiny sup
 Of those sweet waves, it need create no fears ;
 That touch, like mine, may stop the current's force,
 Or blur the pure exuberance of its course.

III.

Therefore, once more I'll wake my slumbering lyre,
 Those strings so long have lain untouched and still ;
 And for a theme—ah ! there's the rub !—the fire
 Of youth is quenched, the poet's fervour chill ;
 I cannot sound as erst the echoing wire,—
 The ice must melt that gyves the frozen rill,
 Ere its pent waters gush in freedom o'er
 The channels where they brightly leaped before.

IV.

The theme—shall it be love ? No, that's a dream
 Which flies with youth,—its ever constant shade ;
 And why should I on retrospection's stream
 Fling my dull lute ?—the ashes of the dead
 Why rake from their repose ?—or check the gleam
 Of lightning on its progress ?—Pleasures fled
 Are smothered fires, which give no cordial glow,
 And ghosts of joy are but the mates of woe !

V.

Shall it be friendship ?—in that word wild woe
 Lurks—like a scorpion coiled 'midst withered leaves !—
 Man's friendship is the ice, with death below
 To hail the foot unwary,—the crude sheaves

* Ben Jonson's "Volpone,"

Of an unfruitful harvest,—and the blow
 Of flowers that bear no seed!—The spider weaves
 For silly flies its snare—but *man*!—man fills
 For brother man a cup that drugs and kills!

VI.

Oh! I have felt—(and, therefore, I may tell,)
 False Friendship's harlot kisses on my cheek:
 Still,—still through every vein their poisons swell,
 Still do they gall me as a chain, to break
 Whose angry links doth every power repel,
 Whilst each new effort makes the heart more weak:—
Thou, who hast wounded! may thy spirit yet
 Feel all the tortures of unhealed regret!

VII.

Not so! not so!—I pardon thee!—it was
 No foul deceit, but the fair phantasy
 Of two bewildered spirits: thine, alas!
 Hath left the peaceful track, to climb on high
 The trembling ladder (frailer than frail glass.)
 Of popular esteem—sad change!—whilst I
 A labyrinth of weeds and flowers still tread,
 Thorns 'neath my feet and tempests o'er my head.

VIII.

Yet, in my loneliness at times will gleam
 The prophet's flash across my dazzled sight;
 And then I see thee, waking from thy dream,
 To meet the world, its falsehood and its spite;
 Those summer friends, that now so tender seem,
 Shall leave thee in thy fashion's sudden blight,
 And *then* thy heart—oh! it will backwards turn
 To former friendship's sad neglected urn!

IX.

But there was one,—long and severely tried,
 Yet true through every change of shower and sun;
 Life's course is not for such—and so he died!
 The young, the talented, the only one
 Whose friendship was my solace and my pride—
 — *Who* would have done for me what thou hast done?
 But storms blew o'er thee, and the whirlwind's sweep
 O'ertook thee in thy prime,—sweet be thy sleep!

R. CALDER CAMPBELL.

THE MOULVEE AND THE MAGICIAN.

The short twilight of a December evening, was fast giving way to the darker shades of night, when a man was seen treading his way through some of the narrowest alleys of the *mahallah* of —. From the care with which he appeared to note every turning, and the hesitation with which he made any diversion, either to the right or left, it gave one the impression, that he was following certain directions, rather than pursuing the “tenor of his way,” in a place familiar to him. His appearance would, likewise, have warranted a similar inference. The strongly marked features and fair complexion, seemed to denote, that his birth place was far to the westward of where he now was. The set of his turban had in it something peculiar, and his clothes, though much worn and soiled, while they told that he was a Mussulman, proclaimed him likewise, a travelled one. In age he appeared about twenty-five years. After having more than once asked his way, from people he met, he at length stopped before an upper-roomed house, the dwelling of Moulvee Jamalooddeen. Appearing still doubtful, whether he had arrived at his desired destination, he went over to inquire from a shop opposite, and the information he there received, having made assurance doubly sure, he requested the servants of the Moulvee to inform their master, that a person wished to see him. The Moulvee had just finished the most important business of every day; the *pulao* had been seasoned to his most capricious taste, and its effects were proportionably satisfactory. A charcoal fire, whose light, with the addition of a few lamps, in dark-green shades, scattered about the dingy apartment, was scarcely sufficient to render his features perfectly distinct, as he lay before it, enjoying, in silence, the pleasures of digestion, interrupted only by the still, small voice of his hubble-bubble. A kind of indefinable presentiment stole over him, that something was coming to pass; and when he heard, that a stranger wished to see him, he hardly regarded it with surprise, but as something that he expected. The visitor, on being ushered in, and requested to state his business, asked, if he was correct in the name of the person he addressed; if about 17 years since, he had lost a son; whether he lived in —, at that period; if some persons, whom he named, were not then his next door neighbours; if the child’s *moolah* was the person he stated; and other trifling minute questions of the same import. When he finished, the Moulvee looked astonished; it was too true; his only son had been either kidnapped or lost, which he could never discover, about the period of which the stranger spoke, and in every other particular, regarding that unfortunate event, he was surprisingly correct; memory was busy with the father, and he looked earnestly, as if apparently to trace whether there was any similarity of the well remembered features of his child, with the person now standing before him. The stranger, during this short interval, appeared greatly agitated, and reading what was passing in the old man’s mind, no longer restrained himself, but fell at his feet, declaring

he was his long-lost son. His mother, on seeing him, recognized him at once; and lest the parents should be considered as too prejudiced judges, it was remembered, by one of the old servants, that the child had a large scar, from a fall on his right shoulder; and, on examining the stranger, a similar one was found on him. They required nothing further;—the Moulvee found his son;—the child was restored to his father. Bashomet Ally, (such was the son's name,) gave a long and interesting account of the hardships he had suffered. He had at first been stolen, while at play in the bazar, and sold as a slave to a travelling merchant, from whom he subsequently ran away, and had since been nearly all over India. He had last, he said, come from Umritsir, where he had resided four years, with a most learned *Hakeem*. Until he became acquainted with this personage, he had had to struggle with difficulties of every description, and poverty was his constant companion. However anxious he might have been to return to his father's roof, nothing, he said, could have tempted him to do so, till he had acquired the means of rendering the latter days of his parents, those of ease and peace; to be to them, instead of the idle consumer of their hoarded means, the source from which they should enjoy every comfort.

His own great application, and the still greater generosity of the *Hakeem*, in unfolding to him the mysteries of the occult sciences, had, after a laborious and lengthened pursuit, ended in his having acquired his object, which he now confessed was rendered more precious, from the very difficulty with which it had been attained. He was, he said, through the kindness of his "guide, philosopher, and friend," in possession of a magic ball; which, by being buried with money, at proper seasons of the moon, by the initiated, had the power of increasing that money in a quadruple degree. A sceptical hearer might have wondered why his condition was so little consonant with one who had the world at his command. For the first few days, during which time he related his travels, the Moulvee was too glad at recovering his child, to put to the test the bulk of what he advanced touching his scientific acquirements. It is a pleasing thing to have restored to our bosom, the child we fancied was no more; especially if he have no creditors, and how much more, if he should be happy to possess the philosopher's stone.

As the Moulvee became better acquainted with the vicissitudes his son had undergone, he could not but consider him as having gained, at a cheap rate, the immense advantages with which it had been accompanied. Whether it was paternal affection or avarice, it would be difficult to say, but it was on the account of the science the *Hakeem* had taught his son, that he appeared to take most delight. He would again and again lead him back to it, and beg him to enter into a further detail of the sums the *Hakeem* had amassed, and the people he had enriched; and would talk the night away in rearing golden visions, which, he considered, required only the midas-touch of his son, to assume the consistency his most heated fancy had formed for them. The general demeanor of the son betokened one who held communion with the spheres; he was abstracted, and came on the subject, which appeared to absorb his mind, silent to a degree.

The old man could not conceal from himself, the advantages a speedy development of his son's science would effect in his finances: his banker's account was *rather* against him, an evil in itself, and accompanied as it was with an exhaustion of credit in that quarter, one which he sincerely regretted. "But how long will this last, Basharut?" said he. "One short month." "Well, I will go to my friend, and ask him for more money, (which I know he will refuse,) and then I will pay him the uttermost pice, and laugh at his beard." The son seemed as anxious to afford a trial of the truth of his acquirements, as the father ever could be to reap the advantages resulting from them. From the latter, indeed, arose the greatest reluctance in fixing a day: he feared the presumptuous skill of his son would prove unequal to the task, and he wished to enjoy a little longer the pleasing dream, from which his failure would so rudely awake him. At last, however, the night was determined on, which was either to bring to the father the prospect of untouched wealth, or to render the son the laughing-stock of his family. It was also agreed on, not to put to too great a test the skill of the youth, that the money to be thus fructified, (as Mr. P. Thompson would say,) should not be large. A gold mohur was, therefore, deposited with the magic ball in a box, and buried in the garden. Basharut Ally bound every individual, admitted into the secret, by the most solemn adjurations, not to divulge the circumstance to any one, or to approach near the spot where the box was; that a breach of either, would cause both the failure of the scheme, and the eternal damnation of the offending party.

These spiritual and pecuniary threats had their effect, and no one interrupted either the nocturnal incantations of the magician, or the solitude of the spot where he had performed them. In four and twenty hours from this time, said Basharut, on returning from the place, should no officious intermeddler intrude, the charm will work, or I and the Hakeem are liars. A very possible alternative, the reader may surmise—let him not, however, judge too rashly. At the expiration of the appointed time, the magician, with his father and a third person, bent their way to the place where were deposited their mutual hopes and fears. Basharut ordered the servant to move away the earth; the box was raised and handed to him; he prepared to open it with a steady hand, and a confident look, which contrasted strongly with the earnest gaze and tremulous emotion of the father. It was at last uncovered, and then met the astonished eye of the Moulvee, not one but four gold mohurs. He embraced his son in the wildest transports of joy, called him his deliverer, the recruiter of the broken fortunes of his family, and in the eloquence of prospective wealth, launched out into flights which my humble pen must refuse either to embrace or to follow. It cannot be supposed, after this, that the Moulvee attended to any thing, save the object immediately in view; he consulted with Basharut as to the expediency of not letting the money lay idle, but of burying it on the following day; the four gold mohurs will then be sixteen, and with such interest our capital will soon be increased to that degree, that we may defy the world. The son, however, did not allow the force of the reasoning of

his father, but, with a greater seriousness than he had ever yet assumed, said, "You see merely the effect of my skill, but little know the labor with which it is attained. That four *ashurfees* have grown from one; and now, that you have beheld the miracle, you fancy it may be repeated without difficulty, and at pleasure; but it is far otherwise. They who have explored the depths of mystical science, or opened new mines of wealth, know too well the difficulties which have accompanied such pursuits, to render them futile by repetition, or to exhaust themselves by the exertion with which its advantages are acquired. You must have perceived the effects the few times I have wrought the charms, has had on a frame constitutionally weak, and that a frequent recurrence of these labors would leave me little time to live. I have proved to you, that I do not overrate my abilities; I have shown that I am willing to employ them for a father's fortune;—my only request is, that I may do at once, what you would have me accomplish in many times. Determine in your own mind the sum you think requisite to secure your wants; at any rate, for some years to come, till nature and quiet may have restored me to sound health; and, on your collecting a fourth, by the favor of Allah and the Hakeem, your wishes shall be accomplished, even should I die in the attempt. "The Moulvee could have no objection, (to say nothing of his paternal love, which would prompt him to such a royal road to riches.) It, therefore, only remained for him to fix the sum he should like to have, and to see if he possessed, or could acquire, the capital necessary for its production. He had a small *aymah* estate, which he had determined never to part with; the vow was, however, made when he was in ignorance of the science of his son, and the permanent advantages derivable from its temporary alienation; he, therefore, considered himself justified in breaking his word, and he endeavoured to raise as much money as he could, on the aforesaid property. The celerity and eagerness with which he tried to part with it, while unaccountable to his friends, was profitable to his bidders, and he was, at length, induced to give it for a sum, to which nothing but a knowledge of its speedy increase could have reconciled him. Having half intimated to some of his friends the unbounded wealth that awaited him, he was enabled to draw from them, large loans on the assurance of enjoying what, to them, seemed a super-usurious interest. In this way, though the Moulvee found, after all, the sum was not quite so much as he wished to collect, still he could not deny, but that it would realize riches, the attainment of the half of which had never entered into his most avaricious dreams. The new moon of the ensuing month was fixed on as the night propitious for the second working of the charm. The fear of failure never entered the mind of the Moulvee. That he considered had been put beyond a doubt, by the first trial; and he, consequently, talked with his neighbours in a strain which made them apprehensive of the soundness of his intellects; they, however, were not in possession of the secret still locked up in his mind.

All the money and jewels, (for the magician had admitted that his art extended to that commodity likewise,) were deposited in a box, and clos-

ed by Basharut, in the presence of his father, and, at the auspicious hour, buried in the garden; after which, the magician was left as before, to do that which, save he and the Hakeem, none could accomplish: The day of the completion of the fructification, at last, arrived; the evening set in wet; as the night had advanced, the clouds dispersed, and the rain became partial; Basharut had not, however, returned home so soon as, considering the business that was in hand, might have been expected. The father peevishly resented it, but was reminded, that his absence had been frequently protracted beyond that hour; though this pacified him for a time, it could not long repress his impatience, and summoning the servant, who had accompanied him on a former occasion, determined on going without his son to the spot. The rain, which at that moment fell, could not deter him from immediately setting out. It might damp his clothes, but could not damp his spirit. When he arrived at the place, he held the *misak*, while his Fidus Achates fell too lustily with his tools. "It cannot be here," said the latter, after some time. "I have already dug deeper than where the other lay buried. You must have mistaken the spot?" "Fear not me," answered the Moulvee, "do you jest, that I could have forgotten the place, by an inch. Recollect the sum that must be there. Take courage; renew thy labor, it shall be well rewarded." "I have it!" rejoined the other. "My axe now strikes upon it!" "Haste!" said the Moulvee, "I think I see a light; it must be Basharut; let us secure it before his arrival, and reproach him for his delay." The servant was unequal to the task of lifting the box, and with the Moulvee was scarcely able to raise it from its place to the ground. "Dost thou now regret thy labor?" said the old man. "If all could, with such little difficulty, acquire money, how many figures, think you, would then be in the world? Knock off the top, and let us feast our eyes in the labors and profits of a beloved son!" The order was obeyed, but whether it was that the magician himself was wanting in the superintendence of the affair, or that such was the effect of presumptuous intermeddling, or that the time had been a little anticipated;—but so it was, the Moulvee had nothing to look on but bricks and rubbish, instead of the heaps of treasure he had anticipated. The loss to him was far too severe and irreparable to vent itself in any idle paroxysm of rage;—he had staked his all, and had lost the venture. He threw down the light, and bent his way, silently and dejected, to his house, followed by his servant, who could appreciate his grief too well to attempt to alleviate it by unavailing consolations.

It is hardly necessary to mention, that Basharut never came again to the paternal roof; and the Moulvee, when his ruin was completed, began to suspect the trick which had been played on him, and which nothing but his avarice could so long have concealed. "Were not my son's eyes darker than that villain's?" said he. "Did he squint like that ill-favored dog?" asked his wife. In short, he and his friends were now as sure, (and this time they were right,) that he was not Basharut, as before they had been certain that he was; and it is more than probable, that if his son were even to return, he would find it dif-

ficult to establish his identity to his father's satisfaction. Amidst the ruin of the Moulvee, he had the consolation of having companions in his adversity, and of not being alone forced to stand as a butt for the shafts of the facetious. Other persons had introduced themselves into houses, as the lost brothers, nephews, or sons of the owners, and had decamped with all the money their *relations* could collect, under precisely similar circumstances, in different parts of the city; and, from the same night having been fixed on, by all, for the grand *coup*, it was no longer doubtful, that they were members of one gang. The dupes had, however, their revenge, in the end; nearly the whole band were seized, though at some distance from the scene of their depredations, whence they were brought back, with a great part of the spoil, and the *soi-disant* Basharut, in the place where he formerly made gold for himself and his parent, now figures in the humbler, though more useful, occupation of making roads for the Company Bahadoor.

September 10, 1832.

SONG.

Farewell! nor forget
 All the bright dreams we wove,
 Breathe a sigh of regret
 O'er the dim shade of love;
 Though its glories depart,
 Yet its glow will remain,
 To light up thy heart
 Again and again.

When others around
 Give a tone to thy mirth,
 And thy young heart has found
 All that hearts wish on earth;
 Mid' scenes such as these
 Do'nt remember—but when
 Thy soul is at peace
 Oh! think of me then.

In the night time of woe,
 When sorrow has thrown
 Its shade o'er my brow,
 Thou'lt not feel alone;
 For my being is twined
 With thy sigh and thy tear,
 And ever thou'lt find
 Their deep echo here.

1764.—In the Carnatic, the English gradually assumed the Revenues. The subjection of Mahomed Iseef, of Madura, cost the Company and their Ally, the Nawab, a million, before it was finally effected in October.—*Mill*.

In Bengal, the British Army, in pursuit of Cossim Ali, advanced towards Oude, which also harboured the young Mogul. Major Carnac defeated the Vizier on the 3d May, near Patna. Major, afterwards Sir Hector Munro, superseding Major Carnac, severely punished some mutinous conduct of the Soldiery, and caused 24 Sepoys to be blown away in one morning, from the mouths of cannon. On the 23d October, he fought the celebrated battle of Buxar, completely routing the Vizier's Army. The following day, the Mogul threw himself on the protection of the British, and joined their Camp, with the imperial standard of Hindoostan. The Army advanced to overrun Oude. The Vizier refused to deliver up Cossim Ali, though he had seized and plundered him; and had offered to assassinate Sumroo.—*Grant—Mill*.

Cossim Ali afterwards escaped into the Rohilla country, with a few friends and some jewels, which he saved from the fangs of his late Ally, the Vizier.—*Mill*.

1765.—Meer Jaffier, worn out by ill health, and affliction at the impossibility of meeting the pecuniary engagements with the English, sickened and died in January; Nujeem ad Doulah, next surviving son of Meer Jaffier, was appointed to succeed his father.—*Mill*.

Lord Clive returned to Bengal, being appointed Commander-in-Chief, President and Governor, in Bengal, with Messrs. Sumner and Sykes, as Members of the Select Committee. He arrived 3d May, and assumed the Government on the 7th. General Carnac and Mr. Verelst, the other Members, were then absent on duty. The new covenants against presents, were signed by the Company's servants, Civil and Military. The Bengal Army signed the covenant; but the General delayed the signature, pending a reference to Calcutta, receiving, in the interval, 2 lacs of rupees from the Emperor. The new Nawab of Bengal, on a fresh agreement, ratified on the 28th July, handed over all his Revenues, and the management of the Subadaree; himself to have 50 lacs, subject to the controul of the Company's servants. In operations against the Vizier of Oude, Lucknow had been taken by Sir R. Fletcher, before General Carnac joined the Army. Allahabad had fallen; Chunar held out; but on the 3d May, General Carnac attacked the Nawab, at Corah, and routed him. On the 19th May, the Vizier agreed to come into the British Camp, and was well treated. His dominions were restored. The English Authorities did not insist on private trade or factories, in Oude; but Allahabad and Corah were retained for the Emperor, who himself was forced to give up all claim to arrears of Revenue, from Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and finally, on the 12th August, His Majesty signed the *perwana*, granting to the Company, the perpetual *Duwanee* of these three Provinces. The private trade, so strongly prohibited by the Court, still partially retained; and under a public association, arranged by Clive himself—that of beetul-nut, tobacco, and salt, the most valuable, engrossed by the public servants.—*Mill*.

The Northern Circars were given to the English in proprietary grant; but the cession took place on the following year.—*Grant*.

A *Dak* established between Calcutta and Moorshedabad.—*East India Chronology*.

1766.—From the year 1757 to 1766, it appeared, from Parliamentary documents, that £5940,498 had been distributed to the Company and its servants, by the Princes and other natives of Bengal. By orders from Home, dated 1764, these presents were expressly prohibited, and Civil and Military servants were enjoined to pay to the Company all presents tendered by Natives, which exceeded 4000 rupees.—*Mill*.

Count Lally beheaded, 5th May.—*Raynal*.

12th November, a treaty concluded with the Nizam, by General Calliaud. The Company to pay 9 lacs for the possession of the Circars, and to furnish Troops to the Nizam, if required, for the affairs of His Highness's Government.—*Grant*.

A serious mutiny broke out in the Bengal Army, consequent to the reduction of double full batta. Formerly this allowance was paid by the Nawab; but the Company refused to continue it from the 1st Jan. 1766. Almost every officer resigned. Lord Clive met the exigency with his usual sternness and spirit: he brought Officers from all directions, for the command and charge of the Troops, induced some to retract, and cashiered others by Court Martial. Amongst the latter, Sir R. Fletcher, known for his success in Oude, was dismissed for not at first repressing the combination.—*Grant—Mill*.

1767.—On the 16th January Lord Clive declared his intention to resign. On the 17th February Mr. Verelst succeeded.

Presents having been forbidden, Lord Clive gave up a legacy of 5 lacs from Meer Jaffir, and adding to it 3 lacs, from Syeff-ul Dowla, the successor of Nujrem ad Dowla, formed the fund (called Lord Clive's fund) for invalided Officers and Soldiers of the Company's Service, and their widows.—*Mill*.

Abdulla Shah marched towards Delhi; after overrunning some provinces, returned to his own country.

An expedition sent to Nepal by the English, and failed.

The war with Hyder Ali broke out in the Carnatic. But the Anglo-Indian Governments were crippled for want of money. Lord Clive's splendid financial promises, and the hopes in England, regarding the riches of India, already proving fallacious.—*Mill*.

Notwithstanding the growing pressure for funds abroad, the Court of Proprietors at home, increased the dividend to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In consequence of this and other proceedings, the Restrictive Acts of the 7th of Geo. III. cc. 48, 49, and 57, were passed; by the last of these the sum of £400,000 per annum, was to be paid by the Company, to the Crown, for their new territorial acquisitions.—*Grant*.

1768.—Early this year, arrived the Company's peremptory order, entirely abolishing their servants' private trade in salt, and restricting them to the maritime branches of commerce. A commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Dewannee revenues to be granted, however, in proportionate shares to the Governor in Council, Civil and Military servants of rank, with additional pay to Captains and Subalterns.

Great scarcity of treasure in Bengal.

On the Coast, the war with Hyder Ali, was sustained with difficulty. This adventurous soldier, originally a common peon, next a petty officer, soon a commander of a few horsemen, and in charge of a small fortress—subsequently a military retainer of the Minister of the Mysore Sovereign, and leading a division of the royal troops—next acting for himself, displacing his patron, and lastly, ejecting the pageant Hindoo Prince of Mysore, and usurping the throne itself.—He was, by this time, the most formidable enemy, the English had met with. In September, after some partial successes of the English, Hyder made overtures of peace; but the tenders were haughtily and unwisely refused.—*Mill*—*Grant*.

1769.—After the display of much military talent, Hyder Ali drew off the English army to a distance, and suddenly, with 6000 cavalry, appeared at St. Thome, in the immediate vicinity of Madras. He there imposed his own terms on the Government, who were forced, on the 4th April, into a peace, little creditable or advantageous to the British.—*Grant*.

In April an Act passed, that the territorial revenues should be held for 5 years by the Company.

Three Commissioners were sent out to India, Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Ford; they embarked in September, 1769, on the Aurora frigate, and were never afterwards heard of.—*Grant*.

At this time it was proposed to send out a Naval Commander-in-Chief, with full political powers, on the part of the King; after much opposition the measure was carried, and proved, for the short period that it lasted, very inconvenient.—*Mill*.

Mr. Verelst resigned in Bengal, 24th December, succeeded by Mr. Cartier.—*East India Chronologist*.

1770.—A dreadful famine in Bengal, one-fifth* of the population perished.—*Grant*.

On the 10th March died Nawab Syeff-ul Dowla, of Moorahedabad; his brother Mubarek-ul Dowla, a minor, succeeded. The Court of Directors reduced his allowance to 16 lacs per annum, during his minority.—*Mill*.

1771.—The Parliamentary restriction on the dividends ceasing in 1769, the Court, in March and September, notwithstanding their difficulties for money in India, again raised the dividends to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—*Mill*.

In May, the Emperor Shah Anum unwisely left the protection afforded him at Allahabad, and aided by the Vizier and the Mahrattahs, re-entered his capital at Delhi, on December 25th.

1772.—Mr. Cartier was succeeded (13th April) by Mr. Warren Hastings, in the Bengal Government.—*East India Chronology*.

On the 14th May, the collection of the Revenues in Bengal, was undertaken entirely by the Company, who now stood forth as Dewan. In 1769, Civil Servants were ap-

* *Mill* states the loss at $\frac{1}{5}$ of the population.

pointed as Supervisors of the Native Revenue Officers; and were henceforth to be denominated Collectors. The lands to be let for 5 years.—*Mill*.

The seat of Revenue business, and the Treasury, removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta. The chief seats of Civil, and, at first, of Criminal Judicature, likewise transferred to the Presidency, under the name of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, composed of Governor, and 2 Council for civil matters; and Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, for criminal proceedings, composed of Native Law Officers, exclusively subject to review of the Governor and Council. Under these were District Courts, the Collectors having, at the same time, Revenue and Judicial authority.—*Grant*.

Mr. Hastings deposed Mahomed Reza Khan, from his high situation of Naib Dewan, at Moorshedabad, and Rajah Suetab Roy, the same at Patna, bringing both as prisoners to Calcutta, in April. Munny Begum, originally a dancing girl, appointed to the charge of the young Nawab, and the controul of the palace of Moorshedabad.—*Mill*.

The Mahrattas permitted to ravage Rohilcund.—*Mill*.

1773.—The financial distresses of the Company increasing, they applied to the British Minister for a loan. His Majesty's Government finding the feelings of the country alienated from the East India Company, by their improvidence, and stated mismanagement, brought in the important *Regulating Act* of 1773, (13 Geo. III. c. 63) appointing a Governor General and four Members of Council, for 5 years, to Bengal; Mr. Hastings to be Governor, Mr. Barwell Senior Member, and Lieutenant General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Philip Francis, Members. The constitution of the Court of Directors was altered; an annual election of 6 Directors for 4 years ordained: a year to elapse before an Ex-Director could be eligible. Qualification for a Proprietor now raised to £1000. The Crown also assumed formally, a privy and controul in the affairs, financial and political, of the Company. The Mayor's Court was abolished at Calcutta, and Supreme Court of Judicature established. The Judges to be sent from England. Similar steps were subsequently pursued at the other Presidencies.—*Grant*.

The English entered into a treaty with the Nawab of Oude, for the destruction of Rohilcund; the Nawab to support the charge of the British Army. A Garrison thrown into Allahabad; and a Member of Council sent to take charge of the Revenues. The Emperor of Delhi left to his fate, amidst the aggressions of the Mahrattas; and Corah and Allahabad handed over by the English to the Nawab.—*Mill*.

In Bengal, in 1773-4, the Revenues were £2,481,404

The Civil and Military charges were .. 1,488,435

The Army, about this time, consisted of Artillery, 5 Companies; Cavalry, 1 Troop; European Infantry, 3 Regiments; Native Infantry, 23 Battalions; and 28 Companies of Invalids; total, 27,000 men.

Fort St. George, Revenue and Subsidies, £887,302

The charges were 814,992

The Army, (1774)—European Infantry, 3,436; European Cavalry, 68; Artillery, 581; Sepoys, 15,840; total, 19,975.

Bombay (1773-4) Revenues, £109,163

Charges, 347,387

The Army—Artillery, 434; European Infantry, 1,620; Sepoys, 4,346; total, 6,400.—*Grant*.

War anew with Tangier; the English and their Ally, the Nawab of the Carnatic, being dissatisfied with the terms obtained in 1771. On the 16th September, Tangier was carried by storm, and the Rajah and family taken prisoners in the Fort. He was dethroned, and his territories seized by the Allies.—*Mill*.

1774.—Colonel Champion, Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, assumed the command of an Army in Feb., destined to act against the Rohillas, in alliance with the Nawab Vizier. On the 23d April, (known as the battle of St. George,) he defeated 40,000 Rohillas, under their Chief Hafiz, near Babul Nulla. The Vizier kept aloof; but after this victory, (which led to the termination in July, of the first Rohilla war,) he plundered and despoiled the whole country.

The new Counsellors, General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis, arrived in Calcutta, 19th October. Mr. Hastings assumed the title of Governor General, now first authorized; but discussions immediately arose between himself and colleagues. Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell were in the minority: thus the new Counsellors wielded the powers of the Government.—*Mill*.

Collectors' Courts abolished, and Provincial Councils established at Calcutta, Burdwan, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Dinagapore, and Patna, to superintend the joint Departments of Revenue, Trade, and Administration of Justice.—*Grant*.

23d November, Lord Clive died in London, aged 49.—*East India Chronology*.

1775.—Died Sujah Dowla, the Vizier of Oude, succeeded by his only son, under the title of Assoff ul Dowla.

The Bombay Government, previous to this period, had interested and mingled themselves much with the politics of the Mahrattas; and were, about this time, in alliance and support of Ragoba, the Ex-Peishwah. On the 28th December, 1774, a force from Bombay, had seized and occupied the island of Salsette: and a force, under Col. Keating, having effected a junction with Ragoba, the allied Army was attacked by their Mahratta enemies, on the 18th May, 1775, at Arras; when the British and their Allies, after much loss, were victorious. At this juncture, the Bengal Government, now Supreme, interfered to disapprove of the connection of the Bombay Presidency, with any of the Mahrattah powers, and insisted on an immediate cancellation of the treaty with Ragoba, (by which Salsette, Basseen, and part of the Revenue of Baroach, had been secured to the Company,) and on the withdrawal of all the British Troops furnished for his assistance.

The Court's despatches of this year, it is curious to state, approve of the acts of the Bombay Government, at the very time they were ordered to be annulled by the Supreme Authority in India.—*Mill*.

The Court in England, displeased at the late war and results, in Tanjore, determined on the re-instatement of the Rajah; and Lord Pigot was sent out to give effect to this, and other measures, at Madras. He arrived as Governor, 11th December, 1775.—*Mill*.

1776.—The Supreme Government deputed an Envoy of their own, Col. Upton, to Poona; after much unsatisfactory negotiation, the Council decided, on a war with the Mahratta confederates, and on the support of Ragoba—both of which had been the subjects of their severe condemnation, the preceding year; but on further negotiation, by Col. Upton, a new treaty, (called that of Poorbunder,) was obtained, still leaving Salsette to the English, but not so favorable as that secured at Bombay. Ragoba was now left to his fate, and retired to Surat with only 200 followers.

Disensions ran high between the Governor General and his Council; charges of bribery and corruption were brought against Mr. Hastings, at the Council Board itself. He indignantly dissolved the Council on each occasion of their being preferred there. Nuncomar, a Native of rank, implicated in preferring these charges, was convicted of forgery, at the Supreme Court of Judicature, by a Jury of Englishmen, and hanged. This act much condemned.

In November, Colonel Monson died, which restored to the Governor General, the majority in the votes at Council, and gave him again the direction of the Government.—*Mill*.

The Tanjore Rajah restored. Lord Pigot and the Council of Madras, had violent disputes; and on the 24th August, the Council arrested the Governor, stripping him of all authority. He died in restraint, on 31st August, of the following year. The four Members of Council, who committed this violence, were subsequently tried at home, found guilty, but fined only £1000 each.—*Mill*.

1777.—The quinquennial settlement at Bengal, having expired; and both Mr. Hastings and Mr. Francis, having meanwhile submitted able Revenue plans, (both differing, and neither of them adopted by the Home Authorities); the annual leases were again put in force, and were continued for four years.—*Grant*.

1778.—The treaty of Poorunder, (Col. Upton's,) not proving satisfactory, and part of the Mahratta confederates having resolved to support Ragoba, the English were applied to again to aid him. The Governor General assented, and 6 Battalions of Sepoys, 1 Company of Native Artillery, and a Corps of Cavalry, assembled at Culpoe, under Col. Leslie, with orders to march towards Poona, through Berar.

The French, at this period, had much influence at Mysore, and attempted, through Agents, to obtain footing and influence among the Mahrattas.

Sir Thomas Rumbold succeeded to the Government of Fort St. George, in February. His acts gave much dissatisfaction to the Home Authorities, particularly as regarded his alleged corrupt installation of Sitteram Raz, in the Dewanee of the Guntoor Sircar.

War breaking out between England and France. The French Factories of Chandernagore, Masulipatam, and Carical, were occupied without resistance. Sir E.

Vernon, with a British Squadron, engaged that of the French, under M. Tronjolly, 10th August, and dispersed the latter. Pondicherry was invested in September, by land, under Sir Hector Munro, and by the English fleet, by sea. After a gallant defence, under M. Billecombe, it surrendered on the 17th October, and its works were again razed.—*Mill*.

1779.—A Force from Bombay, in support of Ragoba, immed by the blunders of Civil Commissioners placed in controul of it, got into difficulties, and commenced a disastrous retreat, when only 16 miles from Poona. Negotiation was commenced under these unfavorable circumstances with the confederates, and a treaty signed, by which much of the acquisitions of the English, in that quarter, were relinquished.

Col. Leslie, commanding the Bengal Force, having died the year before, General Goddard assumed the command, and after much difficulty, and under conflicting orders, march'd 300 miles in 19 days, across India, reaching Surat on the 30th January. He was now invested by the Supreme Government with full powers, to treat with the Poona Ministry. After much ineffectual discussion, hostilities were resumed at the close of the year.

Sir Eyre Coote succeeded General Clavering, as Commander-in-Chief at Bengal, and Member of Council, in April.

The Supreme Government disapproved of Sir T. Rumbold's acts at Fort St. George; he indignantly repelled the interference.

The French settlement of Mahé taken by Col. Braithwaite, 19th March of this year, although Hyder Ali remonstrated against the act; Mahé being useful to himself.—*Mill*.

1780.—General Goddard carried Ahmedabad by storm, on the 15th February; and on the 3d April, surprised the camp of the Mahratta confederates, and dispersed them.

In the rainy season, Scindia and Holcar withdrew into their own countries. But the brilliant event of this year, was the assault and capture of Gwalior, on the 3d August, by Capt. Popham, with a small detachment, intended to augment the forces of Goddard.

A duel took place between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Francis, the latter having been accused of breach of faith—he was wounded: he embarked for England on the 9th December.

Hyder Ali, who for some time had been regaining his power, consolidating his means, and disciplining his Army, by means of French Officers, incensed at the capture of Mahé, contrary to his wishes, put his Troops in motion, in June, and had entered into a treaty with the Mahrattas, against the English. The Government at Madras were struck with alarm, being without troops, money, or military means. Hyder's Army now advancing was 100,000 strong; 20,000 of them disciplined and commanded by the French. They spread devastation and ruin, around the precincts of Madras, while Sir Hector Munro had no Force, to make head against them. Arcot was invested by the Mysoreans. Col. Baillies' Detachment was overpowered and cut to pieces on the 9th September; and Sir H. Munro, who had advanced to his relief, forced back to the mount, from Conjeveram. The Supreme Government now interposed. It sent round Sir Eyre Coote, by sea, in October, with treasure and troops, detaching a body of Sepoys by land. Mr. Whitehill, who had succeeded Sir T. Rumbold, as Governor, on his removal in April, was suspended by the Bengal Government, Mr. Charles Smith taking his place, 8th October; and Sir Eyre Coote, notwithstanding Arcot had by this time fallen, soon was prepared to enter into operations against the formidable enemy now opposed to the British.—*Mill, and others*.

At Bombay, the government, under considerable financial difficulty, was obliged to contract new debts, to enable General Goddard, with his contingent force, to act with efficiency. In October, he moved from Surat, with reinforcements of Europeans from Madras, against Bassien. On the 10th December, when a practicable breach was nearly effected, the Fort made an offer of surrender, which was carried into effect on the following morning.—*Mill*.

This year an act was passed at home, similar to one of the preceding Session, permitting a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, reserving the surplus profit for the future disposal of the legislature.

At Bengal, the new Supreme Court, from its constant pretensions and attempts, for some years, to extend its jurisdiction, had occasioned much inconvenience to the Government, and subjected the Native community to distress, by the introduction of legal proceedings, affecting the property and persons of inhabitants of remote provinces never contemplated to be amenable to its power. The situation of the Com-

pany with Native Princes, and the treaties with the Nawab or others, were utterly disregarded by the Court. The Causee of the Patna Court, in 1777, was seized for acting upon the regulations of Government; and the decision of the Company's Court reversed. The Causee died under imprisonment. In the same year, a process was violently served on the Dewan of the Phousdaree Court, at Dacca, and some members of the Phousdar's family dangerously wounded in the affray. At length, in 1779, a suit was commenced against the Rajah of Cassijurah, writs were issued, and the Rajah's zenannah forcibly entered, and his effects plundered. The Government now summarily interfered; the Military at Midnapore, were ordered to intercept the Sheriff's party. Matters were thus at once brought to issue. A summons, on the Governor General and Council, was served on them individually, and they, of course, refused, by their Counsel, to submit to any such proceeding of the Supreme Court. At length, (24th October, 1780,) a means of reconciliation with the Judges was adopted, by appointing Sir E. Impey, to be Chief Judge, also, of the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut, with an additional salary of 60,000 rupees per annum. This appointment was deemed most exceptionable on general principles, notwithstanding the admitted advantage of his professional knowledge, and that he reformed and methodised the practice of the Dewanee Courts.—*Mill—Grant.*

1781.—At Bengal, in April, the Dewanee Courts were increased from 16 to 18; and the Foudjars, or Native Magistrates, were this year removed. In February, Mr. Hastings had decreed, that a Committee of Revenue should be established at the Presidency, consisting of four covenanted servants,—and Provincial Councils were abolished. After these changes, the Governor General proceeded, in August, to Benares, determined to adopt measures against the Rajah Cheyte Sing. Demands were made upon him for additional tribute to be paid to the Company, as the sovereign power now requiring assistance in its exigency. The Rajah declined, pleading willingness, but inability. He was seized by Mr. Hastings' order, at Benares; a revolt took place in his behalf, on the 20th August; nearly two companies of sepoy, and their officers, were destroyed—and the Rajah escaped in the confusion. The Governor General immediately assumed controul of the province; and troops were called in to oppose the Rajah, who now headed the numbers flocking to his support. He was defeated at Lutteefpoore—and lastly, his strong hold of Bidiegur was seized, and his family plundered by a force under Major Popham. The Rajah had fled, on his reverses at Lutteefpoore, to Bundelcund. After these transactions at Benares, the Governor General proceeded to Oude, to obtain an adjustment of the heavy debts due to the Company, by the Vizier. The territories of the Begums, (one, the mother of Sujah Dowlah, the late Nawab—the other, the mother of the present one,) were seized, on a charge of aiding the insurrection of Cheyte Sing, and in an arrangement with the Nawab Vizier, their Revenues and property were appropriated towards the redemption of the Nawab's debt to our Government.

Madras.—On the 17th January, the army, under Sir Eyre Coote, marched from the Mount, and proceeded to Pondicherry, where the General disarmed the inhabitants. The French fleet was off that town, but being in want of water and necessities, and unequal to cope with the expected English squadron, it sailed on the 15th February, for the Isle of France. The English fleet now attacked Hyder's new shipping, and destroyed the germs of his maritime power, at Calicut and Mangalore. On the 1st July, Hyder, emboldened by a partial repulse, suffered by the English General, at Chellinbram, in June, risked a general engagement at Porto Novo, and was completely routed. Hyder abandoned now his designs on the southern provinces; his son Tippoo raised the siege of Wandewash—and both retired to Arcot. On the 27th August, another battle took place, at the place where Baillie was defeated. The result was indecisive, though victory was claimed by both armies. The English troops were in great difficulty for pay and provisions. But on the 27th September, Hyder suffered farther loss at the pass of Sholinghur; and in October, his fortress of Chit-tore surrendered. On the 21st November, the English returned to cantonments, having lost one-third of their force in this campaign. During the year, Lord Macartney had assumed the Government, on the 22d June; and putting himself at the head of the Militia, he took Sadras and Policat, on the breaking out of war with the Dutch. On the 12th November, Negapatam capitulated to Sir H. Munro, (who had left Sir Eyre Coote in disgust, and now commanded a force under the orders of the Governor), and with it fell all the Dutch settlements on the coast;—shortly afterwards, those on Ceylon shared the same fate.

On the 9th April of this year, Lord North brought forward, at home, some propositions restricting the Company, and bringing their affairs more under the controul of the Secretary of State. Though not adopted at this period, yet on these were afterwards based three principal provisions of Mr. Pitt's East India Bill. Lord North's suggestions were modified into the Act 21, Geo. III. chap. 65; and all former

privileges were granted to the Company until the 1st March, 1791. But all dispatches on Revenue, or Civil and Military matters, were, by this Bill, to be submitted to the Minister.

Parliamentary attention was now much directed to Indian affairs. Two Committees were formed: in one of them Mr. Burke became conspicuous—in the other, Mr. Henry Dundas. By a Bill passed on the 19th June, the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in India, was restricted: the Governor General and Council, with all matters of Revenue, all Zameendars, Native Farmers, and Collectors of the Revenue, were exempted from its Jurisdiction.—*Mill*.

1782.—Madras—The campaign against Hyder commenced, by the English throwing supplies into Vellore. The English fleet, under Sir E. Hughes, and the French under the famous Suffrien, had an indecisive action on the 17th February. The French Admiral contrived, however, to land 2,000 men at Porto Novo. From the 16th to the 18th February, Colonel Braithwaite's detachment bravely and perseveringly withstood incessant attacks from a combined force of French and Mysoreans, under M. Lally and Tippoo; but was, at length, forced to surrender. Tippoo treated the prisoners well. Cuddalore yielded to the same combined force on the 3d April. On the 12th April, the French and English fleets again engaged; and though the fight commenced under most disadvantageous circumstances for the English, they disabled the enemy, and both fleets lay for seven days within random shot, unable to assail each other; they then mutually retreated. Hyder, in June, dexterously manœuvred with a detachment of his army, and carried off his treasure from Arnee, where it was threatened by Sir E. Coote. On the 29th June, news came of a separate treaty with the Mahrattas, made by the Supreme Government at Poona, on the 17th May, putting an end to all operations in that quarter. A negotiation was commenced also with Hyder, who again out manœuvred the General, and was only prevented from reducing Negapatam, in a plan of combined operations with Suffrien, by the latter, again encountering the English fleet, on the 4th July. The French Admiral was able, however, to retake Trincomalee, on the 31st August. The English fleet heaving in sight, just two days after its surrender when a gallant action was fought,—and Suffrien broke six of his Captains, for not supporting him. Sir Eyre Coote, by this time, was seriously ill, at Madras; and the Government there under much alarm: their means were reduced to the lowest ebb, and their food even limited to 30,000 bags of grain, lying in the roads, unequal to a month's supply. At this crisis, on the 15th October, the Admiral quitted them; and the following day, a storm either sunk, or stranded the craft containing the grain. Famine now raged awfully: Sir Eyre Coote still sick: no longer equal to command, sailed for Bengal, and General Stuart succeeded to the head of the army, with provisions only for a few days, and its pay 6 months in arrears.

On the 7th December, Hyder Ali died, and Tippoo, (who had been detached against Colonel Humberstone, whom he vigorously attacked in conjunction with Lally, though the Colonel bravely withstood and repelled him,) hearing of his father's death, joined the main army, and was, in a few days, firmly established on the throne. He now took the field in December, with 900 Europeans, 250 Topasses, 2,000 Sepoys of the French allies, with countless hosts of Mysoreans—while the English Carnatic force amounted only to 2,945 Europeans, and 11,545 Natives.

In Parliament, Mr. Dundas moved the recall of Mr. Hastings; it came to no result, but on the 3d May, an address to the King was carried, that his Majesty would be pleased to recall Sir E. Impey, to answer for his conduct in accepting a situation under the Bengal Local Government.—*Mill*.

1783.—Madras—The English army early commenced the campaign; but found that Tippoo was retiring from the Carnatic, being recalled into Mysore, not only to consolidate his Government, but to defend his territories against an incursion of the English, under General Matthews, in Bednore. The General had reached Bombay, from home, with reinforcements for India, and immediately advanced as above. Tippoo suddenly, in April, appeared against him, retook Bednore, cut off the retreat of the detachment: their resources ceased, and without food or ammunition, they surrendered to him on the 30th April. The General and troops were afterwards cruelly treated. Discussions had arisen at Fort St. George, between General Stuart and the Government, and the army remained inactive till June, when it attacked Cuddalore, and failed. The English fleet offered battle on the 22d June, to Suffrien; which, the latter seemed to have declined, but immediately landed troops at Cuddalore, where the French were already more than superior to the English opposed to them. Just as the French were meditating an effective attack, peace was announced from Europe, between France and England,—and the French seceded from

their operations on behalf of Tippoo. At this period, General Stuart was placed in arrest, by the Government: but Colonel Fullarton, who, with a separate detachment, was successfully carrying on operations in the southern provinces; was able to threaten, in November, even Seringapatam itself. He was checked only in his successful advances, by negotiation for peace entered into with Tippoo.

Bengal.—Mr. Hastings was occupied with measures regarding the Vizier of Oude. The English residency was experimentally withdrawn, on the 31st December, under much asserted intrigue and cabal.

At home, Mr. Fox proposed a Bill for Indian affairs; it had in view, the abolishment of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors. Seven Commissioners were to be appointed by the Legislature, to manage the political, and nine Directors to be selected by the Proprietors, to conduct the commercial concerns. It created great alarm, and the King interposed to effect a majority against his Minister.

Sir T. Rumbold, late Governor of Madras, was arraigned before Parliament; but the doubtful situation of the Rockingham Ministry prevented the proceeding coming to a result.—*Mill*.

1784.—Madras.—After some delay, peace with Tippoo was signed, (11th March), on the general condition of a mutual restoration of conquests—it was ratified from Calcutta, Mr. Hastings being then at Lucknow: but no cordiality subsisted between himself and the Madras Governor, and he afterwards disapproved of the treaty, and insisted upon other terms. Lord Macartney, on his own responsibility, gave in the treaty to Tippoo, as first ratified; nor did the Governor General resent the disobedience, any more than he did that of the preceding year, when Lord Macartney refused to surrender the Assignment of the Carnatic territory to its Nawab, when ordered by the Governor General, on a reconsideration of the measure, to give up the Revenues and Government now formally assumed by the English.

Bengal.—In February, the Governor General again proceeded to the upper provinces. He imprisoned at Benares, the Native Deputy placed over the territories of the deposed Chetty Sing, for misconduct in the administration of the province. At Lucknow, he succeeded in obtaining more of the debt due to the Company; relieved the Vizier of the burthen of a detachment of the army, under Colonel Sir John Cummings, which was paid by him; and finally restored in part to the Begums, as commanded by the Court of Directors, the jaghiers which had been taken from those Princesses. He returned to the presidency in November.

The defeat in Parliament, of Mr. Fox's Bill for India, in the preceding year, having been followed by the loss of office, Mr. Pitt, his successor, procured, on the 13th August, 1784, the passing of an Act modelled by himself, but partaking of the provisions suggested by Lord North. Its grand enactment consisted of Ministerial Commissioners, forming a Board of Control; its minor features were a secret Committee of Directors; less power to the proprietors; a provision for ascertaining the fortunes amassed by public servants in India; and a tribunal for the trial of offences there committed by them.—*Mill*.

1785.—Mr. Hastings, on the 8th February, resigned the Government, and embarked for England. In 1772, on the commencement of his administration, the Revenues under Bengal were, £2,373,650; the Civil and Military charges, £1,705,279; difference, £668,371. The debt in India was, £1,850,166; in England, £12,850,166. In 1785, the receipts under Bengal, had increased to £5,315,197; the expences were, £4,312,519; difference, £1,002,678. But including the Home debts, it appears, that in 1786, on bringing all arrears to account, 12½ millions had been added generally to the Company's debt, during the period under review*.—*Mill*.

* Mr. Mill, on the retirement of Mr. Hastings from the Government, after viewing his every act, with a sowing prejudice, and blaming him frequently, without reason and justice, (in some cases, even upon Mr. Mill's own shewing, and which, very little more practical knowledge of India, in addition to his vast documentary acquaintance with it, would have established to his own satisfaction,) endeavours to relieve his own mind of the fear of unfavorable bias, by admitting, that Mr. Hastings' conduct proved better than that of any public man would appear, if subject to the same inquiry and scrutiny. Thus vainly endeavouring to render justice to one individual, by indulging in his palpable dislike to all public functionaries, and persons in authority. After whole chapters of laboured reasoning against Warren Hastings, accusing him of misgovernment, of tyrannical and cruel proceedings against the governed, and of ungentlemanly and base conduct against his own countrymen and colleagues in the administration,—we may ask no other refutation nor defence, than the very words with which this gifted, but often perverse, historian dismisses the subject at the close of the chapter—"He had that great art of a Ruler, which consists in attaching the Governor to those who are governed; his administration assuredly was popular, both with his countrymen and the Natives in Bengal." &c.

RIVER STEAM BOATS.

We have had an opportunity to peruse the reports of Captain Johnston to the Court of Directors, on the subject of River Steam Boats; and, as the information which they convey, regarding his proceedings and enquiries, is of much interest in Bengal, we will give a short analysis of their contents.

It is already known to our readers, that Captain Johnston, shortly after his arrival in England, was, at his own suggestion, sent upon a tour of inspection to the Continent, for the purpose of observing the progress of steam navigation, and comparing the plans and qualities of the boats plying on the rivers of France and on the Rhine. He had previously visited Soho, Manchester, and Liverpool, and put himself in communication with the principal engine manufacturers in those places and in London, and had inspected an iron boat, building by Mr. McGregor Laird, with curved plates, the "rivets countersunk, preserving an even surface;" and was consequently the better qualified to judge of the merits of the continental steamers, when he went over to Rotterdam, in August last year. Thence he travelled up the Rhine, steaming all the way as far as the extreme limit of steam navigation, which then terminated at Schreck, near Rastadt, where the water begins to shallow, but was expected to be carried this year to Basle. After spending a couple of days with his family at Geneva, he proceeded to Lyons, and thence to Chalons, Montreuil, Paris, Rouen, and Dieppe, inspecting steam-boats and steam-boat establishments, and communicating with their directors, at each resting place.

Captain Johnston found the current of the Rhine not to exceed three geographical miles per hour, in mid stream, at Mayence, on the 14th August. The Rhone, he was informed by intelligent persons, was as rapid and as variable in depth as the Ganges; but he made no personal observations on that river, having gained otherwise all the information he required regarding the steamers upon it. The best steamers on the Rhone were built by M. Guibert, under the direction of the American Consul, Mr. Church, who had engaged deeply in the speculation. They carry a pair of

twenty-five horse engines, and have a speed of seven miles per hour, and a draft of three feet, with forty tons of cargo; the dimensions of one of them, the *Ville de Lyons*, being one hundred and thirty four feet eight inches, by nineteen feet nine inches. The Rhine boats are some of them one hundred and fifty-five feet long, by twenty two feet broad, clinker built, and draw less than two feet and a half. The boats on both those rivers are built of oak, or oak and larch, and are trussed diagonally, but they all *drop* from four to seven inches in the centre. This defect, however, seems to have been avoided in one of M. Guibert's boats, the *Hirondelle*, plying between Lyons and Chalons.

From Montreuil to Paris there are steamers on alternate days. Between Paris and Rouen the steamers have ceased to ply for passengers, and are now employed only as tugs for large boats. The principal establishment of the Seine boats, is at Rouen, under the direction of M. Maillet de Boulay, a man of science. For the traffic between Rouen and Havre, there are four iron tugs, clinker built: one of these, launched in 1822, is one hundred and six feet by seventeen; she had formerly a pair of twenty five horse engines, but these have been taken out, and she is now used as a cargo vessel, and draws only fourteen inches. Another, the *Casimer*, one hundred and twenty feet long, by nineteen feet six inches broad, and eight feet deep, carries two high pressure engines of twenty-five horse power, set in brick work, and draws thirty three inches, with forty-eight hours fuel on board. Neither of these boats has dropped in the least; they are both perfectly dry, and have never required repair, beyond that of a few new rivets, although they are constantly exposed to severe shocks against other craft and stone bridges, and constantly lie aground upon an uneven bank, waiting for the tide. The first of these iron boats was built in the Thames; the rest were put together in France, the materials, which cannot be made there, being imported from England. Yet the cost of an iron boat, in France, with such disadvantages is only twice as great as that of a wooden

one—the annual wear and tear of which was reported to Captain Johnston to amount to fifteen per cent. of the prime cost.

Among the British experiments which came under the inspection of Captain Johnston, was a high pressure rotatory engine, by Errickson, in which the motion was given by the escape of steam from two holes in the periphery of a wheel, turning in a hollow case. The engine he saw of this construction, which had the power of thirty-six horses, weighed but a few hundred pounds, and “might be contained in a sentry box.” It was intended to try one in an iron boat. On a plan of the same engineer, Mr. McGregor Laird was constructing a boiler for the *Coranir* of Liverpool, with narrow flues, in which a draught was to be excited by an exhaustor or fan, worked by a drum. The issue of these experiments is not reported. Mr. Watt, however, is quoted as being of opinion, “that the long tried condensing engines, in pairs, are the only safe and efficient machines for boats, and that in these the only practicable mode of reducing the weight is by substituting some of the parts of wrought iron.” He preferred iron boilers to copper, as less expensive on the whole, and not much less durable if properly attended to: an iron boiler made at Soho, for H.M. Steamer *Albion*, at the beginning of 1825, had lasted, without repair, till 1831.

The result of Captain Johnston's observations and enquiries, as reported to the Court, is, that—

1st. Engines used singly in boats have but a small advantage in weight, and none in fuel, to compensate for many disadvantages, especially that of a less uniform motion.

2d. Iron boilers, which are generally recommended by the engineers, will last five or six years, and cost less than half the price of copper boilers, which, moreover in an iron vessel, might produce a rapid oxidation from galvanic action.

3d. No improvement in boilers or engines is yet recognized as superseding low pressure engines.

4th. Some economy in weight may result from the use of wrought iron, and from a different mode of communicating the motion.

5th. A perfectly smooth surface may be given to an iron boat; but the clinker fastening is stronger than butting on jingles.

6th. The continental builders have carried the length of their river boats to seven or eight times the breadth, and twenty-eight times their “height of strength;” but their modes of trussing, on the Maese, the Rhine, and the Rhone, have not prevented sagging; the simple roof trussing of M. Mauriac being, however, the most suitable for India, and the curvilinear trussing of M. Guibert, in the Soane boats, the only perfect preserver of the form.

7th. The iron boats on the Seine are made of metal three-eighths of an inch thick, unnecessarily heavy, and have clumsy machinery; they last many years unaltered in form, and without injury from concussions of considerable violence.

8th. The decks and cabins should, nevertheless, be of wood in a warm climate; with this addition, Captain Johnston, accordingly, recommends iron boats for the internal navigation of India, limiting them to about the dimensions of one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty to twenty-two feet broad, with iron boilers and engines of low pressure.

These suggestions were adopted by the Court, and a circular was sent by the secretary, soliciting tenders from seven of the most considerable houses in the trade. Of this circular we publish a copy, in order to give an idea of the sort of vessels about to be sent out. It appears by a letter from Captain Johnston to the Marine Department here, that Messrs. Maudslay and Co.'s tender was accepted in December last, for a pair of iron boats, one of them a tug, the other for cargo or accommodation; and eventually for three other pairs, in case the former should be approved when tried upon the Thames. The cost of the first pair is fixed by contract at £5,700, including a pair of thirty horse engines: the other three pairs are to cost £15,400. Four months were allowed for constructing the former, from the date of the contract, which was preparing, but was not signed at the end of January. We cannot, therefore, expect to hear of the issue of the trial for some time; nor can we hope to see any of the boats, or rather the materials for them, in Calcutta, until the beginning of next year.

We do not find any mention of engines in preparation for the *Experiment* Flat, nor is any notice taken of her in comparison with the flat wooden boats employed on the continental rivers. This surprises us the more, as she has a double advantage over them, in her lighter draught, and in the perfect preservation of her shape without hogging,

sagging, or drooping. In one of his reports before proceeding to the Continent, Captain Johnston brings it to the notice of Mr. Auber, that he received no commission upon the subject of that vessel, and attributes to oversight the not having given him an indent for the engine or engines required for her.—*Calcutta Courier*.

INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY PETER AUBER, ESQ. SECRETARY TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

East India House, 3d November, 1831.

I am commanded to inform you, that the Court of Directors of the East India Company propose to send from this country, for the navigation of the rivers of India, four pairs of boats, viz. four tug or steam vessels, and four accommodation vessels, to be constructed of iron; and that they are desirous of receiving from you, on or before the 25th Instant, a tender under the following heads, for the construction of boats corresponding generally with the scantlings and properties set forth in the accompanying specification:—

First. For the construction of the iron shells of one accommodation and of one tug vessel, fitted with low pressure engines, and iron boilers, to such an extent as shall suffice for making trial of their strength, power, and capacities.

Secondly. For eventually completing the same to the extent necessary for shipment to India. By which is to be understood, the complete preparation of the shells, with screw holes, flanges, stations, &c. &c. for receiving the decks and superstructure, as may be specified by the architect or engineer putting forth the tender, and for the supply of such winches, windlasses, or other machinery or fittings of iron, or other metal, as his plan may propose or comprehend; and for the taking to pieces of the same; and for the supply of such rivets, tools, &c. &c. as may be necessary for the re-construction of the same in India; and for marking, packing and delivering the same at the East India Docks, or on board such ship or ships as may be appointed to receive the same.

Thirdly. For the providing and setting up, with nuts and screws, the me-

tal parts and engines of three pairs of boats, corresponding with the former, and complete in every respect as the former, for shipment, except such alteration as the experimental trial may suggest, and be mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties; and for the supply of tools and rivets, &c. sufficient for the construction of the same in India; and for taking to pieces the same, and for marking, packing and delivering the same, as before specified.

The first pair of boats to be ready for trial four months from the date of the contract, and the remaining three pairs to be ready for delivery seven months from the date of a letter from the secretary to the Court of Directors requiring their preparation.

It is to be understood, that, in making the trial of draft and speed, weight will be laden on board each boat, equivalent to that of the fittings, &c. not set up or furnished in this country; and that, although the tender is invited for the construction, by the same parties, of four pairs of boats with their engines, the Court of Directors do not pledge themselves beyond the first, or trial pair, making the completion of the contract dependant upon the success of that trial; but that, as the contract will be taken generally for the construction of the whole four pairs, of boats, the Court will employ the same parties for its completion, on the terms, and at the prices stated in the original Tender.

Messrs. MAUDSLAY and Co., *Lambeth.*
GORDON and BIDDULPH, *London Street.*
LAIRD and Co., *Liverpool.*
BOULTON and WATT, *Soho, Birmingham.*
JESSOP and Co., *Butterly, Derbyshire.*
BARNES & MILLER, *Glasshouse Fields, Rutcliff.*
FAWCETT and Co., *Liverpool.*

SPECIFICATION. *

The tugs must not exceed, in their length over all, one hundred and twenty feet, and in beam out and out twenty-two feet; and it is desirable, that their entire depth be not less in any part than five feet six inches; they must be so trussed and strengthened as to prevent hogging or sagging, when water borne (the iron composing the bottom and the sides, to the height of four feet, must not, in any part, be less than one quarter of an inch in thickness.) The vessels must be calculated to receive a platform deck for one-half of their length, of at least three-quarter inch stuff, and a weather deck of one and half-inch plank; but a sky-light, raised twenty inches, may occupy a space twelve feet aside, and eighty feet in length, which must, however, be covered with hatches of not less than three-quarter inch. They must be well strengthened both at the bow and stern, and have a life rail fore and aft, of wood or iron, of at least four feet in height, and be provided with the convenient means of securing the tug ropes and cables, and of weighing the anchors either at the bow or stern. They must be calculated to receive coals sufficient for forty eight hours' consumption, and crew and stores to the extent of five tons weight: their draft, when completed as above, must not exceed two feet, and they must be capable of drawing an accommodation boat when laden to the same draft, at a rate not less than seven and half statute miles per hour in still water.

The timber may be taken for calculation at the specific gravity of fifty pounds per cubic foot.

The accommodation boats must not exceed the above dimensions in length or breadth, nor be of less depth in the shell, which must preserve a draft not exceeding two feet, and be calculated to receive a weight of sixty-five tons of cargo, stores, and fittings up in excess of the following decks and superstructure of Cabins of wood of the beforementioned specific gravity, viz. a platform deck of three quarter inch, extending for ninety-five feet of the length of the vessel, carried on beams either of wood or iron, at a height from the bottom of the vessel, leaving a clear depth of hold of three feet. A weather deck, extending ninety-five feet of the vessel's length, of inch and quarter plank, covered with canvass, and painted, and carried on beams of adequate strength, and supported at a clear height, from the upside of the platform deck, of not less, at the side, than five

feet ten inches; the beams to be secured to timbers growing up to the necessary height above the iron shell, from which, to within two feet of the under side of the beams, to be planked up with one and half inch stuff, and the remaining spaces between the timbers to be fitted with glass sashes and venetians. The space between the decks will be divided into sixteen cabins (eight on each side) and a dining room, by Bulkheads, containing, in all, about two thousand three hundred and sixty-four square feet of stuff, of a medium thickness of three quarters of an inch. Two pieces of weather deck, of one and half inch, comprising together about five hundred square feet. The bow and stern to be sufficiently strengthened, with convenient means of securing tow ropes and cables, and of taking up the anchors.

As it is not intended that more than one tug vessel shall be fitted up in England, and that one only to a sufficient extent to try the draft of water and power of the boat, the specifications of the fittings-up are here given only to furnish the means of calculating the weight they will involve, that the parties tendering may be the better able to determine how much displacement may be sacrificed to form, without infringing on the prescribed limits of draft. The same will be the case with one accommodation vessel, the fittings up of which, beyond the sixty-five tons weight set apart for cargo, &c. may be taken in round numbers at twenty-four tons.

In like manner, the specified fittings of the tug boats, which do not include the beams carrying the weather deck, may be taken at fifteen tons; and such a weight of iron kentledge should be placed on board, in lieu thereof, when the trial of speed is made.

The architect will be at liberty to reduce, but not to extend, the limits of length and breadth of the tug boat, and the breadth of the accommodation boat, and to determine the power and arrangement of the engines and their appurtenances. The tenders must be accompanied by a drawing specification, and half mould or model of the boats, on a scale of one quarter inch to a foot, which will be immediately returned to the parties whose contracts may not be accepted.

Further information on the nature and properties required in the boats may be obtained by application to captain James H. Johnston, at the East India House.

(Signed) PETER AUBER.

Calcutta Courier.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH JULY, 1832.

The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Grey, President, in the chair.

On the conclusion of the business of the evening, the President rose, and addressed the meeting, (which was unusually numerous,) in the following words :—

" Gentlemen,—The pleasure of meeting a more numerous body of the Society than is usual, makes it impossible that I should find fault with my friend, Mr. James Prinsep, for having added to the notices of the meeting, an intimation that I should take my leave of you this evening. I regret only that it may have caused an expectation, that I should offer a more complete tribute of gratitude than I am capable of expressing, or that I should have prepared for the Society one of those comprehensive views of the fields of literature, science, and art, which have been usual on similar occasions, and which generally are well adapted to them, but which I do not think would be suited to that of my own departure. Having never entered the vineyard as your fellow-labourer, I will not cull the fruits produced by the labour of others, that I may claim a merit for merely laying them before you, and arranging them. I feel that there is little which it would become me to say on this occasion, but to excuse myself for what I have omitted to do. But it has always been known to you, that I neither have, nor ever pretended to have any acquirements in Oriental Literature; and I should have almost thought it incumbent on me to decline even the gratification of being elected your President, if I had not regarded it as an honorary appointment, and known, at the same time, that as long as Mr. Wilson continued to be your principal Secretary, the Society could not suffer from any deficiencies of mine.—Gentlemen, he has really been your President; and I rejoice that his absence from Calcutta affords me the opportunity of saying what I could not so well have said of him in his presence. Whether you consider his unrivalled attainments in Sanscrit Literature, or the many valuable works with which he has enriched your Transactions, or which he has otherwise given to the world, or his

indefatigable and most meritorious devotion of his time and talents to the establishment of an extensive system of education for the native youth, or the many amiable qualities which distinguish him in private life, you must all feel that if you should lose him, of which there is at present some likelihood, you will indeed sustain an irreparable loss :—yet a loss not to be deplored by his friends, and least of all by me; for it might afford me the hope of meeting him soon amid other scenes, where the happiest portion of my youth was passed, and which, now that I am turning homewards, rise upon my waking memory with the vividness and imaginary beauty of a dream. This would, indeed, be to me a source of infinite pleasure, if it was not qualified, and if my mind was not divided, if I may use the expression, by the reflection, that the event which would take Mr. Wilson to Oxford would leave in India another distinguished member of your Society, my excellent friend, Dr. Mill, whose presence alone prevents me from expressing of himself praise as fervent and sincere as that which, with a willing ear, he has heard of his rival in a generous contest. Gentlemen, though I have disclaimed, as I was bound to do, all acquirement or ability in the department of Oriental Literature, I will not pretend to entertain so humble an opinion of the results of a life which has, at least, been a studious and thoughtful one, as that there is no province of study in which I might have hoped to gather offerings which I should not have been ashamed to present to you. But here, in vindication of my own consistency, and to shew, at least, that I dealt fairly by you in accepting the office of your President, I beg leave to recall what none of you are likely to recollect, that seven years ago, upon another public occasion, in taking leave of a Society at Madras, of which also I was President, I bade adieu, at the same time, to all literary employment, so long as I should fill the station to which I was called in Bengal. I foresaw that it would impose upon me a predominant duty, and one of which the most peculiar features are not, perhaps, the most obvious, and to which I knew my own mind too well to think I could give a divided attention. How I have

performed that duty, this is not the place, neither is it for me to say: but I will say, that to perform it aright, in its most important and essential particulars, has been the earnest and engrossing purpose of my soul. I do not look for a fair estimate in the present day. I have never weighed appearances against realities in the scale of popular applause. But time will declare it: and I am willing to abide the judgment of time. All that I desire at present is to offer the duties of my station to your consideration, as some apology for what might otherwise appear a neglect of what you had a right to have expected of me. From that station and those duties I have now retired, and I have to regret that the leisure which I thus obtain can no longer be employed either in your service or your company. But in that studious retirement, which, I devoutly hope, awaits the latter portion of my life, I shall, to the end of that life, be proud that I have borne the name of your President, and I shall recollect, with gratitude, both the favour which conferred on me that honor, and the indulgence which has been attendant on my tenure of it."

The President sat down amidst a general demonstration of feeling on the part of the members, to which Sir Edward Ryan gave expression in the following reply:

"Sir,—I am requested by the members who are present, to express to you their feelings on this, I may truly say, sorrowful occasion. I wish they had selected some one more competent to be the organ of their thoughts and wishes; but at the risk, nay with the certainty of being unable adequately to express the feelings which your eloquent address has excited in their minds, I cannot decline the honor, for so indeed I consider it, which they have conferred upon me.

"For more than five years, Sir, you have filled that chair, and during the whole of that period, I repeat with confidence, you have evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of our Society—you have never willingly absented yourself from our meetings—and

you have taken an active and diligent part in the duties which devolve on your station amongst us. During this period we have been indebted to your munificence for a splendid addition to our Museum, of an extensive cabinet of minerals and geological specimens; and this night you have made a valuable addition to our Library, by the books which are now before us. You have never lost sight of us in your occasional visits to different parts of India, and from the Himalaya and Penang you have added to the valuable collection, which we had received from you; specimens collected with your own hands. By your kindness, courtesy, and hospitality to those strangers whom science or literature may have guided to the shores of India, you have shown the respect we bear to their attainments.

"Sir, half a century has nearly elapsed since this Society was founded by one who was then a Judge of the Court in which you so recently presided. I mean, of course, that great and good man, Sir William Jones, to whose memory we cannot revert without the deepest sentiments of veneration and esteem. Many distinguished persons have since filled that chair; a proud distinction to any man; but I speak with sincerity my own feelings, and those I believe of the gentlemen around me, when I say, that great as were the acquirements of many of your predecessors in their various paths of knowledge, the lustre which they have thrown over that chair has been brightened and enhanced by you.

"I must no longer trespass on your time, but permit me to hope, that on your return to your native country, it may be some satisfaction for you to know, that you bear with you the respect, the esteem, and the regard of this body, over whom you have so long presided."

The Acting Secretary was directed to take the usual steps for bringing before the Society, as soon as possible, the subject of the election of a President to fill the vacant chair.—*Jour. As. Soc.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

*Proceedings of the Meeting held on the
4th August, 1832.*

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Dr. James Bryce; S. A. G. Young,
Esq., D. Woodburn, Esq.
[For D. Campbell, p. 1. 11, of the Cir-
cular for July 1832. read Archibald
Campbell]

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Dr. J. S. Logan; and S. M. Griffiths,
Esq. Assistant Surgeons, Bengal Service,
by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Twining.

Dr. L. A. Richy, of Chandernagore,
by Mr. Tytler and Dr. J. N. Casanova.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1. Case of severe wound of the throat
of a Native; by Dr. A. Gilmore.

2. Case of Occlusion of the Ductus
Communis Choledochus; by Mr.
McClelland.

3. Specimens of worms from Pinang,
which Dr. Ward had seen voided per
anum, by the Mantis Religiosa. These
worms are of a dark brown color, above
4 inches in length, and rather thicker
than common packthread. Farther in-
formation is requested concerning their
Natural History.

4. Description of a *Lyons Naturæ* in
a Foal; sent by J. J. Jeffries Esq. Sur-
geon to the Nizam's Cavalry. The
animal lived 24 hours: scapulæ and an-
terior extremities were wanting, and
there was no urinary bladder, the ureters
terminating in the rectum.

5. An Arabic version of the Apho-
risms of Hippocrates; by J. Tytler, Esq.

6. The Plymouth Institution, pre-
sented for the Library, a copy of the 1st
vol of their Transactions.

7. A very ingenious Phlebotomy in-
strument, invented and manufactured by Mr. Weiss of
the Strand, London, was laid on the table,
by Mr. Bramley, for the inspection of the
Society. This instrument is represented
as superior to any other for bleeding
horses, making the requisite section of
the vein without the necessity of a blow
from a stick.

Mr. Geddes's paper on Abscess of
the Liver, was then read and discussed
by the Meeting. It contains a minute
account of all the more important cir-
cumstances observed in the cases which
occurred during a period of nearly 4

years, in the Madras European Regi-
ment, in number about 600 men.

When the Corps was at Masulipatam,
from 1st July, 1828, to 1st January, 1830,
the average strength being 603, the
admissions of sick into Hospital were
121 per month: and during the above
period 97 cases of hepatic disease are
reported to have occurred. From the
beginning of 1830, up to April, 1832, while
stationed at Kamptee, the average
admissions into Hospital per month were
123, and during those 27 months, 131
cases of hepatic disease were reported:
the average number of men present
being 592. While at Masulipatam 50
men died, and at Kamptee 58; inclu-
ding 19 deaths from Cholera at the lat-
ter station. In 28 cases abscess of the
liver was found. Thus it appears that
abscess of the liver occurred in 1/3rd of
all the fatal cases, exclusive of Cholera.

The constitutional peculiarities of the
persons in whom these abscesses oc-
curred, and the circumstances which may
have influenced the commencement of
disease, are classed under three differ-
ent heads;—1st, young lads with light-
red, fair, or brown hair, who have freck-
led faces, and light-blue, or light grey
eyes; these have generally presented
the delicate skin and formation of the
scrofulous habit;—2d, individuals who
came to India at a late period of life,
and are more liable to the influence of
the depressing passions;—3rd, men who
have been above 6 years in this country,
and addicted to intemperate habits.

The author then points out the obscu-
rity which is often found in the symp-
toms indicating the commencement of
Hepatic Abscess, and the variety of
modes in which that disease proceeds
insidiously towards a fatal termination.
To accomplish this more effectually, he
has traced the illness of each man, not
only during the period of his last ad-
mission into Hospital, but has followed
up the inquiry, by ascertaining the nature
and progress of each previous disease,
which had occasioned the patient to
apply for medical treatment, from the
period of arrival in the country, up to
the time of his death.

A list of specimens of *Materia Me-
dica*, presented to the Museum, by H.
H. Spry, Esq. Surgeon to the Saugor

Agency, has been published, to prevent those at a distance from sending duplicates. The Society is desirous of calling the attention of Members to this subject, and requesting, that specimens not in the present list, nor in that published in the Circular of the 7th April, 1832, may be collected and forwarded,

for the purpose of completing the cabinet proposed by Mr. Royle. Members are also requested to procure, where possible, the Sanscrit names, as those are the same in all parts of India, whilst the popular appellations common in one district are not recognised in another. —*Cal. Cour.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,—August 16, 1832.

Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Major General Watson and Mr. Superintending Surgeon Thomas were admitted Members of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of prizes, when the following resolutions were passed.

That the highest prize of the 1st class in silk, viz. Sa. Rs. 500 be given to the proprietor of the parcel marked R. N. B. being No. VI, (Baboo Roganauth Bose.)

The proprietor of the parcel of Silk marked *Homespun*, being No. IV, having refused to accept any premium, unless the highest of the class were awarded to him, that his letter be returned unopened, the Society considering his silk as only entitled to the second prize.

That Mr. W. Prinsep's observations on the silk submitted to the committee of prizes be published for the information of persons interested in that article.

That the prize of two hundred and fifty Rupees for the best specimen of native tobacco, being the first prize of the first class, be awarded to Mr. Richard

Hunter, of Cuttack, for his parcel marked S. I.—C. S.—C. 32.

That the prize of 250 Rs. for the best specimen of foreign tobacco, being the third of the first class, be awarded to Mr. Hume, of Piassa, for a parcel marked HPD.

That the fourth prize of the first class, being 125 Rs. be given to Mr. Hodgkinson for a parcel marked HV.

That the first prize of the second class, or 40 Rupees per maund, be awarded to Mr. Hodgkinson for a parcel of tobacco, marked H. stated to contain 30 maunds, the amount to be determined by weighing the tobacco delivered to the Society.

That a bale of Mr. Hodgkinson's tobacco of five cwt. be kept by the Society for shipment to England.

That a skein or two of the prize silks be given to Mr. W. Prinsep at his request.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Prize Committee, and to Messrs. Bacon, Haines, W. Prinsep, Gouger, and Willis, for their trouble in examining the various articles submitted to the Society for prize competition.

SILK REPORT BY MR. W. PRINSEP.

No. I. (1688) Skein 1st.—4 to 6 cocoons—27 breaks in 400 turns of the reel. Strength—a loop of 6 inches bears 4 to 8 siccas, in various trials of threads from different parts of the skein.

General Character.—Extremely endy, and badly reeled without crossing; little uneven, fleecy, and knobby; open and unequal thread; poor staple.

2d.—2 to 8 cocoons—8 breaks in ditto. Strength—at 2½ to 11 siccas, averaging 7.

General Character.—Little endy; well reeled; very uneven; much waste; some parts good, round thread; pretty good

staple, where not wasty; very irregular; some kniba.

3d.—4 to 10 cocoons—6 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 4½ to 15 siccas, average 8.

General Character.—Very few ends; well reeled; more even; but with fine and coarse threads; clean; good staple.

4th.—3 to 8 cocoons—7 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 3½ to 8 siccas, average 6.

General Character.—Little endy; not well reeled, and crossed; even and very clean, poor staple.

Thus, in the same skein the variety of thread is 2, 5, and 6 cocoons, while in

One silk, such as letters A No. 1, and A No. 2, it ought not to vary more than 2 cocoons; the variety of strength proves inequality of size and of staple. The reeling is decidedly defective, the crossing insufficient, and the marks of the reel arms imperfect; the banding also not made with the right end. This number is far from 1st quality.

No. II. (Βορβύκιος) Skein 1st.—4 to 12 cocoons, 4 breaks in ditto. Strength at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 siccas, average 9.

General Character.—Little endy; badly reeled; not sufficient crossing; very uneven; foul, knobby, and unequal; cased with better and finer thread outwards; poor staple.

2d.—2 to 14 cocoons, 5 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 siccas.

General Character.—Endy; badly reeled; very uneven; foul, knobby, and unequally cased; much waste; poor staple.

3d.—4 to 12 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto, strength, at 4 to 20 siccas.

General Character.—Little endy; badly reeled, not sufficient crossing; very uneven; knobby, and gouty; irregular thread, same casing; middling staple.

Thus, in all three skeins, are found the worst defects, unevenness of size and strength, endyness, and waste; besides bad reeling, they are of ordinary quality.

No. III. (Βορβύκιος) Skein 1st.—2 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 siccas, average 5.

General Character.—Little endy; well reeled and cross-d; reel arm defective; ends tucked under; pretty clean and even; a little wasty; some knibs and gouts; middling staple.

2d.—4 to 12 cocoons, 3 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ siccas, average 8.

General Character.—Endy; very badly reeled; not sufficient crossing; very uneven; foul, knobby, and fleecy cased, and wasty; poor staple.

3d.—4 to 10 cocoons, 7 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 4 to 14 siccas, average 8.

General Character.—Endy; very badly reeled; more even and clean, but still irregular thread, and knobby; middling staple.

Thus, two skeins out of three are extremely uneven and irregular, having foul and wasty threads, and consequently a poor staple; even the first skein has too great a variety of size, and runs frequently to waste.

No. IV. (Homespun) Skein 1st.—3 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto; strength, at 4 to 7 siccas.

General Character.—Not endy; excellent reel; even and clean; a few knibs, but very regular round thread; good staple.

2d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 siccas.

General Character.—Same as above; thread very round, and a little rough; excellent staple.

3d.—4 to 10 cocoons, 5 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 10 siccas.

General Character.—A little endy; excellent reel; a little uneven, and a few knibs and gouts; thread not so round, and sometimes open; pretty good staple.

4th.—4 to 8 cocoons, 4 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 6 to 10 siccas.

General Character.—Not endy; excellent reel; and same, in all respects, as the first skein; good staple.

Thus, in two skeins is the variety of cocoon more than it ought to be; one of those skeins is decidedly inferior to the other three, which are of excellent quality in every respect; particularly in soundness and firmness of thread; but they are not entirely free from ends, nor from knibs.

No. V. (R. N. A.) Skein 1st.—4 to 6 cocoons, no break in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 10 siccas, average 8.

General Character.—No end; very even; clean, round thread; free from knibs, and excellent reeling; very good staple.

2d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 1 break in ditto. Strength, at 4 to 9 siccas, average 6.

General Character.—The same as above.

3d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 5 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 4 to 7 siccas, average 5.

General Character.—Little endy; reeling not so good; imperfect crossing; even, round thread; some knibs and gouts, and rather wasty and irregular; pretty good staple.

4th.—2 to 6 cocoons, 6 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 3 to 7 siccas, average 5.

General Character.—Little endy, but excellent reeling; very clean and even, but rather wasty in some parts, and thread weak; unequal staple.

Thus, in one skein, the variety of cocoon is more than it ought to be; in two skeins the frequent breaks show inequality of thread, and a tendency to waste, from attempting to run too fine, and also imperfection of staple; the first two are very near perfection.

No. VI. (R. N. B.) Skein 1st.—4 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 5½ to 7 siccas.

General Character.—No end; perfect reeling; very clean and even; free from knibs and gouts; round and equal thread; a perfect skein; very good staple.

2d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 1 break in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 8 siccas.

General Character.—The same in every respect; a very few knibs.

3d.—4 to 6 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 6 to 8 siccas.

General Character.—The same in every respect; perfectly clean and even.

4th.—4 to 6 cocoons, 1 break in ditto. Strength, at 5 to 9 siccas.

General Character.—The same as the 2d skein; excellent in all respects, but with a few knibs.

Thus, in all four skeins are found almost perfect equality of size, of strength, and of general character; likewise, they are the most perfect skeins I have ever seen in India; and, if spun, would, I have no doubt, be quite equal to Italian organzine.

No. VII. (R. N. C.) Skein 1st.—12 to 14 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 14½ to 17 siccas.

General Character.—Free from end, knibs, or gouts; perfect reeling; clean, even, good, round, and regular thread; very good staple.

2d.—12 to 18 cocoons, 8 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 10 to 26 siccas.

General Character.—Rather endy; not well crossed or reeled; clean and even; some threads a little open and wasting; irregular staple.

3d.—12 to 14 cocoons, 2 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 16 to 17 siccas.

General Character.—No end; very well reeled; clean, and very even; a little knobby and fleecy, but good round thread, and very regular; equal and good staple.

4th.—12 to 18 cocoons, 4 breaks in ditto. Strength, at 10 to 26 siccas.

General Character.—Rather endy; not very well crossed; knobby and gouty; rather flat thread, and some very open and fleecy; irregular and imperfect staple.

Thus, two skeins are excellent, particularly in their roundness and regularity of thread; witness their size, their breaks in reeling, and their strength; the other two, though pretty clean and even, have a serious defect in openness of thread, or

want of staple, causing in itself a difference of strength, of full 6 to 10 siccas in a thread of 14 cocoons; it would be partially remedied in the Europe mills, and this silk would still rank high.

C. K. ROBISON, ESQUIRE,

SECTY. TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SIR.—I have the pleasure to reply to your favor of the 19th inst. that in conformity with the wishes of your Society, I have very carefully examined muster Skeins, drawn at random from each of the parcels tendered to your Committee for the prizes, the numbers of which were given to me at the time, by your clerk, and by myself carefully attached to each packet of muster skeins. I have submitted them to the various tests by which a manufacturer in Europe would most surely judge them, whether as to strength of staple, evenness of thread, cleanness and freedom from waste; and I have the pleasure to hand you my detailed report of the result of every skein of each number, and a summary of my general opinion at foot.

Upon the whole, I pronounce No. 6 to be the best of all the numbers, for reasons evident on the face of the report;—and consequently entitled to the highest prize of the 1st class.

I think No. 4 entitled to the 2d prize of 1st class, as the next in grade of excellence. There are only two tenders for 2d class; I believe No. 1, C. K. R. and No. 7.

I think No. 7 so far superior to the other, that I have no hesitation in pronouncing it entitled to the first prize of the 2d class; all the rest are superior to No. 1, but as they are not tendered for the 2d class, it must be for the committee to decide whether No. 2 be entitled to the 2d prize of the 2d class.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your most. obdt. servt.

WM. PRINSEP,
Calcutta, June 30, 1837.

P. S. When the matter has been finally decided, I should feel particularly obliged if I might be permitted to send home to England, some seers of each number, to have my own examination verified by actual trial in the mill. I have a friend in the line, who would take much interest in it, because I consider them (with exception of No. 1 and 2,) very superior to the general run of Company's silk, and of decidedly ameliorated quality.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEETING.

A Meeting took place at the Governor's House in Fort William, on Wednesday evening, the 29th August, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society in the Presidency division of the Army.

Business commenced a little before eight o'clock, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie taking the chair, and addressing the Meeting to the following effect:—

The hour at which the Meeting was called was already so far advanced, that he thought it advisable to proceed at once to business. He begged to state, that the Deputy Governor approved of the objects of the Meeting, and it was merely from unavoidable circumstances that he was not present to take the chair. The duty having devolved upon him (the Archdeacon) he felt that he was only acting as a sincere well-wisher to Society, in lending his aid to an institution, which had for its object the removal of those pernicious effects arising from intemperance, and the only difficulty that presented itself to his mind was, that of finding a proper substitute for spirituous liquors among those who were given to the use of them; he trusted, however, that if a correct inquiry were made, a proper substitute would, in time, be discovered and introduced in this country. Even the supplies given by Government to the Military were excessive, and the use of spirits at all, only inflamed the passions, and led to a farther want of indulgence. Among instances, which might be stated, he would only mention one, which might be strongly impressed on the recollection of several present; he alluded to the execution of the man named Lloyd, who, some short time ago was executed for shooting the Corporal of his Company. When in England, he became acquainted with his family, who were in the rank of respectable farmers. In a fit of disappointed love, or something of that kind, he enlisted, and for some time conducted himself creditably, but in the course of listlessness, attendant on a soldier's life in India, he had been led away to acts of intemperance, and after the act which subsequently caused him to suffer, he told him (the chairman) he attributed the cause of his last and greatest misfortune

to intemperance. It surely then was advisable to remove the object of such temptation, and all who pleased to resist it might easily overcome its power. There was a statement which would be read, showing a number of cases where this had been effected, and medical men, it would be found, had declared that spirituous liquors in any shape were a slow poison. The venerable chairman then solicited Major Powney to read the report which had been prepared for the meeting.

From the extreme length of the report, and from the little room allowed to us for local intelligence at present, we are unable to publish more of it than the few following extracts, which appear to be among the parts possessing the greatest interest.

"While our criminal laws, with all their inhuman severity fail to interpose an effectual obstacle to the fearful increase of crime, the preventive process of legislation is altogether disregarded, or rather the Government itself holds out inducements to crime, while sanguinary laws are wielded for its punishment. A few years ago Government lowered the duty on gin, upon the avowed principle, that *'lowering the duty would increase the consumption.'*" In other words the Government thought it right that the morals of the people should be sacrificed to a sordid notion of revenue, as if the comfort and morality of a people were not the best wealth of the state."

"It was a mistake to suppose, that the revenue would suffer if the use of distilled spirits was discouraged, for then the working classes would be able to purchase other domestic articles of comfort, which pay an exciseable or customary duty, and which are now beyond the reach of themselves and their families."—"In the event of the suppression of ardent spirits, what a saving there would be to the state, with regard to the prosecution of crimes."

One of the facts noticed in the report was, that in the course of three years in America, "among a population drinking, on an average, eight gallons a man annually, the consumption of ardent spirits has been diminished three-fourths, even in some of the largest towns."

Sir Ashly Cooper's opinion of ardent spirits—

"No person has a greater hostility to dram drinking than myself, inasmuch that I never suffer any ardent spirits in my house, thinking them *evil spirits*; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the shattered and nervous systems which I have seen, are the consequences of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons were synonymous terms."

"We have now to show, that the schemes of Temperance Societies have not been chimerical; and in alluding to their success, we find, that in 1830, in Ireland, there was only 100 members, but in 1831 they increased to the astonishing number of 1500. In England thirty Societies had been formed, and 100,000 tracts put in circulation, and persons of various descriptions had enrolled their names as members. In Scotland the last annual report contains a body of evidence in favor of Temperance Societies which they believe it impossible for Christians to disregard. During the short period of twelve months the number of members in Scotland has risen from 3,330 to nearly 42,000, of whom above 1500 are juvenile members."

"There are in America about 3000 Temperance Societies, 18 of which are State Societies. More than 1000 distilleries have been stopped by their means, and at least 8000 merchants have discontinued the sale of spirituous liquors, in consequence of the diminished demand. There are upwards of 800,000 members enrolled in the Temperance Societies, and as great a number of persons supposed to have given up altogether the use of ardent spirits, who have not yet enrolled themselves. Not less than 100 taverns have given up selling ardent spirits by retail, and it is calculated, that about 3000 drunkards have been reclaimed through the instrumentality of these institutions. In one town, populated by 2,000 persons, not one new drunkard has been made in four years. In a town where the quantity of ardent spirits drank had been reduced nine tenths, in consequence of the inhabitants, generally, having enrolled themselves as Members of Temperance Societies, the deaths annually in the bills of mortality have been diminished one-fourth."

The report having been read, the Venerable Archdeacon again addressed the Meeting, and observed, that from the various details just read, those not before persuaded must, he was certain, be satisfied, that the use of ardent spirits must be unhealthy to the body; and that though in the removal of this evil, much would depend on the labor of the Society, yet, much also would depend on individual exertion. It was their duty to their fellow creatures to abstain from giving encouragement to what might lead others into ruin. During his stay in this country he had known the men of four regiments and a number of individuals in other regiments. Amongst the rules observed by one of them, there was one which was, that no liquor should be used among them to excess; and when he asked if that was all that was necessary, the men all declared it was best to avoid the temptation altogether. There was only one thing more that he would add at present, and that was a notice of a custom prevalent in the army, known to every one by the name of *Kegging*, and though it showed how far resolution in such cases would go, yet, from rashly undertaking such engagements, there was always great danger attendant on their breaking *keg*. It was advisable that they should not hastily make such engagements, and he was certain, that if they would only go about it in an orderly and proper manner, they would find sufficient encouragement to pursue, with success, the objects of the society.

Doctor Corbyn next rose, and observed, that considering the value of the institution proposed to be established, he fully concurred with the language contained in the proposition he held in his hand; though, after all that had been said in the report, nothing was left for him, but to say something in illustration. For an opinion of the effects of drunkenness he could not do better than refer to the opinion given by Doctor Twining, (?) that when a man uses spirituous liquors it causes the loss of both mental and bodily powers. If so serious in its effects how necessary was it that men should abstain from it. What induced parents to toil and labour for their offspring? What induced them to send them to those glorious seminaries the Charter houses, Westminster, and a num-

ber of others? Was it not that their children should be distinguished for mental powers? But here was a vice that destroyed this hope; here was a vice that destroyed that intellect that God gave to man to make him superior to the brute creation. What ought not man to do to prevent the progress of such a vice; and yet it had been allowed to proceed for centuries unchecked, and no one had come forward to say, I will stay its progress. It was not only the mental, but also the bodily powers that suffered, and though political economists traced the causes of distress among the laboring classes in England to the corn laws, increased population, and the tithe laws, never had they yet traced it to intemperance; but if they had looked to the parliamentary returns, they would have found, that that consumption of spirituous liquors would have fully accounted for it. The sums there stated to have been so expended did not come from the rich, but from the laboring classes, and the political economists never adverted to that astounding fact which had really caused the misery and ruin of the land. What the laboring man had toiled for, did he give it to his children? No—he went to the liquor shop, and he who ought to have been the prop of his house, he it was who led a course that brought him to the work house, or, what was worse, to scenes of iniquity. Here was the cause of the distress in the mother country, and he trusted the day was approaching when men would see the full extent of wretchedness entailed upon them by giving way to acts of intemperance. See its effects in the British Army; wherever she sent her troops there she also sent that vice with them so disastrous in its effects to all who were guilty of it. Never was Hogarth more true to nature than when he painted his Gin Swig, and his Brandy Swig. In his Gin Swig what misery, what wretchedness did the objects present; but in his Beer swig what health, what happiness! a picture of the effects of industry and temperance: and the painter deserved well of his country, for the true delineation of this striking fact. He (Doctor Corbyn) had been twenty years in this country eleven of which he had passed under canvass, and knew the differences that exists between European and Sepoy Regiments. Sepoys work night and day, and

yet their drink was only water, but Europeans must have their drams, must have their liquor. Why was it not also necessary for the native? If it was necessary for the strength of the European, the native must require it much more; but no, it would be said, this was not it, it was necessary to preserve health, in this climate, and to secure the constitution from the effects of a powerful sun. This however was not the case for it, was known that the effects were directly the reverse of these conclusions. He would also observe, that if a Temperance Society was found necessary in any part of the world it was necessary in Bengal. It had been argued that Brandy was necessary for medicinal purposes, but he would challenge any medical man to say that he would prescribe it. They had a spirit, and they could measure it, but what did he know of the strength of Brandy? they had it not, but they had Alcohol, a spirit the strength of which they knew; and, therefore, he declared, that in no case was there any necessity for the use of Brandy. With further advertence to the proposition he held in his hand he would ask where a Temperance Society could be more required than in the Bengal Army? and were it asked, where were the effects of intemperance here, he would answer the best soldiers that ever came into our Army, here became the victims of the most degraded of all human appetites, which it was in their power to have overcome. As a proof of this he would notice what had been alluded to by the venerable Chairman, the custom of *krg-ging*. Here was a proof that the Soldiers could abstain, whenever they please, from liquors. The men made vows that they would not drink for a year together, and during that time they had been remarked as being the finest men in the regiment, but the moment the time has expired, they had given loose to their inclinations, and had gone on in a course of intoxication till they had been flogged; they then went on to greater excess, till attacked by the horrors, one of the most dreadful of all maladies, and so on till their career of intemperance ended in destruction. He was quite certain, that if the soldiers would avoid the temptation of liquor, and the attention of Government were called to it, Government

would come forward with a substitute, and allow an increase of their comforts. He would then proceed to notice the various causes of temptation to drink :— the first was custom ; that was, perhaps, the greatest evil. A recruit coming to this country might be soberly inclined, but the men would get about him, would call him names, and give him no peace till he treated them, and joined them in scenes of inebriation. Another cause of it was example ; they would find that men might be pointed out as the finest and bravest men of the regiment, who, however, would not scruple to take their drams, and another thinking he might also escape would follow their example, little thinking how insidious were its effects, and that intemperance, though first planted only like a seed, would increase little by little till its roots could not, without difficulty, be eradicated. Were they to ask any drunkard, he would say that he commenced with a little, to which he added a little ; so that that little was the origin of the evil. A third cause was to be found in the establishment of canteens ; he was perfectly satisfied that these were a cause of drunkenness, for where a canteen was to be found there also were the men to be found spending their money. He determined to go among the soldiers himself to find out the source of evil, and he had got it.

Doctor Corbyn here read the following extract of a letter. "The evils resulting from the establishment of canteens in the army, and consequently of intemperance, is, I believe, sufficiently manifest. It can, therefore, I should hope need but little argument to induce any man, who is careful of his own reputation, or the welfare of his fellow comrades, to enter into league against it ; and I am fully convinced, that were the sad effects resulting from the canteen system fully known to the higher authorities, something would be done to put a stop to it."

And I am quite sure myself, continued Dr. Corbyn, that Government will put a stop to it as soon as the effects of intemperance in our army are sufficiently known, and the results, from the operations of our Society, have had time to be appreciated. Dr. Corbyn then observed, that there were many other circumstances he wished to bring forward, to show the ways the men got

spirits, and how they ruined their health and constitution ; but, he trusted, the necessity of a Temperance Society in the Bengal Army had already been shown, and, therefore, he would only add, that he cordially agreed in the Resolution he proposed.

Proposed by Dr. Corbyn, and seconded by Lieut. Wakefield.

First.—That a Society be formed at the Presidency of Fort William, to be entitled, "The Parent Temperance Society of the Bengal Army," and that the residents at all Military stations, and all King's, and Company's European Artillery and Infantry Regiments be invited, with the sanction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to form branch Societies, to be entitled "Auxiliary Military Temperance Societies," bearing the name of the station, and the name of the regiment wherein it is instituted. That each Auxiliary Temperance Society shall be invited to report progress to the Parent Temperance Society, which shall collect all the reports, and publish them annually for the information of the public.

Dr. Minto stated that this was the second occasion of his being present at the formation of a Temperance Society, and encouraged the efforts of those engaged in the present undertaking by the success that had attended the former one, though great opposition had at first been made to it. He then proposed the Second Resolution.

Proposed by Dr. Minto, and seconded by Major Powney.

Second.—That a committee be appointed, entitled, "The Executive Committee," the duty of which will be to carry into effect all votes and orders of the Society, and to take proper measures for accomplishing its benevolent designs ; to appoint corresponding members in different parts of the country, as shall be judged most conducive to the great object of the Society ; to draw orders on the Treasury for the payment of all sums which shall be expended ; to inspect annually the state of the Treasury ; to order monthly meetings ; to read the reports ; and, in general, to perform all other duties not inconsistent with the constitution which they shall deem necessary for promoting the habit of temperance throughout the Bengal Army. That a book be left open at the Town Major's office, in which it is re-

quested, that all those who are desirous of becoming members will write their names. A meeting of the members will take place on the third Wednesday evening in September next, at such time and place to be hereafter notified, when the executive committee will be appointed from among the members.

The third Resolution was prefaced with remarks, to the following effect by Lieutenant Wakefield. After the many observations made on the advantages arising from institutions such as the present, he found that much was not left for him to say, but he especially wished to combat one argument. Some would suppose that there should be some modification of the plan. [A member, "exactly so."] but, with due submission, he did not think that this was necessary. They were all confessedly agreed, that drunkenness was a disease of an uncommon, of a deadly nature, and ordinary means of cure would not remove it; therefore, if the measure were only to be supported in a half and half sort of manner it would fall to the ground. Truly philanthropic men must enter heart and soul into it, to ensure its success; and those who voted for a modification were only proposing a restriction of its efficacy, and dissolving away its good effects. It was necessary to raise the tone of moral feeling, and to improve that sense, which raises us above the brute. It was necessary that they should not only speak, but act, and what had they to relinquish? A great deal, certainly! only occasionally a little brandy-and-water. They had had a volume of facts related, and it was not theory, it was not reasoning that had to be opposed, but *facts*. Lieut. Wakefield continued his address at considerable length, and we regret that we were prevented from hearing much that appeared to excite great interest among those who were seated near where he stood. He concluded with the following words:—"I trust that the day will not be long before we shall hail in this city, where our plan is treated so much as chimerical, results which shall surprise them as having sprung from so small a Meeting." He then proposed the next resolution, and sat down amid the loud applause of the whole meeting.

Proposed by Lieut. Wakefield, and seconded by Dr. Minto.

Third—That a Secretary and a Treasurer shall, at the same meeting, be appointed. The duties of the Secretary will be under the direction of the executive committee, to make appropriate communications, by pamphlets and correspondence and personal interviews, to Ministers of the Gospel, Commandants of Regiments, Military Medical men, and others, and to consult and co-operate with them for the purpose of guarding those under their influence against the evils of intemperance; to make it a serious object to introduce into the publications of the day, essays and addresses, on the subject of intoxicating liquors, and to induce teachers and those concerned in the conduct of regimental schools to promote the object of the institution.

Major Powney next rose and spoke as follows:—

On rising to submit the resolution which I hold in my hand to the consideration and adoption of this Meeting, I desire to preface it with but a very few words from myself. Knowing that there are those who, though friendly to the temperate use of, are nevertheless adverse to total abstinence from ardent spirits, object to enrol themselves as members, and would arbitrarily name these useful though novel institutions, abstinence, rather than "Temperance Societies;"—it may be as well that such a mistaken view should be corrected; and the nature of these Societies placed in their true light. Let it be understood then, that it never was intended to institute total "Abstinence," but as they are truly termed—"Temperance Societies," inasmuch as entire abstinence is enjoined from *ardent spirits only*, and "Temperance" in every description of beverage, let it be what it may, the immoderate use of which, tends to intoxicate. I have here a small pamphlet, from which, with your permission, I will read a few sentences:—it contains the solicited opinions of no less than five and twenty medical gentlemen of note, in England and Scotland, as to the evil tendency of ardent spirits, (even when used in the mildest, and most temperate manner) to the constitutions of all who habitually partake of them; and it contains such startling evidence, that few, I conceive, will be found to reject, without due consideration, which, if given, I should have no

cause to doubt the result. Add to the reasons which will here appear, as an inducement to abstain altogether from such a destructive beverage, the well known one, "That to tamper with a temptation, exposes to the hazard of becoming its victim." The only *safe course* surely is, to shun it altogether, and flee from its allurements. "Let him that standeth, take heed, lest he fall;" even a *little*, has in many instances prepared the way for a little, and a little more, till by a gradual process, many a strong man has been overcome, and cast down;—with regard then to "*ardent spirits only*," would I say, let this be the motto of the Society

"Taste not, Touch not, Handle not."

Wine is a bounty of Providence, and a provision of it was the first miracle our Blessed Saviour performed. It is good in itself, though like other gifts of Heaven, (as another has expressed it,) liable to abuse; but distilled spirits, are (as Sir Ashley Cooper had said) *evil spirits*, the invention of fallen man, and the abuse of God's Bounty, hurtful to the constitutions both of body and soul,—as you will now hear is the recorded opinion of the eminent men, whose sentiments on the subject I will now read.

Major Powney then read numerous extracts from the pamphlet he had alluded to, but which the length of our report prevents us from more fully noticing; after which he read the following Resolution:—

Proposed by Major Powney, and seconded by Dr. Corbyn.

Fourth—That the Members of this Society shall abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except for Medical purposes, and excesses in the use of all other liquors, such as Beer, Wine, or other intoxicating drinks; and that no member of the Society shall resort to any house or spot where ardent spirits are sold, except on duty or business; also, no member of the Society shall, on any account, give, sell, or cause to be sold, ardent spirits; nor shall a soldier transfer drams from one to the other; neither shall he receive ardent spirits on any pretence whatever.

The next Resolution was proposed with little comment, and like all the others, was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Ensign A. Rainey, and seconded by Lient. Wakefield.

Fifth—That all Subscriptions be made according to the means and inclinations of each individual Member, and that Donations be received from other individuals, not Members of the Society, but who may be favourable to its object.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the Meeting dissolved at a quarter to ten o'clock. The room was not very full, but there were several respectable members of society; and a number of European non-commissioned officers and privates, who appeared to take deep interest in the proceedings.

LETTER AND BANGHY POSTAGE.

To the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

THE MEMORIAL, &c. &c.

We the undersigned Merchants, Tradesmen and other inhabitants of Calcutta, beg most respectfully to approach your Lordship with a representation of the hardships and grievances we labour under in respect to the present system of levying postages on letters and banghy parcels to the Mofussil.

According to the existing regulations of the General Post Office, no letters or parcels to the Mofussil are received for dispatch without first paying the postage in advance.

This is the grievance we humbly beg to submit to the notice of your Lordship,

as one that presses more or less on the whole Community of Calcutta, and with peculiar severity on those engaged in trade, or who carry on an extensive daily correspondence, and who are obliged to have recourse to the public banghy, to convey heavy parcels to distant constituents, inasmuch as they are obliged to pay down considerable sums of ready money, which become book debts, not bearing either profit or interest, and which, in many cases, form principal items in their bills.

It will readily occur to your Lordship, with reference to rates of postages and banghy hire, that many are neces-

mitated to disburse very large sums, in some cases to the extent of several hundreds of Rupees on a banghy-day, and when it is considered, that such advances are not of unfrequent occurrence, the hardship of being kept out of such sums of monies for considerable periods, will at once be apparent; and it frequently happens, that the banghy postage is more than the value of the parcel.

We, therefore, earnestly and humbly solicit, that your Lordship will take these circumstances into consideration, and place the Post Office on the same footing as in England, where letters and parcels are allowed to be sent *bearing postage*, the same being payable by the party receiving them.

Clauses 8* and 9† of the Post Office regulations provide amply, we submit, against any defalcation in the public revenue.

Should it be urged that occasional losses must be inevitable from parties immediately quitting Calcutta, or from other contingencies, and that the altered system, we pray for may entail additional trouble or expense. We respectfully submit, that all these objections will be more than met by the advantages accruing from an increased correspondence, which it is natural to expect will arise out of the facilities the new system would create, it being a well known fact, that the present demand of postage acts as a serious hindrance to any extended correspondence.

By an order issued by the Post Master General, on the 11th instant, the rates of Letter Postage have again been raised to the old standard of 1830, which we respectfully submit is an additional reason for your Lordship's consideration of the hardships under which we labour, and which, from the present depressed state of trade, are severely felt, not by a few, but by all the Tradesmen and many of the other inhabitants of Calcutta.

* "All letters, parcels, &c. refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, or to parties who are not discoverable, will be returned to the Office from whence they were dispatched, and the writers or the persons from whom they were originally received, will be held liable for the Postage, both direct and return."

† "In every case of refusal to pay Postage, Deputy Post Masters are authorised to detain all future letters to the address of the parties so refusing, until the liquidation of the previous demands, as also to refuse to receive for transmission any letters from these persons."

"This rule equally applies to Postage on return letters."

We feel confident this grievance has only to be brought to your Lordship's notice to be remedied, and we fully believe, when these drawbacks upon correspondence are taken off, a great increase in the public revenue will be the result.

The signatures attached to this Memorial will, we humbly hope, testify to your Lordship, that the evils complained of are not IMAGINARY; we have long and patiently suffered under the operation of the evils we complain of, and find ourselves as length compelled by circumstances, to appeal to your Lordship's consideration for the protection of our interests.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants.

(Signed by almost all the Merchants and Tradesmen of Calcutta.)

THE REPLY.

TO MR. F. H. BURKINYOUNG,
and other Merchants and Tradesmen
of Calcutta. General Department.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Vice President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st May last, submitting, at the request of the Merchants and Tradesmen of Calcutta, a representation of the difficulties they labour under, in consequence of the present system of levying postage in advance on letters and banghy parcels conveyed into the Mofussil by the Public Mails and Establishments, and in reply to state, that the Governor General and the Vice President in Council, having given to the subject very mature consideration, concur in regretting their inability to adopt the change solicited by you, consistently with the safety of the Public Revenue derivable from this source, and the punctual performance of the duties of the Post Office Establishment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt.*
Council Chamber, Aug. 7, 1832.

We publish, in a preceding sheet, a copy of a Memorial to Government, on the subject of Letter and Banghy Postage, together with Mr. Secretary Prinsep's letter, in reply to Mr. Burkinyoung, the Master of the Trade Association,

and other Merchants and Tradesmen of Calcutta, by whom the Memorial was forwarded, and at whose request we publish the abovementioned documents for the information of those concerned.

It appears that this representation to Government originated with the principal Tradesmen of Calcutta, who, as is fully stated in the Memorial, felt themselves hardly dealt with, in being obliged to disburse large sums periodically in postage on Letters and Banghy parcels, *in advance*, instead of allowing the amount to be collected *on delivery*, as in England, when the amount would be disbursed by the party receiving the goods.

This request has, it appears, been refused by Government, on the ground of its being inconsistent with "the safety of the public revenue, and the punctual performance of the duties of the Post Office Establishment." It is not found to be so in England; and why it should be so here, we cannot imagine. Letters or parcels, (the latter especially,) need not be delivered without payment, and the punctual discharge of the duties of the Post Office may be easily provided for, by allowing an efficient establishment, suited to the increase of business and of revenue, that would attend the adoption of the plan recommended.—*Beng. Hurk.*

A. D. 1832, REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for enabling European Functionaries to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives in the Administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, and for modifying or dispensing with Futwas by Mahomedan Law Officers in certain trials.—Passed by the Vice President in Council, on the 31st July, 1832, corresponding with the 17th Sawun 1239 Bengal Era; the 18th Sawun 1239 Fussy; the 4th Sawun 1809 Sumbut; and the 2d Rubee ul-wal 1248 Higeres.

It is considered desirable to enable the European Functionaries, who preside in the Courts for the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, to avail themselves of the assistance of respectable Natives, in the decision of suits, or the conduct of trials, which may come before them. It is also offensive to the feelings of many persons who are subject to the Government of this Presidency, and do not profess the Mahomedan faith, to be liable to trial and punishment under the provisions of the Mahomedan Criminal Code. The Regulations which have, from time to time, been passed by the Government, render it unnecessary any longer to maintain that form of trial towards such persons; and it is, therefore, proper that it should be modified. The power given to single Judges of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut, to overrule the Futwas delivered by their Mahomedan Law Officers, in Criminal trials that may come before them, supercedes the necessity for

requiring the delivery of a Futwa in all such cases, or for any longer maintaining the same number of officers of that description. With reference to these objects, the following Rules have been enacted, to have effect throughout the Provinces subject to Fort William.

II. The Governor General in Council is hereby declared competent to grant the powers specified in the following Section of this Regulation to an European Officer presiding in a Court for the administration of Civil Justice; such powers to be exercised either in any particular suit, in any specified district, or generally by such officer, in any suits that may come before him, and in any part of the country where he may be employed. Provided that it shall always be competent to the Governor General in Council to revoke and annul the grant of such powers, whenever he may see sufficient cause for so doing.

III. *First.* In the trial of civil suits, original or appeal, it shall be competent to every Court, in which an European officer, thus empowered, presides, to avail itself of the assistance of respectable Natives in either of the three following ways:—

Second. First, by referring the suit, or any point or points in the same to a Panchaet of such persons, who will carry on their inquiries apart from the Court, and report to it the result. The reference to the Panchaet and its answer shall be in writing, and shall be filed in the suit.

Third. Or secondly, by constituting two or more such persons assessors or members of the Court, with a view to the advantages derivable from their observations, particularly in the examination of witnesses. The opinion of each Assessor shall be given separately and unconnected; and if any of the Assessors, or the authority presiding in the Court, should desire it, the opinions of the Assessors shall be recorded in writing in the suit.

Fourth. Or thirdly, by employing them more nearly as a Jury, they will then attend during the trial of the suit; will suggest, as it proceeds, such points of inquiry as occur to them; the Court, if no objection exists, using every endeavour to procure the required information, and after consultation will deliver in their verdict. The mode of selecting the Jurors, the number to be employed, and the manner in which their verdict shall be delivered, are left to the discretion of the Judge who presides.

Fifth. It is clearly to be understood, that under all the modes of procedure described in the three preceding clauses, the decision is vested exclusively in the authority presiding in the Court.

IV. *First.* The provisions of the preceding Section are applicable, but without the necessity for any special authority from the Government, to all Courts of Criminal Justice, in which a Commissioner of Circuit or a Judge of Sessions may preside. In all trials in which recourse may be had to the provisions of this Regulation, the Futwa of a Mahomedan Law Officer is declared unnecessary, and may be dispensed with at the option of the Court; any thing in the existing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided that whenever the Futwa is dispensed with, and the crime of which the prisoner is convicted be one which the Judge is not specifically empowered by the Regulations to punish, he shall not proceed to pass sentence, but shall refer the case for the consideration of the Nizamut Adawlut, stating at length in the proceedings the opinion of the Panchaet, Assessors, or Jury, and his own opinion as to the crime proved, and the nature and extent of the punishment which should be awarded.

Second. In Criminal trials, also, it is to be understood, that under all the modes of procedure prescribed in this Regulation, the decision is vested exclusively in the officer presiding in the Court, provided that the sentence be one which, under the existing Regulations, it is within his competency to pass.

V. In modification of the Rules contained in Regulations IX. 1793, and VII. 1803, or other corresponding enactments which provide for the delivery of Futwas before the Courts of Circuit and the Nizamut Adawlut, and which prescribe, that the sentences of those Courts shall be regulated by the Mahomedan Law, it is hereby declared, that any person, not professing the Mahomedan faith, when brought to trial on a commitment for an offence cognizable under the general Regulations, may claim to be exempted from trial under the provisions of the Mahomedan Criminal Code; and in such case the Commissioner of Circuit, or Judge of Sessions, presiding on the trial, shall comply with such requisition, and shall proceed in one of the three modes referred to in Section 4 of this Regulation; at the same time dispensing with the Futwa of the Mahomedan Law Officer.

VI. In modification of Section 77, Regulation IX. 1793, Section 12, Regulation VIII. 1803, Section 7, Regulation VIII. 1808, Section 3, Regulation XVII. 1817, Section 4, Regulation VI. 1831, and any other provisions of the existing Regulations which regulate the number or functions of the head Cauzy or Mufties of the Courts of Nizamut Adawlut; it is hereby enacted, that the Governor General in Council shall appoint as many Law Officers to those Courts as the state of business in each may appear to render requisite. It shall not hereafter be necessary that a Futwa be filed by the Law Officers in every case that may be referred for the final sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut, but the Judge or Judges, by whom the proceedings shall be reviewed, shall exercise their discretion in requiring a Fatwa, or otherwise, as may appear to them expedient or necessary, excepting in cases in which exemption from the Futwa is prescribed by Section 5 of this Regulation.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, THE 20TH AUGUST, 1832.

LA MARTINIÈRE.

This day was fixed by the Court, to make its decree, as to the establishment of the above Charity; but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Advocate General, and the absence of Mr. Cochrane*, Company's standing counsel, from Court: the Chief Justice addressing himself to Mr. Molloy, the Company's attorney, said, that he regretted much the absence of the Advocate General, owing to indisposition, which prevented the decree in question, from being now made; but that, as he wished to make some progress in the cause, he had taken into consideration, the suggestion made by the Advocate General, whether the building erected by the Government, to be used as an hospital, was not a fit building, with the requisite alterations and additions, to be used for the Martinière School, and, therefore, that he would order a reference to the master, to inquire and report on the subject; as also relative to the advantage of disposing of the ground that had been already purchased, with a view to the erection of the building in question—and likewise, as to how far the hospital building would be within the jurisdiction of the Court, which would be a consideration to be attended to. His Lordship stated, that of course, the Court had determined nothing on these subjects, and were desirous only of obtaining information, and that he would, therefore, adjourn the Court to Wednesday, (three weeks,) the 12th September next, when it would meet, in His Lordship's chambers, by which time, the Court would be able

to determine on the master's report, whether the hospital building was a fit and proper building to be used as the school, or whether a new building ought to be erected, on the plan already submitted by the master. His Lordship, in conclusion added, that the public might be satisfied, that the Court were most desirous to have the Charity established without delay.

Mr. Prinsep, on behalf of the City of Lyons, obtained leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, against the decree pronounced in the Martin cause, on the 23d February last. The object of this appeal being, as we are informed, to reverse the said decree, which precludes aliens from holding or acquiring lands and real estate, either by purchase, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, within the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. Dickens, on behalf of the next of kin of General Martin, also obtained leave to appeal against the above mentioned decree. The object of this appeal being, as we are also informed, to reverse that part of the decree, as to the establishment of a college at Lucknow, which the master reported could not be carried into effect, with reference to the intention of General Martin, expressed in his will, and with the sanction of the Government at Oude; consequently, the several bequests made for such purpose were void, and that, therefore, they ought to fall into the residue of the Testator's Estate.

INSOLVENT COURT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25. 1832.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOHN FRANKS.

Robert Ince, a member of the late firm of Messrs. Blaney and Co. was this-day discharged, on taking the prescribed oath.

* Mr. Cochrane, we are requested to state, was in his chambers all day—he did not attend the Court, having no brief—Ed.

SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT, CALCUTTA.

BEFORE R. H. RATTRAY AND H. SHAKESPEAR, ESQs. JUDGES.

Baboo Kaulnath, (guardian of Chutturdharee Singh, a minor,)—Appellant, (Plaintiff.)

Jugroop Singh, Bod'h Sein, Kunhyah Singh, and Jungah Singh—Respondents, (Defendants.)

This action was originally instituted in the Zillah Court of Ramgurh, for the possession of certain villages of 2,055 Rupees 15 Annas annual rent, situated in the Zillah; which it was asserted had been purchased by Jewun Singh, the father of Chutturdharee Singh, with his own private means, and which, consequently, on his demise, became the property of his son, Chutturdharee, to the exclusion of all others, in whatever degree of relationship such other might have stood to the deceased. Against this, it was maintained, that the purchase had not been made from the private funds of Jewun Singh, but that the estates had descended from Kirtee Raee, the common ancestor of both parties, who were, therefore, entitled to share, according to the law of inheritance, applicable to the circumstance of the case. The Appellant obtained a decree in the Zillah Court; which, however, was set aside in the Patna Provincial Court, principally upon a *bewustah* filed by the present Respondents. (there the appealing party.) This took place on the 25th of September, 1826. A special appeal having been admitted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the case came to a hearing before Mr. Rattray, who, after five distinct sittings, affirmed the decision of the Provincial Court, on the 19th of January, 1830. Mr. Rattray, however, not resting his affirmation on the *bewustah* acknowledged by the Provincial Court, (which he considered to contain an erroneous exposition of the *Shastur* on the question at issue,) but on the merits of the case, as established by the evidence, which in his opinion clearly disproved the asserted purchase by Jewun Singh, another voice was considered by him desirable; and on the 10th of February, 1830, Mr. Turnbull, coinciding with Mr. Rattray, and passed judgment accordingly. On the 11th of August, 1831,

(eighteen months subsequently to the decision just mentioned,) a review was applied for and admitted by the Sudder Court, under the following extraordinary circumstances: on the 8th of March preceding, Kunhyah Singh and Junyah Singh went, in person, before the Judge of Ramgurh, and desired to be sworn to the facts they wished to state regarding a written paper produced by them. They were so, and made affidavit that the paper in question was a *tukseemnamah*, (or deed of partition,) executed by Kirtee Raee, the father of Jewun Singh, in the year 1240 Fausily. In this it was set forth that 'certain villages were to be considered as divided between his, the said Kirtee Raee's, heirs; but that certain others, (these the subject of the present suit,) having been purchased by his son Jewun Singh, with his (Jewun Singh's) own money, they would, of course, go to him, to the exclusion of the rest, in virtue of such purchase.' The two persons who produced this, stated in their petition, that 'they had obtained possession of it, and suppressed it, through the three different stages of the trial, by the aid and at the instigation of the Respondent, Jugroop Singh and Bodh Sein; but that now their conscience had smitten them, and they produced it, in the hope of its being acted upon, and that they themselves might be directed to yield to the Appellant what they had iniquitously obtained by withholding it.' On the 21st of December, 1831, the rehearing of the case was concluded by Mr. Rattray, who detailing the grounds of his opinion, at considerable length, recorded it to be, that the transaction was one of gross fraud and falsehood, and of palpable collusion between Chutturdharee, (the Appellant, now of age and independent of his guardian,) and Kunhyah and Junyah Singh, for some consideration exceeding the trifle which the latter were entitled to, under the decision of the Courts in their favor: Mr. R. observed 'admitting the genuineness of this *tukseemnamah*, such a deed could not, of itself, convey to the heirs of Jewun Singh exclusively what the evidence adduced clearly proved to have been purchased with the common funds of the family'—and with this view

of the transaction and opinion of the instrument, the former judgment was repeated; leaving it to the conscience of Kishnah and Junyah to force a restitution of anything they held dishonestly, or the Appellant to sue them under their own recorded admission of the facts stated. Mr. Turnbull who had been one of the Judges on the former trial, having quitted the Presidency for the Western Court, the case went before Mr. Shakespear; who, on the 10th of April, 1832 concurred with Mr. Rattray, and finally decided accordingly.

APRIL 18, 1832.

BEFORE MR. WALPOLE.

Bamundas Mukerjee and others. Appellants, versus Raddhaxath Mukerjee, Respondent.

Two appeal cases between these parties were before the Court—one from the decision of the Moorshedabad Provincial Court, by Mr. Steer, dated 27th Dec. 1828.—the other from that of the Provincial Court of Dacca, by Mr. C. Smith, dated 15th April, 1829—and both connected with each other, and a previous decision of the Sudder Dewannee of 24th July, 1827. The following narrative, founded on the papers of the case, explains the nature of the litigation:—

The Appellants are grandsons of the late Muhadeo Mukerjee, the elder brother of Respondent. Muhadeo, in his life time, earned several estates by his own means and labour, in different jurisdictions, viz. Rungpore, Dacca, and Kishnagore. In 1814, Muhadeo executed a deed, with the knowledge and approval of Respondent, to this effect, —though not in these exact words: “During my life, my elder son, Door-gapursaud, shall manage my estates and the family concerns; any profit shall be thus divided: he will take one-half, my younger son, Kishnoursaud, one quarter, and my brother Rad-hanath, one quarter. On my death the estates shall be divided amongst them in these shares.” It was mentioned in the deed, (which Respondent attested) that, the estates were acquired by Muhadeo, by his own resources, and that two villages, in the Rungpore estate, had been given to his daughter.

Kishn Purshad died soon after this deed. Radha Nath managed the Rungpore Estate, and Muhadeo caused his name to be recorded as apparent owner. He made also the name of his elder son, the father of Appellant, current in regard to the Kishnagore estate. After this his elder son died.

At the end of two or three years, Radha Nath openly manifested his intention to disavow the deed. He refused to allow his Niece her two villages, or to account for profits of the estate held in his name; and he brought an action in the Provincial Court of Calcutta, against his brother and the Appellants, (his elder nephew's sons,) for half of the Kishnagore estate,—alleging that it, as well as the other estates in the deed, were a joint acquisition. He asserted the deed to be a mere fiction, intended to pacify Doorga Purshad. While this suit was pending, the Defendants produced to the Zillah Court a decision by six arbitrators, settling the dispute on the deed. Plaintiff met this by producing one by seventeen, awarding him seven annas of the estates. Finally, at the end of some months, both parties privately settled,—and Plaintiff filed in the Zillah Court a Razinamah as to the claim before the Provincial Court, admitting the validity of the deed of 1814,—and Defendant a Safinamah to the same effect. The Razinamah was given back, to be filed in the Calcutta Provincial Court.

Before this was done, Respondent had succeeded in procuring dismissal, in the Moorshedabad Court, of his Niece's claim to the two villages. Gaining confidence from this, he receded from the recent settlement and the deed,—refusing to file the Razinamah, and insisting on his original claim.

The Provincial Court held, that, the Razinamah, not having been filed in that Court, went for nothing;—and regarding the award by seventeen persons, produced by Radha Nath, as good, adjudged him thereon seven annas of the Kishnagore estate.

From this decision Doorga Purshad's sons appealed to the Sudder. Their grandfather Muha Deo had died.

In June, 1827, Mr. Courtney Smith heard the case. He remarked, that the award of the seventeen was invalid,—it

being founded on no arbitration bond: whereas that by the six, was so supported, and conformed with the division deed of 1814, signed by Radha Nath:—whose recession from the Rajinamah, he attributed to fraud and his accidental success at Moorshedabad. He proposed, therefore, that the decision of the lower Court should be amended,—that is, that four Annas only should be awarded to Radha Nath, on the deed. Messrs. Dorin and Leicester, in July, 1827, concurred in this.

Now arose the two cases lately decided. Doorga's sons sued Rudha Nath for all the Rungpoor estate, on the ground, that it was acquired by their grandfather;—and Radhanath, having obstinately receded from the acceptance of the quarter-share under the deed, and from the later compromise with his brother, could not benefit by either arrangement;—in short, that he could not *blow hot and cold* in regard to the same.

In the Dacca Court, Radhanath sued his great nephews, for a quarter of the estate in that division; on the above decision of the Sudder and the deed,—the benefit of which he now claimed, the Dacca Court thought its decision must be governed by the deed already upheld by the superior court; and decided accordingly. The Moorshedabad Court was of a different opinion. Radhanath pleaded that his brother had given him all the Rungpoor estate, when he caused the record of his name. This Court, therefore, dismissed the claim of his great nephews. They preferred their appeals from both decisions. The cases were first heard by Mr. Rattray. He did not think the acts of recession and retraction by Radhanath as to the deed and compromise,—or his former suit on a ground repugnant to the deed, barred his right to the lesser share under the same:—and, therefore, as the Court, in 1827, had upheld the division in the deed, he proposed to decide both appeals, on its principle,—that is, to affirm the Dacca appeal, and modify that of the Moorshedabad Court, by giving Appellants twelve Annas of the Rungpoor estate. Mr. Walpole concurred in the proposed decision as to both cases, on the ground, that the former Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, having, by its decree, given effect to the deed of 1814,—it was incumbent to do the same in the present cases.

JULY 5, 1832.

No. 320—1832.

BEFORE R. WALPOLE, Esq.

Appellant—Nahab Muneer ol Molk Roshen od Dowlah Syend Odeen Khan Bahadur Sowlut Jung.

Respondent—Rajah Kissin Chunder Addai Sing.

Cause of action, for the recovery of Sa. Rs. 135,366, 7 annas, 12 gundas, with interest thereon.

Appealed from the decision of the Court of Appeal at Moorshedabad, dated, 26th March, 1826.

The Rajah, for the recovery of 135,366 Rs. 7 annas, 12 gundas, with interest, stated, in his plaint, that Nahob Delawur Jung, the father of the defendant, used to carry on money transactions with the plaintiff, through the agency of Hanoot Doss and Bijmath Doss, of Moorshedabad, native banians. After the death of the father, his son, the defendant, as his heir, settled his father's accounts, when he gave a writing for 270 6·6 Rs. 14 annas, 1 gunda, being the balance due to the plaintiff, on a stamp paper signed with his signet, of which sum 19,666 Rs. 9 gundas, on account of Nubbee Begum, written in his note, he deducted from the pension of Nubbee Begum, and paid the plaintiff; and after this payment the sum of 250,220 Rs. 6 annas, 12 gundas principal, and 161,146 Rs. 4 annas, interest thereupon, to the time of filing the plaint, is still due to the plaintiff.

The defendant replied, that the account is false, and the Court, after the filing of the documents by the plaintiff and the depositions of the witnesses, decreed the case; whereupon the appellant appealed to the Sudder Dewanny, at Calcutta, which decided that the plea of the appellant, that the account is incorrect, and that he has run his pen through the overcharges, is not valid, as the sum total tallies, and the writing is not on a paper appearing to be once written upon and erased, and then another sum total written thereon; further, as the signature has been confessed by the appellant, and proved in Court, and that by a written document from the agent at Moorshedabad, that the 19,666 Rs. 9 gundas were deducted from Nubbee Begum's pension, and paid to the respondent by the appellant, and that it is proved that the appellant succeeded

to, and still retains, possession of his father's property, and did himself settle the accounts and pay a part thereof, the Court dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal at Moorsheadabad, ordering the appellant to pay the amount with interest up to the date of actual payment, and the costs of the whole suit.

JULY 17. 1832.

No. 3258—1825.

BEFORE R. H. RATTRAY, ESQ.

Appellant.—Kaja Jamul Oddeen Mahomed Kuan.

Respondent.—Mussamut Nissai Begum.

Appealed from the decision of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Patna.

Plaintiff's cause of action, for his share of certain property—the 10th share of mouzas Humzapoor, Mozufurpoor alias Mogulpara, in purgana Bhumpoor, and the whole of Mouza Sreechundpoor, in purgana Havaily, in zilla Bahar, alatumga lands in the possession of the respondent, as heir to her husband, and for $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the Nizamut Pension, 15th May, 1824.

The Appellant complained against Khaja Ameer Khan, the husband of the

Respondent, who died pending the suit. The particulars of this case are these:—Jumela Begum, the widow of Euseph Uley Khan, and the Sister of Khaja Aboo Mahomed Khan, and the Appellant and Respondent, on the demise of her husband, made over her property, real and personal, by a deed of gift, dated 17th March, 1820, to the Respondent's husband, and put him in possession of the same. Subsequently, on her demise, the Appellant, as brother of the deceased, sued for his share of her estate, as entitled by Mahomedan Law. The Respondent pleaded possession by a deed of gift, and stated, that on the demise of Jumela Nissa Begum, the Respondent's husband had, as her representative pleaded in her lieu, to a suit brought against the deceased, by Murza Peer Mahomed, and further, that Kaja Aboo Mahomed Khan, the elder brother of the Appellant, had, in like manner, instituted a suit for his share of the deceased's property, but on perusal of the Habeesh he abandoned the suit. The Court of Appeal at Patna did not consider the grounds advanced by the Appellant sufficient to set aside the Habeesh, and as such dismissed the suit, and on appeal to this Court the presiding Judge confirmed the decision of the Provincial Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

JULY 20, 1832.

No. 3, JUNE SESSION, 1832, ZILLA CUTTACK.

Government versus Suthoo Ghun Awtah and Mussamut Rebtee.

Charge, Murder of Ram Kissun Awtah.

The deceased was the nephew and adopted son of the female prisoner, who is the mother of the male prisoner. It appears from the depositions of Moossumut Paunnon, (the widow of the deceased,) that six weeks previous to the day on which the crime, (to which she was an eye witness,) was committed, a disagreement existed betwixt the female prisoner and the deceased, on account of his having brought (her) his wife home. The deceased, on the day on which he was killed, helped himself to some food out of the cooking pot, on

which his aunt abused him, for touching the cooking utensils, which made him angry, and as he passed her he kicked over her spinning wheel, and injure it, on which she continued abusing him, and struck him with some cocoanut husks; she then called her son, who was asleep in the house, to her assistance, when they commenced beating the deceased, with a club measuring two feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and six inches in circumference, and also with a moonda*, an instrument for stripping the husks off

Note.—THE MOONDA is a piece of wood, measuring 2 feet 5 inches long, at the thickest, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. A piece of iron is run through the thickest end, in a slanting direction, measuring 1 foot, 1 inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and sharp at the upper end.

cocoanuts, which, from its weight, (about three seers,) and make, is certainly a dangerous weapon. From the inquest it appears, that the deceased died from the blows he received on the neck and the head—he bled very much from the wounds, and from his nose. The prisoners, in their examination before the Thana, varied in their account of the death of the deceased. The son stated, as he had also done before the Magistrate and the Commissioner, that when he struck the deceased with the club, he fell on the moonda; but he says, at the same time, that the moonda was in the hands of the deceased, and does not account at all for the wounds being on the back of the head and neck. The female prisoner stated at the Thana, that the deceased, on being struck by her and her son, fell on a stone, which caused his death. Before the Magistrate she stated, that, after striking the deceased with the club, and calling her son to her assistance, she became insensible, and did not know how the deceased met with his death. Before the Commissioner she stated that she gave the deceased two slaps, but did not attempt to account for his death.

The *Fatwa* of the Law officers of this Court convicts both prisoners of being concerned in the murder of Ram Kisen Awtah, and declares them liable to long imprisonment by "*Ackoobut*," to be extended, if thought proper, to death by *Seasut*. With regard to Suthoo Ghun Awtah, the Commissioner concurred in the *Fatwa*, and recommended both prisoners to imprisonment for life; the female in the Zilla Jail, and the male prisoner in Alipoor Jail, because it had not been proved that he had inflicted the blow with intent to kill the deceased, nor had he any previous quarrel with him. In the next place, it is evident, by the statements of both prisoners, and the deposition of Moosoomut Paunnoo, that he was asleep when his mother called for his help, when, without deliberating for a moment, he struck the deceased, and killed him. That he committed the crime charged, there is no doubt, but the malice or rethought, which constitutes the crime of wilful murder, is not established.

By the Court, R. W. Rattray. That the deceased met his death by the hands of

the prisoners, there cannot be a doubt. But I, by no means, regard the case as one of wilful murder. The whole transaction was unpremeditated, and was caused by the deceased himself, whose conduct was such as naturally to excite great indignation and resentment on the part of those whom he had insulted. He commenced by meddling with the old woman's pots and pans, and cooking utensils, and upon rebuking him, he called her a witch, and kicked over and broke her spinning wheel. Upon this she attacked him with the first thing that came to hand, and, at the same time, called out to her son, the prisoner, Suthoo Ghun Awtah, to come to her assistance. He came immediately from some other part of the premises, and, as he declared before the police and the Magistrate, was at once attacked by the deceased with the Moonda described in the letter of the Session Judge, and was forced, in self defence, to inflict the blows which indirectly caused the catastrophe. I am inclined to admit this, with one exception, as the true relation of the facts, and indeed, with little alteration, it tallies with that of the witness, Moosoomut Paunnoo, (the deceased's widow,) whose recent loss, and tender age, (14 years,) may readily be supposed to have operated so as to induce the discrepancies which are discernable. Prior disagreements are stated to have existed between the prisoners and the deceased, but these certainly had no share in this quarrel, which was altogether the sudden consequence of an unprovoked and offensive act committed by the deceased; at the same time there appears the strongest grounds for presuming the wounds to have been inflicted by the Moonda, and if so, the prisoner, Suthoo Ghun Awtah, must have disarmed the deceased, and obtained possession of it; and then the plea of self defence is no longer tenable, and the excitement of the moment can alone be urged in extenuation of what followed. The occurrence of such wounds from a fall against the Moonda is utterly impossible. Under all the circumstances of the case, a sentence of seven years' imprisonment with labor, against Suthoo Ghun Awtah, and of one year's imprisonment against Moosoomut Rebtee, appears to me sufficient to satisfy justice for the manslaughter, of which I consider them proved guilty.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24, 1832-

No. 2.

*May Sessions, Zillah Mymensing.*Government, Prosecutor.
versus.

Ramrutton Dut, Moneram Deb. Abadut Khan, Jogeram Deb. Shake Lulif, Ramrutton Doss, Shake Aboon, Shake Kangalea, Shake Paugla, Lochun Doss, Koage Khan, and Moneram Hody.

CHARGE—Affray in which Shake Culloo was killed, Futwa Tazeer.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—The prisoner Ramrutton Doss, made an application for the assistance of the Police, to distrain the crops of the deceased (Culloo) and others, for rent due, and Bygenath Sing, peon, was deputed for that purpose, and did attach the crops. After he had done so, an assemblage of persons, on the part of Ramrutton Dut, used threatening language before the peon, but Ramrutton Dut told the peon not to fear, and said, that if he got hold of any persons on the part of Ramrutton Doss, he would beat them; he also read the order given to the peon, and said, that he should not take the crops, for that he also had sent his brother to obtain assistance from the Thanna. On the same day an assemblage of persons, on the part of Ramrutton Dut, went and took up a position near the house of Ramrutton Doss, when, after abuse on both sides, an affray took place, and the deceased (Culloo) was severely beaten. He was taken up and brought to the house of Ramrutton Doss, and died there during the night.

The affray originated in the distraint, and whether it was regular or not is immaterial, as the other claimant, Ramrutton Dut, might have given security, and applied for redress to the Civil Court, (this has been determined by the superior Court, in the case of Kifayat Mundle and others, Nizmt. Repts. vol. 1. p. 302,) but as the death of Culloo seems to have been more from chance medly, and no other persons were wounded, the Commissioner recommends a mitigation of punishment, as regards the prisoners present, and concerned in the affray, and who are fully convicted by the "Futwa," in which the Commissioner concurred. Three years' imprisonment

for them all, would, he conceived, be commensurate with their guilt; the prisoner Ramrutton Doss to be imprisoned without labor, and the others with labor, and in irons. The prisoner Ramrutton Dut has been sentenced to the minimum of punishment prescribed by Sec. 2. Regulation II. 1823, (5 years' imprisonment without labor or irons,) and why no distinction is made as regards the other prisoners, is that the deceased Culloo, was on the part of Ramrutton Dut, who was throughout the aggressor, and was killed by the party who distrained his crops; and although they adopted legal measures at first to attach his crops, they ultimately proceeded to lengths which were not only illegal but unjustifiable, and the immediate provocation, which seems to have been abuse, is no palliation for the offence. The plea urged by some of the prisoners, that they were not concerned in the affray, is unavailing, if the evidence for the prosecution is to be believed; and an alibi set up by three of them, was not established, and the prisoner Moneram Hody, against whom there was no proof, has been acquitted. The principal parties in this case (the Talookdars) it would appear, have long had disputes amongst themselves about lands, which have thus terminated fatally to one of their Ryots; and as the Joint Magistrate does not appear to have adopted any steps to prevent a recurrence of these disputes, the Commissioner deemed it his duty to intimate to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the land is situated, that he ought to call the parties before him and pass a summary decision in the matter, under regulation XV. 1824. A warrant has been issued to carry into effect the sentence passed on Ramrutton Dut, and the same sentence has been recorded against the other prisoners convicted, but no warrant issued; this the commissioner presumes to be the intention of sec. 3, reg. II. 1823, the rule being analogous, (though differently worded,) to the one contained in clause 3, sec. 9, reg. XVII. 1817. If the commissioner has misconstrued the meaning, he begs to be set right by the superior court.

By the Court—R. Walpole. I do not concur in the mitigation of the punishment recommended by the Session Judge in favor of Ram Rutton Doss, who was the head of one party, as Ram Rutton

Dutt was of the other, and would confirm the sentence passed on him. Under sect. 17, reg. XVII, 1817, the opinion of a second Judge becomes necessary. I have no objection to mitigate the punishment of the other prisoners, as proposed by Mr. Cheap, the Session Judge. The Session Judge should be informed, that under sec. 3, reg. II, 1823, and clause 6, sec. 4, reg. IX, 1831, he should not have issued his warrant for the execution of the sentence against Ramrutten Dutt, until he had received the final order of this Court on the trial.

H. Shakespear—I concur.

In conformity with these opinions, the prisoners, Ram Rutten Dutt and Ram Rutten Doss, were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each, without labor, and the other prisoners to 3 years' imprisonment each, with irons and labor.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28, 1832.

No 6.

*2d Supplementary Sessions, June, 1832—
13th Division Bauleah, Zillah Rajshye.*

Hudnood Ghose, *Prosecutor.*

versus

Gour Paramanik, and Mubhoo, *Prisoners.*
CHARGE—Murder of Mootyram Ghose, uncle of the Prosecutor.

The witnesses, Ruhmut Chokkydar and Chundra Paramanik, admitted as evidence before the Magistrate, depose to the prisoner Mubhoo having assisted, by holding the body of Mootyram Ghose in the grave, whilst Gour Paramanik was filling in earth upon it. The witness, Rajmohun Ghose, was present when Ruhmut Chokkydar pointed out where the body was buried, and saw it disinterred, and immediately recognised it as that of Mootyram Ghose. The identity was, moreover, satisfactorily established by witnesses who gave, (and by many more who were not called upon to give,) their testimony before the Magistrate.

The prisoners entirely failed in their attempt to prove an alibi, and the Futwa convicted them of being accomplices to the murder charged, and declared them liable to punishment "seasuteen," extending to death. The Commissioner concurred in convicting them as accomplices to the murder of Mootyram Ghose.

By the Court, A Ross. Not deeming the testimony of Ruhmut Chokkydar and Chundra Paramanik trustworthy, I acquit the prisoners.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4, 1832.

No. 1.

*No. 2, June Sessions, 1832, Zilla
Chittagong.*

Mussamut Noa Beebee, *Prosecutrix.*

versus

Khooshal, *Prisoner.*

CHARGE—Murder of Boodoo Beebee, alias Keyun Nisa, his wife, and daughter of the Prosecutrix, who deposed, that in consequence of previous quarrels the prisoner and deceased had separated, and that he had invited her to his house one afternoon, under pretence of giving her a mat to sleep upon, and that subsequently no trace of her could be discovered till the following morning, when her corpse was found near a tank in the village.

It appears in evidence, that from the middle of the month of May, 1832, the deceased had left her husband's house, in consequence of quarrels with him and his elder wife, but that nevertheless he went to visit her sometimes. On the 15th Jaith, 1239, he went to see her, and soon after his departure, (about 3 o'clock P.M.) the deceased, having told her mother that he had invited her to go to his house and get a mat, proceeded to his house. For about an hour before sun-set, she was seen sitting with him at his door, but in consequence of her not returning home, the prosecutrix sent the child of the prisoner and the deceased, to inquire for his mother at his father's house, and subsequently dispatched three men, who made the same inquiries, and were told by him that she had not been at his house. Early next day the deceased was found lying dead in a drain or water course of a tank in the village, about 3 or 400 yards from the prisoner's, and about half that distance from the prosecutrix's house.

In the evening the Police Mohurirs arrived, and, having learnt from the prosecutrix her grounds for suspecting the prisoner and his surviving wife, took them into custody, and went and held an inquest over the body. On exami-

nation, it was found to have a black mark on the right arm and a swelling over the back of the neck, which, from its pliancy, appeared to be broken; and from the ears blood had very recently issued, staining the throat on both sides. The deceased had worn silver bracelets, weighing each about a Rupee, which were not found on the corpse, but the witnesses had no suspicion of the murder having been perpetrated on that account; neither did they know of her having any cause to quarrel with any person but the prisoner and his elder wife.

On the morning of the 17th Jaith, 1239, the prisoner confessed, before the Police Mohurira and the neighbours, as follows: "During the past year an intimacy has existed betwixt the deceased and my nephew, Abdool Uily, and my cousin Kumar Uily. On the day in question she came to the house of my neighbour Ismail, and staid there till the 1st hour of the night. On her departure, I followed, and hid myself under some plaintain trees on the banks of the tank, near to the said house, and there I saw her behave improperly with the above two men. The men went different ways, and I followed her on the road as far as the Hed-ae tank, where, springing suddenly from behind, I seized her by the throat, threw her down, and strangled her to death, and then removing the body from the road, threw it on the bank of the tank, and immediately ran home. I did not steal her bracelets or money. Another of my cousins, Futeh Uily, was also intimate with her." In his subsequent confessions before the Magistrate, he repeated the above details, but stated that it was a mistake, his accusing Futeh Uily with intimacy with the deceased. The prisoner's defence is as follows: "While confessing the murder before the Police mohurira and the Magistrate, I was not fully in my senses, and knew not what I said, having been bound in person and afflicted in mind by the loss of my murdered wife, at whose marriage I had expended 120 Rs. and who left me an infant son to be supported by me in addition to my surviving wife and her two infants. His witnesses proved what he desired, viz. that the deceased was a very loose character, and supported by him. The 1st and only witness he questioned to the point, said that he did not see him commit the murder, but there

was a suspicion that he was the perpetrator, in consequence of the deceased's indelicacy towards him. Respecting the validity of the evidence, 1st. The circumstance that the deceased was a loose character, had quarrelled with and left her husband, and being invited by him, went to his house in the afternoon, subsequently to which, she was not seen, notwithstanding the inquiry, till found dead on the bank, are fully proved, 2dly. That the woman perished by violence is clearly established by the inquest, 3rdly. The prisoner's confessions, of having strangled the deceased, are proved to have been given before the Police and the Magistrate, voluntarily; the plea, however, of adultery is set up by him. That his confessions have been extorted is insinuated rather than attempted to be proved by him; consequently, his subsequent plea, of not guilty, is not to be depended upon; a denial of previous confessions being a matter of course, after the prisoner has mingled with the crowd in jail.

The Commissioner considered that the act of the prisoner's lying in wait, and following her about 250 paces after she had committed the adultery, which he says incited him to the crime, fully shows it to be premeditated; and as the Fatwa found him guilty of the murder of the deceased, on his own confessions and corroborative evidence, the Commissioner recommended that he be imprisoned for life.

By the Court. A *Ross*. I convict the prisoner of the murder of his wife, and sentence him to imprisonment for life.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7, 1832.

Zilla Jungle Mehals, No. 1, May Sessions of 1832.

Government, *versus* Nather Sing, Zemindar of Perguna Jhulda, Kyrong Moora, Roodun Moora, Roop Sing, Sheeshnath Sing, Chamoo Rai, Dookhoo Ahingur, Luchoo Barraek, Russoo Koormee, Bulub Barraek, Jeet Rai Moora, Lakhun Dome, Brujo Ahingur, Harco Doss, and Dookoo Mahabo.

Charge. Plundering the property, and burning down the houses of several individuals, in the villages of Eloo, Jargo, Ehandie, &c., and their vicinity, in the jurisdiction of Purguna Torang, Zilla Jungle Mehals.

PUTWA "ACQUITTAL."—"TAZZER"

This trial is one of those that have arisen out of the late tumultuary risings and marauding spirit of the Choars, or low caste people of this district, instigated, no doubt, by some superior person, to whom they are in the habit of looking for direction in all their measures. The individual to whom the Commissioner imputes the origin, or at least, the approval of the particular excesses here under notice, is a Zamindar, the immediate superior of those who seem to have taken the most active part in the transaction. This person's name stands at the head of the list of prisoners. The Commissioner disagrees entirely with the law officer in the acquittal of this prisoner, as next to Kyrung Moora, who seems to have been the actual leader in this affair; he considers him the most culpable of the whole. The person in question, is Zemindar of the village, in which Kyrung Moora resides; whence, by the concurrent testimony of the witnesses, the ravagers came, and where the whole scheme of plunder seems to have been arranged. Kyrung Moora was Ijaradat of this village, and head Ghatwal of the tract in which it is situated; but he is, moreover, represented as a constant personal attendant on the Zemindar, as is also his son, who was a principal actor in the plunder, but has absconded since the event took place. Knowing, as every one must, the devoted submission which the retainers of people in this state of society yield to their superiors, it exceeds all credulity to suppose, that Kyrung Moora and his son could have planned and conducted this scheme of pillage, without the knowledge and consent of Nutter Sing, the Zemindar. From their contemptible appearance, and their acknowledged close dependance on that Zemindar, it is impossible to believe that they would have acted in this audacious business without a thorough understanding with him. The apathy and neglect of the prisoner Nutter Sing Zemindar, who is styled a Raja, and was invested with the charge of the Police, both while these excesses were going on, and after their perpetration, together with the tenor of his Urzee to the Magistrate, and correspondence with his neighbour, the Zemindar of the adjoining Perguna; also the story of the arrow sent him by the Koles, which the Commissioner considers to be a complete fabrication, or if it

did take place, to have been a mere farce, in order to mask his own evil intentions; these circumstances constitute, in the Commissioner's opinion, a sufficient amount of circumstantial evidence to convict him of connivance in, and consent to the act of the other prisoners, if not of primary instigation. He says himself, that he collected people to oppose the threatened incursion of the Koles, and it is proved that he levied contributions of money, grain, and other articles under this plea; yet, from the evidence of the Police Mohourur and Burkundaz, and by his own admission, it appears, that both he and his people, if he had any number collected, which the Commissioner does not believe he had, remained inactive, both before and after the transaction. This prisoner's going to Durpa, and there having an interview with Kyrung Moora, his dependant, and the chief actor in the next day's pillage, is also a circumstance which bears materially upon the fact of his participation in this most audacious procedure. This man has, moreover, long borne a bad character, and the records of the Magistrate's Court, which the Commissioner saw in the course of this trial, evince a contumacious disregard of authority, manifested on repeated occasions by him. Under all these circumstances the Commissioner regards him as deeply implicated in the crime of plunder and arson, for which he has been committed; and the Commissioner thinks, that his being let go free, while the miserable wretches, (who, doubtless, were acting according to his pleasure,) are subjected to condign punishment, would be most unequal justice, and would operate as a premium for his future covert transactions of the same atrocious nature. The mention of the "Larka Koles," has manifestly arisen out of the proximity of the scene of these excesses to Ramghur, where the name of that tribe has been lately so very formidable; and it was, doubtless, a preparatory measure of intimidation towards the people, it was proposed to plunder, and intended, no doubt, to frighten them from their dwellings, and render their property an easier prey. The Commissioner does not believe, that any one from across the Ramghur boundary was engaged in this business, excepting such as were invited by Kyrung Moora. Though the prisoners in this case acted in a body, and appear to have carried offensive wea-

pons, yet, as they are evidently not habitual and systematic robbers, their offence does not appear, to the Commissioner, to amount to the crime of robbery by open violence, as defined in Sec. 3, Reg. LIII. of 1803. The Commissioner, therefore, considers the punishment of the remaining prisoners, within his competency; but the case being one not of an ordinary nature, both sentence and execution are suspended, pending the result of this reference. With this view of the case, the Commissioner thinks, that he should award the following retribution to the several delinquents, now liable to judgment.

Nutber Sing, the Zemindar, for countenancing and abetting the crime charged in the Magistrate's commitment, as evinced from the whole tenor of the case; also from documentary proofs, and the evidence of five of the witnesses examined in this case, to be imprisoned for two years without labor, to pay a fine of five hundred rupees to the government, or be imprisoned for a further term of one year.

The prisoner Kyrung Moora was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in

irons, with labor; the prisoner Jut Rai, to five years' imprisonment in irons, with labor, and the remaining prisoners, Roodur Moora, Seehnath Sing, Chamoo Rai, Dookoo Ahingur, Luchoo Barraek, Russoo Koormee, Luchen Dome, Brujo Ahingur, Haree Doss, and Dookoo Mubabo, to three years' imprisonment in irons, with labor, and the other two prisoners were acquitted.

By the Court—H. Shakespear.—I do not consider the guilt of the prisoner Nutber Sing established; and in concurrence with the Futwa of the law officer of the Court, direct his release. I concur with the acting Sessions Judge, in the sentence proposed to be passed by him on the rest of the prisoners. The acting Sessions Judge should be informed, that the fine of twenty rupees, imposed by him on the witness, Shake Jetoo, for denying part of the evidence given by him before the Magistrate, is not authorized by any regulation, and if the fine was paid, it should be restored to the witness.

In conformity with this opinion, the prisoner Nutber Sing zemindar, was ordered to be released.

PROVINCIAL COURT OF APPEAL, AT CALCUTTA.

MARCH 23, 1832.

No. 1503—1829.

BEFORE C. J. MIDDLETON, ESQ. JUDGE.

Appellant.—Byrochunder Mokerjea.

Respondent.—Ramjoy Mokerjea.

Appealed from the decision of the Zilla Court of Hooghly.

Cause of action. For possession of 29 Biggas, 16 Biswas of Lakraj, and 57 Biggas of Behmttyve Lands, in Mouzza Umna, &c. in Zillah Hooghly, together with half of the household property; total claim valued at 4,524 Sa. Ra.

Byrochunder Mokerjea, in his plaint, at the Zilla Court, stated, that his paternal great-grand mother, on the demise of her husband, by a deed of gift, dated 11th Pous, 1197, B. A. made over her property to her two sons-in-law, the one being his grand-father, and the other father of Ramjoy Mokerjea.—That the property descended, as lakraj and bil-mattur property, to his father and the defendant, in whose time Baichoo Ram, a nephew of his great-grand-father, gave

them some grounds, in Mouza Umna, in lieu of it, and the said grounds in Mouza Umna, were held jointly betwixt the plaintiff's father and the defendant, who, on the demise of the plaintiff's father, ousted the plaintiff from his share, on which he was about to complain for possession of the same, when the defendant complained against the Talookdara and the cultivators for rents, &c. on which the plaintiff became a claimant; that cause was eventually decreed in favor of Ramjoy Mokerjea, and the present plaintiff ordered to complain for his rights in the Equity side of the Court, in conformity to which order the present action is now instituted.

Ramjoy Mokerjea, the defendant, replied, that the plaintiff's great-grand-mother never made the Habesh, nor could she do so in favor of her sons-in-law to the prejudice of her daughters, who were her rightful heirs, it being contrary to the Shaster Beevasta, ("see Hindoo Law Book Dianda,") but the plaintiff's father sold to the defendant his share of his paternal estate, and that he, the defen-

dent exchanged it with his uncle Bauharan for the grounds now held by him in Mouza Umna.

The plaintiff did not file any deed but the Hauch to support his claims, which the Court, in the first view of it, considered a forged document; and secondly, held, that the Plaintiffs great-grand-mother could not make such an Habesh in favor

of her sons-in-law to the prejudice of her daughters, who were her rightful heirs, and as such dismissed the case with costs.

Whereupon the appellant appealed to this court, which, on perusal of the papers from the Zilla Court, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the decision of the Zilla Court, ordering appellant to pay all costs.

SUDDER SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27, 1832.

No. 106—1831.

BEFORE C. R. BARWELL AND N. J. HALHED,
ESQRS.

Appellant.—Maha Raja Dhe Raj Tegh Chunder Bahadoor, of Burdwan.

Respondents.—The Hon'ble East India Company.

Appealed from the decision of the Collector of Hooghly, dated 5th December, 1831.

Cause of action.—For Assessment on an alluvion formed in River Hooghly, near the villages of Patmahl, &c.

It appears that a case regarding an application for a Potta for 250 biggas of alluvion having been referred to Mr. Millet, the Judge of Burdwan, he was of opinion, that the lands in question, were liable to assessment, and intimated the same to the Collector of Hooghly, who deputed Moonshy Ramchunder Chowdry and Kowul Ram Sing, the Nazar of the Collectorate, to report on the alluvion, when it appeared to be on the East of the villages of Gungadharpoor, in Zilla Burdwan and Salkora, Sultanpoor, Patmall, Gokulgung, Gobodpoor, Gasigunj, Kisenbaty and Rampoor, in Zilla Hooghly, and separated therefrom by a narrow creek called Soona, and on the West of which is the main stream, beyond which is another alluvial formation, the whole of which land is claimed by the Raja of Burdwan, as forming a part of a Lakraj Estate of the Raja, denominated by him, Chur Gungadharpoor. The Collector, therefore, sent a Purwana to the Raja to substantiate his claims to the *disputed* land, who in reply stated, that the matter had already been decided in his favor, in the Collectorate of Burdwan, and was now pending in

the Commissioner's Court for that Zilla, and that the lands were a part of the charity lands of Gungadharpoor, in Zilla Burdwan; but he did not file any documents to support his claims, whereupon the Collector, after having ordered the record keeper of his office, to search out documents, and report thereupon, and after perusing the same, together with the depositions of witnesses summoned in the case, decided, that the lands in question, being an alluvial increment to villages belonging to the Hooghly district, the Burdwan Collector's decision could affect them—and moreover, as the alluvion had been formed subsequently to the decennial settlement, it was, with reference to Sec. 4th, Reg. XI. of 1825, of Government, liable to assessment. Dissatisfied with this, the Appellant appealed to this Court, filing the decision of the Collector of Burdwan, before alluded to, and *his proofs* of possession of Gungadharpoor, ever since the accession of the British Government. To this the Government vakeel replied, that the alluvion was no part of Gungadharpoor, and was formed since the decennial settlement, and liable to assessment, filing a map of the disputed formation, (wherein it appeared, that 660 biggas of the disputed lands, formed a part of Zillah Burdwan, and a suit relating to which, was pending in the Commissioner's Court, at Burdwan—and that 4707 biggas were an alluvion increment to villages in the Hooghly district—and about 4000 biggas to the Zilla Nuddea;) and he further urged, that the Raja, being a powerful and an opulent Zemindar, had surreptitiously taken possession of the whole, under the pretence of its being a portion of Gungadharpoor, whereas Gungadharpoor contained but 4000 biggas, and the present alluvion 9637 biggas,

filing the evidence of the witnesses to prove, that it had been formed since 1794, whereupon the Court ordered the Commissioner at Burdwan, to furnish information regarding the tenure of Gungadurpoor, with the Burdwan Collector's Rohacarry of the 5th December, 1831, and the Rajah was called on to supply documents in proof of his claims. To which the Rajah, in reply, admitted, that he had no deeds, but, that he held the lands rent free by prescription, and urged the Court's decision in his favour, regarding the Mirzapoor Lakraj, which has no connexion with this case. On perusal of the evidence adduced, and after a full consideration of the documents, &c. filed in the proceedings, the Court decided, that the alluvion had been formed within the last 25 years, and after the decennial settlement. That the chur to the east of the main stream, containing about 1000 biggas, appertains to the Nuddea district—and 660 biggas, now under investigation at the Commissioner's Court, at Burdwan, to that district—and that the remaining 4707 biggas, being an alluvion increment appertaining to villages of Zilla Hoogly, are liable to assessments; thereby amending the decision of the Collector of Hoogly, under which the whole of the alluvion to the west of the main stream, had been claimed for Zilla Hoogly. Costs were ordered to be paid by the Appellant.

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CALCUTTA, MARCH 28, 1832.

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No. 39—1829.

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BEFORE C. R. FARWELL AND N. J. BALHED, ESQRS.

Appellants—Raja Burda Kunth, Cassinath Fotadar, and Birjanauth Fotadar.

Respondents—Hon'ble East India Company.

Claimants—Laily Mohun Thakoor, Kuonia Lall Thakoor, and Gopal Thakoor.

Cause of action, for assessment on 400 biggas of lands situated in Hegultula swamps, in perguna Chungauteab, Zilla Jessore.

Appealed from the decision of the Collector of Jessore, dated 9th August, 1829.

The Collector of Jessore, Mr. Maxwell, having, according to the statement of the Canoongoo for perguna Chu-

ngouteab, reported the lands as not included in the ten years' settlement, and being cultivated lands, liable to assessment, to the Board of Revenue, at Calcutta; an order was issued from that Board to investigate the case, whereupon the Collector issued two purwanas, 1st on the 18th April, 1826, and 2nd on the 18th Sept. 1826, to the possessors of the lands to substantiate their claims to it, but only the two latter appellants put in a mookternama, without filing any deeds. On the 28th June, 1826, the Collector ordered the Record keeper of his office, to investigate the office documents, and report therefrom upon the present tenure of the disputed lands, and it appeared, from his report, that the lands appertain to the estate of Raja Sree Kunth Roy, the father of Raja Burda Kunth Roy forming a part of perguna Syudpoor Bhulatala. Eventually, the Collector gave in his report, dated 9th August, 1829, that he thought the lands liable to rents. By 3d regulation of 1828, the case was referred by the Revenue Board to this Court for final decision, and after notice to the defendants, the two latter put in their mookternamas, with pleadings, stating the lands to be part of their taiook, and the swamp by which it is surrounded to extend to about three days' journey, in the direction of the Black Forest of the Soonderbunds. On the 9th November, 1829, the case was first heard in this Court, when it appearing, that the situation and the boundaries of the lands had not been accurately defined, nor the grounds upon which the Canoongoo and the Collector considered the lands, (after the Mohofuz's report, that the lands formed a part of the Raja's estate,) still liable to assessment, clearly demonstrated; the Collector was ordered to issue a fresh summons to the other defendant, and in failure of his appearance, to send an aumeen on the ground, to report thereon, taking the depositions of the respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and drawing up a map of the land, and the Collector to forward the same, together with *his opinion* on the result, to this Court, within two months. Accordingly, Lachun Chatterjee was deputed as aumeen, who reported the lands to be a part of perguna Eusephoor, and appertaining to the estate of the two latter defendants, and that

Ladly Mohun, &c. had also claims upon it. The Collector, Mr. Reid Davidson, after investigation, gave a decided opinion to the same effect, in regard to the lands being included in Eusephoor, but considered the pretensions of the claimants invalid, who, moreover, never joined issue in the suit. On full consideration of all the documents and evidence, with reference to all the circumstances connected with this case, the

Court decided, that the land is a part of the permanently settled estate, for which engagements had been subscribed by Raja Sree Kunth Roy, deceased, the father of Raja Burda Kunth, the Appellant, and as such, whether cultivated or waste, it is not liable to a further assessment; thereby cancelling the decision of the Collector of the 9th August, 1829.

INDIGO MART.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

During the latter half of the last month there has been a great deal of rain in lower Bengal, and should this weather continue, of which there is much probability, the fears of many, whose dependence is principally placed upon high land crops, will be confirmed in a decreased produce from the plant; it has been already felt and complained of in many places, and will affect those estimates which have placed the crop of this season so high as even to exceed 1,30,000 maunds. We have taken much pains, by comparison of the estimates now formed, and the various accounts received by the principal importers, with the actual import table we published of the past season, and we believe the following may be taken as the nearest approximation to 1831.—

<i>An Estimate of the Crop for</i>	1832.
3453 Western Provinces	600
5299 Allahabad, Mirzapore, B-nares & Juanpore..	4000
3799 Ghazepore and Goruck- pore.....	3000
27389 Chupra and Tyrhoot ...	25000
3202 Patna, Buxar and Dina- pore.....	1800
4794 Monghyr and Boglipoire.	3000
5875 Purnah.....	4500
2760 Malda.....	1800
4110 Rajeshye, Nattore, and Danagpore	6000
2647 Rungpore	1800
960 Mymensing,	1000
4549 Dacca and Jellalpoire..	6500
18974 Jessore and Furreedpore	25000
8632 Moorshedabad.....	9500
21923 Nudda	26500
3346 Burdwan, Bancoora and Beerbhoom	4000
1755 Hooghly and Suburbs ..	2500
122369	126500

Accounts from the English market, up to the beginning of May, are encouraging inasmuch as to firmness of prices, and very active demand, particularly for middling and consuming qualities. It is very satisfactory to observe, that the yearly consumption had increased in 1829—2000 chests, and in 1830, 3000 chests, being for that year 34000 chests, while the stock on the 1st April last was only.....Chests 31934
the estimated stock in Foreign Europe ditto..... 6000

1832....Total stock, say chests	38000
add the exports from	
Calcutta to England,	
..... chests	22240
to France, &c.....	4960
ditto from Madras, &c...	1800
	29000
	67000

deduct the total European consumption of 1832. (allowing an equal increase with that of the last two years to be probable, at present low prices,) 36000

1833...Leaves a stock in April, 1833, of..... chests 31000

or at 3½ maunds per chest, which is the exact average of last year's exportation.. mds. 112375
while the total annual consumption will be..... mds. 12 6000

Thus the crop now coming to market, and estimated at 126,500 maunds, will not provide an export to Europe, sufficient for one year's consumption, while of the stock now on hand, in England, there are not less than 5000 chests of low quality Oude Indigo, which are pronounced to be almost unsaleable, at

from 1s to 2s per lb., and which should, therefore, be deducted from the above consumable stock of 31,000 chests; but

even of this total stock, there must be a reduction in one year only, of full 7000 chests!

SILK MART.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

RAW SILK—The demand has continued to be very active during the past week, particularly for the Bombay and Madras markets. Only two sales of Radnagore have been made for England at 9-12 per bazar seer, and 8-10 per factory seer. A small quantity of particularly fine Gonatea silk has been brought to market, for which 11-8 per factory seer is demanded. Some bales of Bauleah Goozeratee silk have also come down, but have not yet been sold.

In **SILK PIECE GOODS**, although there is some calm, prices have not yet given way, the first cost at the aungas remains very high.

NINETEENTH REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

The importations of the past month have exceeded those of July, but are still little more than half the quantity brought to market during August of 1831; nearly the whole supply from the Radnagore Aurung has been for the Madras and Bombay purchasers, also that from Bauleah: the demand for the English market has been very slack, the orders held being at limits considerably below the current rates, which are high for rainy bund silk. The July bund has not been so abundant as was expected.

Particulars of importations of price to the 31st August, 1832.

Mad.	44	5	0—Bauleah, of inferior quality, for the Madras market, and priced at 9-12 per bazar seer.
	9	0	0—Coasimbazar, of good quality, sold at 10-6 per factory seer, for the London market.
	388	12	8—Radnagore, of June and July bunds, nearly the whole of which has been of middling and inferior qualities, selling freely at from 9-10 to 9-14 per bazar seer; one small parcel of excellent picked quality was purchased at 8-12 per factory seer: there

remain about 60 maunds on show, of very mixed quality.

46	37	0—Hurripaul, of fair quality, the whole of it imported to order, and not exposed for sale—costing in Calcutta about 8-14 per factory seer.
79	36	0—Bauleah, country wound, for Bombay.
14	18	0—Radnagore, ditto, for Madras.
43	19	0—Waste and inferior.

651 7 8—Total.

Exportations of August.

	bales.	ma.	sr.	ch.
To London,	124	244	35	0
Liverpool,	13	24	24	0
Clyde,	44	71	16	6
Madras,	135	255	30	0
Bombay,	61	171	20	0

377—768 5 6

The Horticultural Society have at last published their award of prizes, for the best produce of raw silk. There were four competitors. Mr. Shakespeare, the silk resident of Gonatea. Mr. Watson, of Feridpore, Mr. G. T. F. Speed, of Calcutta, and Baboo Rogonath Bose of Ballee factory, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

There were in all seven tenders of silk, five of them for the 1st class prize, and two for the 2d class prize.

The highest prize of 500 Rs for first class, was awarded to Baboo Rogonath Bose, for silk of a quality that appears to have been equal, in almost every respect, to Italian raw silk.

The next prize of 250 Rupees, for first class, was awarded to Mr. Shakespeare, for silk of very nearly equal goodness, but not quite so even in quality of thread.

No prizes for the second class were given by the Society, nor were any reasons assigned, although by the published proceedings we perceive, that Baboo Rogonath Bose's tender for this class, was approved as fully entitled to the best prize offered by advertisement; viz. 40 Rupees per seer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 21ST AUGUST TO 11TH SEPTEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Buckhish Ullee, Sudder Ameen at the Zillah of Tirhoot. Aug 21.
Hawkins, J A F, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Zillah Purneah. Aug 28.
Mackintosh, G G, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 13th or Banleah Division. Aug 28.
Mellis, James Thornhill, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 3d or Furruckabad Division. Sept 11.
Middleton, C J, Mr; a Supernumerary Judge of the Provincial Court of Calcutta. Sept 4.
Mirza Abdoolla Beg; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Tirhoot. Aug 21.
Moummut Jumeel-ood Deen, Moulvee; Sudder Ameen in the Southern Division of the Dehly Territory. Sept 4.
Shore, F J, The Hon'ble; Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Furruckabad. Sept 4.
Sunt-Oollah, Q zee; Sudder Ameen in the Northern Division of the Dehly Territory. Sept 11.
Simpson, T H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 8th or Benares Division. Sept 4.
Timins, D F, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 5th or Bareilly Division. Aug 28.
Travers, W, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 10th or Sarun Division. Aug 28.
Williams, D, Captain; 45th N I, a Senior Assistant to the Local Superintendent in the Province of Arrakan. Sept 4.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Parks, C C, Mr; Collector of Government Customs at Allahabad. Sept 11.
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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Wilkinson, Thomas, Captain; 6th Bengal Native Cavalry, Political Agent on the South-West Frontier. Sept 10.
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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 20TH AUGUST TO 13TH SEPTEMBER.]

- Airken, R, Lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 2d Sept to 30th Oct, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Aug 24.
Anstruther, R, Captain; 6th L C, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Nov, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Aug 10.
Austen, G P, Ensign; 18th N I, permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for two years, for health. Sept 10.

- Baddaley C B, W C**, Lieutenant-Colonel; 41st N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to sea. Aug 14.
- Beatson, Theodore Francis Broughton**, Cornet; 10th L C, to be Lieutenant from the 29th Aug, 1832, in succession to Captain Garstin deceased. Sept 10.
- Beatson, R W**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 72d N I, appointed Station Staff at Berhampore. Aug 13.
- Bigge, H L**, Ensign; 66th N I, to be Adjutant of the Assam Light Infantry, vice Tait removed to the 4th Local Horse. Aug 13.
- Bogle, Archibald**, Lieutenant; 2d N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 14th Aug 1832, in succession to A C Beatson deceased. Aug 20.
- Boswell, B**, Captain; 3d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 1st Nov, to visit Azimgurh, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Bord, F J**, Captain; Deputy Assistant 2d Class, to be Deputy Assistant in the 1st Class, from the 19th March 1832, in succession to Captain Fendall, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough. Aug 20.
- Brodie, T**, Ensign; 45th N I, appointed Adjutant of the Sylhet Light Infantry. Aug 3.
- Browne, S**, Lieutenant; Acting Adjutant 66th N I, to officiate as District and Station Staff in Arracan, vice Seaton permitted to resign the appointment. Aug 17.
- Burnett, F C**, Second-Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 20th Sept to 20th Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 15.
- Campbell, C**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Kemaon Local Battalion, leave from 2d Aug to 30th Nov, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs. Aug 10.
- Campbell, G**, Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st Oct to 30th Nov, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate. Aug 11.
- Campbell, G N C**, Captain; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Oct to 15th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 20.
- Cartland, James**, Bombardier; Artillery, appointed a Laboratory Man in the Magazine at Saugor, vice Wells transferred to the Cawnpore Magazine. Aug 17.
- Cecil, George**, Supernumerary-Lieutenant; 12th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice W Innes deceased, 28th Aug, 1832. Sept 10.
- Chalmers, R**, Major; 22d N I, leave from 15th Oct to 1st Feb 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 15.
- Chaunce, John**, Sergeant Major; late Bazar Sergeant at Keitah, appointed Bazar Sergeant at Dum-Dum, vice Fielding. Aug 6.
- Colebrooke, T E**, Ensign; 13th N I, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Cooke, W A**, Acting Ensign; 38th N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 27.
- Cox, H C, M**, Captain; 58th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 15.
- Davidson, J S**, Acting Ensign; Infantry, leave from 25th Aug to 25th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 18.
- Davies, John**, Captain; Fort Adjutant, to officiate as Town and Fort Major of Fort William, from the 1st September, vice Major Powney. Aug 27.
- Davis, C E**, Lieutenant; 62d N I, leave from 17th July to 17th Oct, to proceed on the river towards Allahabad, on medical certificate. Aug 10.
- Dempster, T E**, Surgeon; 43d N I, leave from 20th July to 15th Nov, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 6.

- Dickey, E J.** Lieutenant; 14th N I, leave from 5th Sept to 5th March, 1833, to proceed to Ajmeer, on private affairs. Aug 21.
- Dickson, R C.** Captain; Artillery, leave from 16th July to 16th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 11.
- Doveton, H.** Captain; Sub-Assistant, to be Deputy Assistant, in the 2d Class, from the 19th March, 1832, in succession to Captain Feudali, who has proceeded to Europe, on furlough. Aug 20.
- Drummond, A.** Assistant-Surgeon; to be Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad, vice Washbourn proceeded on furlough. Aug 25.
- Drummond, J.** Lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Nov, to visit Sultempore, (Benares), on private affairs. Aug 15.
- Duffin, A.** Major; 7th L C leave from 26th July to 20th Aug, to remain at Biopawar, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Dunlop, W.** Lieutenant-Colonel; 49th N I, to officiate as Town and Fort Major of Fort William, during the absence of Captain Sir Robert Colquhoun. Sept 10.
- Emly, Giles.** First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain; Artillery, to be Captain, from the 25th July, 1832, in succession to Major Scott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Sept 3.
- Everest, George.** Captain; Artillery, to be Major, from the 25th July, 1832, in succession to J Scott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Sept 3.
- Eyre, V.** Supernumerary Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 3.
- Faithful, R C.** Major; 14th N I, leave from 2d Sept to 30th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Fielding, John.** Sergeant; Bazar Sergeant at Dum-Dum, removed from his situation by the sentence of a Court Martial, is remanded to the Artillery. Aug 6.
- Forrest, W St. L.** Ensign; 29th N I, leave from 25th Aug to 25th Oct, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Fraser, W.** Lieutenant; 61st N I, leave from 23d July to 1st Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 10.
- Fraser, W.** Lieutenant; 61st N I, to be an Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General on the North-Eastern Frontier. Sept 10.
- Garbett, H.** First-Lieutenant; Horse Artillery, leave from 1st to 30th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 23.
- Garden, W.** Captain; 36th N I, Assistant Quarter-Master General, to be an Officiating Aide-de-Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff. Aug 27.
- Gardner, R.** Captain; 13th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 1.
- Gifford, James.** Ensign; 2d N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 14th Aug, 1832, in succession to Captain Beatson deceased. Aug 20.
- Haig, C W.** Lieutenant; 5th N I, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 11.
- Hicks, G.** Captain; 8th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 6.
- Hollings, H.** Ensign; 66th N I, leave from 10th July to 10th Oct, in extension, to remain at Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Aug 15.
- Hopkins, Perin.** Lieutenant; 27th N I, leave for two years, to proceed to New South Wales, for health. Aug 20.

- Hopner, A Q, Ensign; 24th N I, leave from 1st Sept to 1st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 17.
- Humphreys, Alexander, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, to be First-Lieutenant, from the 25th July, 1832, in succession to Major Scott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Sept 3.
- Irvine, C B, Archibald, Brevet Major; Corps of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Central Provinces, vice Major Roberts promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy. Aug 20.
- Johnson, J, Captain; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 5th to 20th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 10.
- Kean, M D, Archibald, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Moorsheadabad. Aug 20.
- Kidd, W, Hospital Steward; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 4th August to 4th Feb, 1833, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 18.
- Laing, H, Cadet; Infantry, leave from 31st July to 15th Aug, in extension, to rejoin. Aug 22.
- Lamb, George, Surgeon; Medical Department, to proceed to China, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for six months. Sept 3.
- Laughton, J, Second-Lieutenant; Engineers, to be Adjutant, vice Waugh appointed to the Trigonometrical Survey. Aug 25.
- Laughton, J, Second Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to the Corps of Engineers, vice Waugh appointed to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. July 31.
- Lewin, W C J, Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 26th July to 26th Aug, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 11.
- Littrap, J, Captain; 42d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Dec, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Aug 15.
- Low, J H, Lieutenant; 39th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 15th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 1.
- Lyell, H, Lieutenant; 43d N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 14.
- MacGregor, T A K, Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 11.
- Mackenzie, W G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 31st N I, and Political Agent of the South West Frontier, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, to Europe, on medical certificate. Aug 27.
- Mainwaring, C J, Ensign; 1st N I, leave from 5th Aug to 1st Nov, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. Aug 7.
- Mallock, Samuel, First-Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, and Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, in the Department of Public Works, to proceed to Singapore, for health, for four months. Aug 22.
- Manning, F E, Captain; 16th N I, leave from 28th June to 8th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 20.
- Marshall, George Turnbull, Captain; 35th N I, to act as Examiner of the College of Fort William. Aug 20.
- Martin, R, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of 4 Companies of the Corps of Sappers and Miners at, Allahabad, under the command of Lieutenant Burt. Aug 22.
- Maver, G, Captain; 19th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 21.

- Moffat, J D**, Acting Cornet; promoted to the rank of Cornet, to fill a vacancy in the Cavalry, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to J Miner invalided. Aug 27.
- Morton, J**, Surgeon; 56th N I. leave from 10th March to 10th Sept, to visit Cherra Poonjée, on medical certificate. Aug 6.
- Mosely, W B**, Supernumerary Cornet; 10th L C, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 10.
- Murray, M D. A**, Surgeon; 49th N I, leave from 5th to 29th Sept, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Aug 20.
- Nisbett, W**, Ensign; 64th N I. to be Lieutenant, from the 25th Aug 1832, vice J W Conran deceased. Sept 5.
- Palmer, W**, Lieutenant; 59th N I. leave from 20th July to 24th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 10.
- Paleygrave, J H**, Assistant-Surgeon; 44th N I, leave from 1st Sept to 1st March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Park, A**, Lieutenant; 29th N I. to be Adjutant, vice Simpson, who is permitted to resign the appointment. Aug 13.
- Patterson, John**, Staff Sergeant, Artillery; to act as Sergeant Major to a Detachment of Horse Artillery Drafts at Allahabad. Aug 8.
- Pennefather, R P**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; Light Cavalry, leave from 16th Nov. to 15th Feb 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 18.
- Pocklington, W T**, Lieutenant; 38th N I, leave from 6th July to 31st Aug, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 6.
- Powney, Richard**, Major; Artillery, to be Agent for the manufacture of Gun Powder at Ishapore, from the 1st Sept. Aug 20.
- Prole, W Sandys**, Lieutenant; 37th N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Sept 10.
- Ravenscroft, E W**, Ensign; 72d N I, leave from 23d June to 30th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, and visit Dacca, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Ripley, J P**, Captain; European Regiment, leave from 25th Sept to 25th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 6.
- Sage, W**, Captain; Executive Officer 3d Division, Department of Public Works, leave from the 12th Aug to the 25th Sept 1832, to visit the Presidency. Sept 3.
- Sandeman, E F**, Ensign; 33d N I. to be Lieutenant, from the 4th Aug 1832, vice A F, Tritler deceased. Sept 3.
- Scott, Edward William Smyth**, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave for nine months to proceed to Singapore, for health. Aug 20.
- Scott, Jonathan**, Major; Artillery, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the 25th July. Aug 27.
- Scott, T H**, Lieutenant; 38th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Kuyvett permitted to resign the appointment. Aug 25.
- Simpson, D**, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 29th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th Feb 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 11.
- Smith, David**, Apprentice; to act as Assistant Apothecary in the European Hospital at Kydgunge, vice Marshall. Aug 8.
- Smith, R**, Supernumerary Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 3.
- Stedman, R A**, Captain; 7th L C, leave from 26th July to 20th Aug, to remain at Bhopawar, on medical certificate. Aug 23.
- Stewart, N**, Captain; 72d N I, leave from 1st July to 1st Sept, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 22.

- Sturrock, Henry, Second-Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be First Lieutenant, from the 2d Sept. 1832, in succession to Captain Dickson deceased. Sept 3.**
- Toll-mache, W, Ensign ; 22d N I, permitted to resign the service of the Hon'ble Company. Sept 13.**
- Torkler, P A, Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 11th July, to 20th Nov, to visit Umballah, on private affairs. July 31.**
- Urquhart, C F, Captain ; 54th N I, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 11.**
- Vibart, E, Lieutenant ; 2d L C, leave from 1st Sept to 1st Dec, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, for one year. Aug 6.**
- Waddell, M D, George, Surgeon ; appointed to the temporary situation of Port Surgeon at the Quarantine Station at Diamond Harbour, in the room of Surgeon Isaac Jackson, whose state of health compels him to leave the station. Aug 20.**
- Wall, F, Second-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 5th July to 5th Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Aug 18.**
- Wallace, N, Major ; 53d N I, leave from 15th Aug to 30th Nov, to visit Chirra Poonjee, on urgent private affairs. Aug 23.**
- Warde, A, Major ; 5th Local Horse, leave from 1st Nov to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Aug 24.**
- Warlow, W, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Futehpore, leave for two months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate. Aug 27.**
- Warlow, William, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Aug 20.**
- Watts, Edward Raphael, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Aug 20.**
- Watts, E R, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be Captain, from the 2d Sept, 1832, in succession to R C Dickson deceased. Sept 3.**
- Williams, D, Captain ; 45th N I, re-appointed to the Army Commissariat, to fill an existing vacancy, and placed at the head of the Class of Sub-Assistants. Aug 20.**
- Williams, David, Captain ; 45th N I, to be a Senior Assistant to the Local Superintendent in the Province of Arracan. Sept 10.**
- Wingfield, W, Lieutenant ; 10th L C, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Aug 6.**
- Wright, A, Captain ; Invalid Establishment, leave from 11th June to 11th Dec, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, for health. Aug 14.**
- Wright, Alexander, Captain ; Invalid Establishment, leave for two years to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, for health. Aug 27.**
- Woore, John, Lieutenant ; 10th L C, to be Captain of a Troop, from the 29th Aug 1832, in succession to H Garstin deceased. Sept 10.**
- Wyndham, C, Lieutenant ; 35th N I, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 6.**

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Augt				
28	Patriot King, <i>bar</i>	English	J. Pinder, ...	Liverpool, 10th May.
	Nestor, <i>brig</i>	French	A. Thibault, ..	Bordeaux, 25th Mar. Pondicherry & Mad. [23d Aug.
Sept				
3	Tropique, <i>brig</i> ...	ditto	R. Roy,	Bordeaux, 7th April, and Madras.
4	Asia Felix,	English	R. Fernandes.	Bombay, 14th August.
6	Mary, <i>barque</i>	ditto	J. Dobson, ..	London, 10th April & Mauritius 11th Aug.
	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	W. Prentice,	Penang, 1st, and Merdoo, 15th Aug.
8	Challenger, <i>sch</i> ...	ditto	A. McDonald,	Rangoon, 24th August.
9	Bounty Hall,	ditto	T. Jackson,...	Liverpool, 30th April, & Mad. 2d Sept.
10	Euphrates,	ditto	W. Buckham,	Lon. 8th & Madeira 26th May & Mad. 1st
15	Resource,	ditto	T. Warren...	Lon. 22d April, & Mad. 13th Aug. [Sep.
16	William Wilson...	ditto	James Miller,	Rangoon, 24th August.
	Abgarria, <i>barque</i> ...	ditto	J. Thillock, ..	Madras, 3d September.
19	Resolution,	ditto	G. Jellicoe...	Penang, 18th Augt. and Madras, 1st Sept.
	Freak, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	H. M. Potts,	Pedier, 3d September.
	C. Merchant, <i>bar</i> .	ditto	T. Tingate,...	Monlmein, 1st September.
	Alexander,	ditto	G. Waugh,...	Portsmouth 7th May, & Madras, 9th Sept.
22	Collingwood,	ditto	J. Snipe,	Liverpool, 1st June.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Augt				
26	Memnon, <i>barque</i> ..	English	J. Pattinson, ..	Liverpool.
	Nabob, <i>brig</i> .. .	American	B. Moore, ...	New York.
	Indian Oak,	English	A. Bane,	Mauritius.
	William Fairlie, ..	ditto	T. Blair,	China.
27	Triet, <i>barque</i>	ditto	G. Baker,	Madras and Bombay.
	Charles Grant, ...	ditto	R. Manderson	China.
28	Heroine,	ditto	L. Wyatt, ...	London.
Sept				
2	Virginia, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Hullock, ..	Bombay.
3	Will Watch, <i>bar</i> .	ditto	W. Barrington,	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
5	Brougham, <i>barque</i>	ditto	J. B. Viles, ..	Bourbon.
6	Red Rover, <i>bar</i> ..	ditto	W. Clifton, ..	Singapore and China.
8	Levy, <i>brig</i>	ditto	J. Auld,	Monlmein and Penang.
9	Ferguson,	ditto	Adam Young,	London.
	Carnatic,	ditto	D. Proodfoot.	Singapore and China.
	Bonne Harmonie <i>bg</i>	French	J. Villeroze, ..	Marseilles.
	Orissa, <i>barque</i> ..	English	John Tod, ..	Greenock.
	Merope, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. G. Briggs,	Van Diemen's Land, via Mauritius.
	Johannah, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	E. McKillan,	Liverpool.
11	Reliance, <i>H. C. S.</i>	ditto	C. S. Timias,	Eastward and China.
	Elizabeth, <i>barque</i>	ditto	J. Stephens...	Penang.
16	Ernaad, .. .	ditto	J. L. Gillett,	Mauritius.
17	Emporium,	American	C. T. Winslow	Boston.
19	Catherine,	English	B. Fenn,	London.
	Hamdee, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Taylor, ...	Masulipatam and Visagapatam.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Col. Hough; Messrs. W. Young and G. Cotton, Mariners; Master Waddington, Orphan.

Per Lord Eldon.—Mrs. Johnson and W. B. Johnson, Esq.

Per Bounty Hall.—Lieut. Young, 30th Regt. and 7 Natives.

Per Ship Euphrates, from London.—Miss E. Salmon, Miss Salmon, Mrs. Major Salmon, Major Samuel Speck, 4th Regt. N. I.; Capt. J. A. Thompson, European Regt.; Lieut. Sir A. McKenzie, 48th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. W. E. Robertson, 49th Regt. N. I.; Ensign Samuel Daniel, 3d Buffs, and Cadet Philip Cornish. *From Colombo.*—Capt. F. L. Barlow, 20th Regt.

Per Resource, from London.—Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Templar, Misses Barnard, E. Barnard, E. Crump, E. Templar, Lynch, and Laidley; Captain Barnard, B. N. I.; Captain Foulston, King's; Mr. Templar, Veterinary Surgeon; Mr. Russell, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Gollen, Free Merchant. *From Madras.*—Mr. David Bell Hillel.

Departures.

Per Orissa.—Lieutenants Gar and Award.

Per Fergusson, for London.—Mrs. Bousfield; Mrs. Sanderland; Mrs. Lacy; Lieut. Lacy, H. M. Buffs; Lieut. Watt, 6th Light Cavalry; Lieut. Beatson, 54th N. I.; Lieut. Palmer, 39th N. I.; Lieut. Lomer, 21st N. I.; Lieut. Littlejohn, 71st N. I.; Lieut. Watts, Artillery; Ensign Bridge, H. M. Buffs; Ensign Harvey, 17th N. I.; Dr. Warlow, Assistant Surgeon; one child, two European Female and one Native Servants.—*For the Cape.*—Mrs. Col. Fagan; Miss Fagan; Cornet C. Fagan, 8th Light Cavalry; Mr. G. Fagan; Lieutenant Everard.

Per Merope, for Van Dieman's Land, via Mauritius.—Mrs. C. K. Robison; Masters H. C. Robison and W. S. Robison; Mrs. Wright; Master Wm. Wright; Mrs. Innes; Captain A. Wright of Invalids; Susan Stabbings, Servant to Mrs. Robison; Mary Ann Carr, Servant to Mrs. Wright; and Anna DeCruz, Servant to Mrs. Innes. *Steering Passengers.*—John Ewan, W. Bull, Edward Bontino, Gomes Rodrigues, Lewis Bernard, and Robert Durace, and five European Convicts for New South Wales.

Per Ernaad.—J. Hay, and G. Bugge, Esqrs.; Capt. Hay, Coldstream Guards.

Per H. C. Ship Reliance, for China.—Mrs. Brightman, Mrs. Barnard, and Mrs. Lamb; Misses Brightman and Sophia Brightman; H. G. Brightman, Esq.; Dr. Lamb; E. McNaghten, H. Williams, and R. Torrins, Esqrs.; A. Shunk, Esq. C. S.; T. McGregor, Esq. European Regiment; H. McKenzie and Eager Fuge, Esqrs.; Masters John Brightman and Henry Brightman; 1 Portuguese and 6 Native Servants.

Per Ship Catherine, for London, via Cape.—Mrs. Col. Tod, Mrs. Udney, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Capt. Dunlop and 3 children, Mrs. Knyvett, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Llewellyn and 2 children, Miss Udney, Lieut.-Col. Tod, Lieut. Knyvett, B. N. I.; Doctor Minto, Buffs; Mr. Udney, Junr. C. S. and Mr. Donnelly.

Per Sovereign, for Sydney.—Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. Austen, W. Campbell, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Dempster, 4 children and servant, and Miss Owen, steerage passenger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 1 At Fatty Ghur, Mrs. Wm. Hy. DeGruyther, of a Daughter.
 8 Delhi, the Lady of Capt. R. R. Hughes, 62nd N. I. of a Daughter.
 12 Nussereabad, the Lady of Captain H. W. Bellew, of a Son.
 18 Kurnaul, the wife of Overseer J. Shaw, Department of Public Works, of a Daughter.
 22 Cuttack, the Lady of Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman, 47th N. I. of a Daughter.
 23 Calcutta, Mrs. Van Voorst, of a Daughter.
 23 Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. John McLean, of a Daughter.
 24 Calcutta, Mrs. C. Noyes, of a Son.
 25 Howrah, the wife of Mr. J. Statham, H. C. Pilot Service, of a Daughter.
 26 Mussoree, Mrs. Caine, of a Son.
 26 Meerut, the Lady of Capt. Weston, Depy. J. A. Genl. of a Son.
 27 Calcutta, the Lady of Robert Macfarlane Ronald, Esq. of a Son.
 27 Agra, the Lady of Lieut. Osborn, D. A. Com. Genl. of a Son.
 27 Aunungabad, the Lady of Capt. G. Twemlow, B. A., of a Daughter.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. Augustin Pereira, of a Daughter.
 29 Delhi, the Lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 30 Damoodia Factory, near Commercally, Mrs. T. Deverria, of a Son.
 30 Cawnpore, the Lady of Brevet Major Halfhide, H. M. 44th Regt. of a Daughter.
 Sept. 1 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Elton, Esq. Bengal Army, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Stewart, Esq. of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Gardner, of a Daughter.
 4 Calcutta, Mrs. A. McCulloch, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 19 At Moalmyne, Mr. S. H. McKaigne, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss Elizabeth Harris.
 Mar. 20 Natmoo, near Moalmyne, Lieut. Arthur McCally, 44th N. I. and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Mary, second daughter of the late Shippey Greene, Esq. of Dublin.
 July 18 Chupra, Thos. R. Wharton, Esq. to Miss Smith.
 Aug. 20 Neemuch, Mr. John Tedd, Department of Public Works, to Miss Elizabeth Ward.
 21 Allahabad, Mr. D. Batavia, to Miss A. P. Shepherd.
 22 Allahabad, Mr. C. Douglas, to Miss A. Thorpe.
 25 Calcutta, Mr. John Weaver, to Miss Emily Louisa Ann Mary Marriott.
 27 Calcutta, H. G. C. Goulard, Esq. Nephew of the late Sir W. Codrington, Bart. to Jessie, only daughter of J. Burn, Esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.
 27 Chinsurah, Mr. J. B. Barber, to Miss S. R. Saunders, second Daughter of the late B. Saunders, Esq. Attorney at Law.
 30 Cawnpore, Mr. W. Greenway, to Mrs. Barnett.
 30 Kurnaul, G. C. Ponsonby, Esq. 2d L. C., to Harriet Milling, eldest Daughter of Captain Ford, H. M.'s 16th Regt.
 Sept. 1 Calcutta, Mr. P. DeSilva, to Miss Thomasin Victor.
 1 the Lower Orphan School, Mr. R. Mortimer, of the Government Bakery, to Miss Maria White.
 3 Calcutta, Lieut. G. B. Hollings, 38th N. I. to Harriet Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major W. A. Boscawen, of the Bengal Army.
 3 Calcutta, Corporal S. Cleary, of the Artillery, to Miss Anne Eliza Ruff.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 10 At Calcutta, Mr. John C. Finch, aged 32 years.
- 14 Mynpoory, Samuel Alexander, the infant Son of Mr. W. B. Smith, of Agra, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 10 days.
- 16 Muttra, Henry Hyde, the infant Son of Capt. Alexander, 5th L. C.
- 17 Purneah, Mr. John Francis Robert, aged 20 years.
- 17 Nomilah House, at Agra, Petrus, the Son of the late Mr. P. Parsick, Indigo Planter at that Station, aged 6 years.
- 18 Beoree, near Goruckpore, W. Mathews, Esq. Junior, aged 25 years.
- 19 Allahabad, the infant son of Mrs. Daft.
- 19 Calcutta, Master Francis Hastings, aged 14 years.
- 20 Allahabad, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm.
- 21 Cawnpore, Augustus Charles Ployer, Esq. H. C. Civil Service.
- 22 Calcutta, R. H. Stuart, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, son of General the Hon'ble Patrick Stuart, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, aged 21 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Roberts, aged 25 years.
- 23 Calcutta, Georgiana, the infant Daughter of Mr. W. H. Boist, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 13 days.
- 24 Calcutta, Mr. W. Hobson, H. C. Marine, aged 31 years, 5 months, and 2 days.
- 25 Calcutta, Monsieur A. Mauravert, aged 83 years.
- Sea, on board the *Orontes*, the infant son of Lieut. J. Shepherd, 24th N. I., aged 4 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Mr. A. Thom, late Engineer in the H. C. New Mint, aged 41 years.
- 27 Calcutta, in her 18th year, Harriett Sarah, second Daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. G. H. Fagan, formerly Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. George T. Tate, aged 20 years.
- 27 Barrackpore, in his 25th year, A. Macdonald, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 25th Regt. N. I.
- 28 Chinsurah, Rosalie Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Delanougere, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 9 days.
- 28 the Lunatic Asylum, Mary Ellen, infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cullington, aged 3 months and 20 days.
- 28 Calcutta, Miss Anne Derozin, aged 21 years, 7 months, and 9 days.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. Lachlan Falconer, late Indigo Planter.
- 30 Calcutta, Master Evan Macleod, a Ward of the Upper Orphan School, aged 11 years and 7 months.
- 30 Bhaugulpoor, Capt. Henry Garstin, 10th Light Cavalry.
- 30 Meerut, Margaret Alison, the infant Daughter of Capt. Carnegie, Assistant Superintendent of the Stud, aged 9 months and 1 day.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. S. Rodrigues, aged 43 years, 2 months, and 10 days.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 45 years.
- 31 Calcutta, Edgar Temple, Esq.
- Sept. 1 Calcutta, Mr. J. Gould, Tide Waiter, aged 56 years.
- 1 Calcutta, Mr. R. Nisbet, Engineer H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, aged 38 years.
- 2 Calcutta, Capt. R. C. Dickson, H. C. Bengal Artillery, aged 40 years.
- 2 Chandernagore, Mons. S. Bouché, aged 32 years.
- 4 Calcutta, Sarah Eliza, the Lady of J. Donnihorné, Esq. H. C. C. S., aged 43 years.
- 4 Calcutta, Mrs. Julianna Laforey Tovey, aged 48 years.
- 4 Jessore, Miss Jane Amelia Ross, aged 8 years, 6 months, and 19 days.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. James Perie, aged 25 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

THE CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

No. XXXV.—NOVEMBER, 1832.

Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
LOG BOOK—NO. VII.,	593
STANZAS, BY Σ ,	618
A PILGRIM'S THOUGHT, BY R. M.,	619
NOUGUJJA PEER, A LEGEND OF PEER POINTY, BY P.,	620
THE REVOLUTION, BY R. M.,	642
THE MOOLLA AND THE PRETENDED DREAMER, BY S.,	643
THE FALLING STAR, BY M.,	644

BENGAL REGISTER.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA,	343
MEETING AT THE FREE SCHOOL,	345
REFORM MEETING,	349
MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CUTTACK FUND,	352
SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT,	353
CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,	355
INDIGO MART,	362
SILK MART,	363
SUPREME COURT,	<i>ib.</i>
INSOLVENT COURT,	364

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.,	133
SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,	139
ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS,	140
DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS,	141
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,	<i>ib.</i>

LOG BOOK—No. VII.

How in the spring-tide of life our feelings are exhilarated, and our minds become lifted above the ordinary occupations of our every day existence, by any new and imposing spectacle that presents itself! Nature seems arrayed in ever new and varied beauties, and we change the scene to view with admiration and pleasure her inexhaustible charms, and to be greeted with delightful novelties, wherever our wanderings may lead us. It is this freshness and change, combined with the pleasurable mental excitement it constantly produces, that compensates to the storm-beaten sailor for the many hardships and privations his profession unavoidably makes him heir to. His extensive acquaintance with the world, its men, its manners, and its thousand different modes of acting, feeling, and thinking, weans him from the narrow notions of, perhaps, a confined education; brushes the cobwebs of prejudices from his mental vision, and teaches him to view mankind as one great family, all partaking alike the bounty of the same Providence, and all equally the children of his choice and fatherly protection. He unlearns the *bigot-lessons* of his boyhood relative to his own countrymen—he finds, by actual observation, that there are men in the world of other countries, and what, perhaps, is mis-termed *other blood*, equally as good as Englishmen's and that, in spite of our grandmothers' tales and a tory's creed, we do not possess a monopoly of every splendid virtue and good quality.

The life of a sailor is especially calculated to make a man a citizen of the world, to give him correct notions of his proper position, if I may be allowed the term, among the mighty mass of mankind. Nor does it lessen his *amor patria*, or his affection, for his home. He learns, by contrast and comparison with other countries, to cherish that which is good in his own, and to condemn that which is bad. It takes the film from his eyes, and makes him the unsparing censor of his countrymen's faults, with the same freedom that he would deplore the errors of a foreigner. Such, at least, is the view I take of the subject, and I am borne out in this opinion by my own experience of life, and I do not doubt—why should I?—that others of the same profession are operated on in a similar manner.

The sea-faring man has a great advantage over his brethren of the shore, who are confined to the dull routine of a sedentary in-door employment, and a few square yards of out-door perambulation. As the peculiar nature of a sailor's profession requires that he should embark in it at a very early age, and thereby precludes him from the advantage of receiving a highly finished and polished education, yet this unavoidable and seeming evil may be greatly balanced and remedied, by turning to account the many and constantly recurring opportunities of improving his mind, such as the landsman cannot enjoy. The study of mankind is, or ought to be, to him unceasing lessons to profit by, and the wide world his university, which will never fail to offer him subjects for contemplation and reflection.

We take up our history on our recent arrival at Lisbon. I have already described it so elaborately in my Diary of the King of Portugal's visit to the Windsor-Castle, when I was an officer in that ship, that I believe I have little left to say. Certainly it must appear like reversing the order of narration, or in vulgar language, 'putting the cart before the horse;' but my readers will cease to be surprised, when I inform them that the said 'Diary' was the first detached portion of my history that I published, and I had it not in contemplation then to offer to the public the subsequent chapters of my luckless career through life, which they have been pleased to receive so favorably and so flatteringly to me: however, there are subjects I did not touch on in that account, and I may be well pardoned for introducing them here.

That dazzling splendour with which the city of Lisbon so suddenly bursts upon your view, relieved and set off, on both sides of the river, by all the beauty of landscape scenery, has a striking effect upon the beholder. The mildness and health-invigorating nature of the climate contribute to the charm; he breathes an atmosphere that infuses life and activity into his veins, and he feels as if transplanted into another planet. The visitor, if not previously apprized to the contrary, goes ashore with the same inflated notions of the internal beauty of the city, but great, indeed, will be his disappointment, when instead of wide streets, kept free from filth, magnificent squares, handsome and regular built houses, &c. he sees the reverse of all this, and meets with herds of half-starved, unowned, and hungry looking dogs, ready to devour him, if he should make an unlucky trip, and fall. Squalid beggars of both sexes, and all sorts and sizes, who pester him, in the name of their patron saint, to bestow his charity, and in a word, all the miserable accompaniments of an impoverished, priest-ridden, and despotic government. The greater part of the city is crossed and intersected by narrow lanes, streets, and gulleys, knee-deep in ordure and filth of every description. No care is taken to keep those places clean, or to remove the dirt, the accumulation of ages, but there it is, left to rot and putrify, and if the rain does not wash it away, it is suffered to remain for ever. However, this description applies exclusively to the city; the suburbs are very fine; the country around is sprinkled with noblemen's and gentlemen's country seats, fitted up with great taste, and even magnificence; at least according to their ideas. A Portuguese nobleman, though inhabiting a large mansion, furnishes in splendid style, according to the amount of his wealth only, a few of his rooms; the remainder, perhaps, will be almost denuded of the common comforts of furniture, and those superior apartments will be thrown open only on gala nights, when he gives large entertainments to his friends. They have no idea of the substantial comforts of an Englishman's fireside, but all is gew-gaw and glitter.

Portugal as well as Spain is the hot-bed and strong-hold of Roman Catholic superstition. At Lisbon it is almost difficult to tell who are the most numerous and the most useful members of the community, —the dogs or the monks;—in all parts of the city you meet with un-

counted numbers of both species, but it is an easy matter to say who are the best fed :—the former belong to Pharaoh's lean and hungry kine, and the latter show ample tokens, that *fasting*, at least, is not a part of their practical creed ; for with very few exceptions, they are all a jolly looking, sleek-skinned, well-fed set of men. I became acquainted with many, during my residence there, and sought their society over the festive board, to mark their manners, and observe how far the lusts of the flesh were subdued to mortify the inward man. But Oh, ye powers ! I discovered, that not all the thunders of the Vatican would have prevented them, on any saint's day in their calendar, from *punishing* a joint of meat, or emptying a well-filled decanter. Indeed, among my Portuguese acquaintances there was many a hearty Friar Tuck. They had no scruples, when in our company, and knowing they had nothing to fear from the censures of the church, they would take the lead in *good fellowship* ; they would dance and sing, drink, shout, and make merry, and recount stories of their gallantry among the fair sex, of a very equivocal nature. If you chose to believe them, they had frequently been sent for to shrieve a fair penitent, and had left them well pleased with their *powers of persuasion*, and a hearty invitation to renew their visits, whenever the *spirit moved them*. They would recount their stories to us with much humour, and laugh at the gullibility of their followers, in swallowing all they said and *offered, especially the ladies*. My expectations of the austere and rigid manners of those reverend gentlemen were greatly undeceived ; instead of finding them the ascetic descendants of the early founders of their many orders, they had, perhaps not altogether unwisely, discarded the self-abasing discipline of the convent, and renounced the folly of hoping

‘ To merit Heaven by making Earth a Hell ! ’

But the natural consequences of overtaking our infirmities, by the restraints of unnatural coercive laws, were the result ; the bow unbent, it flew to the opposite extreme ; an unbridled license, a loose morality, and an unrestrained indulgence in the grosser appetites of our nature. The supposed sanctity of their characters, and the privilege of their profession, gave them unlimited access to the families of their flock, and those favors which would be refused to a layman, were, without scruple, granted to the successors of St. Peter, as the consecrated wafers of absolution would wash their devotees as white as snow. Go into *any house* you pleased, you would be sure to meet a monk there ; and if you were disposed to judge of their devotion by external signs, you would conclude they were most holy men ; for the knees of their trowsers, like the front part of a Scotch man's hat, always gave unequivocal symptoms of having been the most exposed to ‘ *wear and tear*. ’

These were the reflections that spontaneously arose in my mind ; and, from what I had recently witnessed of their behaviour, and heard from authorities, I was not disposed to doubt. I could easily believe the great scandal that their fellow-labourers in the same vineyard must have given to the early reformers, in the days of Luther and Calvin. Certainly, I felt, that our Henry VIII. must have had good materials to

work on—the scandalous lives of the clergy, their cupidity, and grasping ambition: their selfishness and disregard of public opinion, in an age, too, when learning, reason, and the arts and sciences were being rapidly developed, and disposing mankind to think and judge for themselves, must have given him immense advantages over his ecclesiastical opponents, and bigotted followers, and have afforded that cloak for his vices, of which they stood so much in need, in his apparent zeal to purge the church of its corruptions and gross impurities. It would be foreign to my purpose, though I were competent to the task, to discuss, in this work, the many causes that have contributed to bind down, and keep in the chains of religious bigotry and superstition, this splendid European peninsula; but we cannot help drawing a parallel between it and some of its more enlightened neighbours; for even Catholic Germany must be ranked many ascending degrees in the scale of civilization, beyond the mental darkness of unhappy Spain and Portugal. An established religion will, and does generally influence, and give the tone to a civil government; but if that religion be bolstered up by abuses, false miracles, and impudent impositions on the credulity of mankind, however pure its origin may be, if the civil government contain within itself the seeds of amelioration, and be administered in a way to meet the wants and wishes of our common nature, it will, as we advance in knowledge, assert its mastery over the former, and hurl it from the pedestal of supremacy. But on the contrary, where the vices of a government are radical, and dovetailed into the very heart and life-blood of its civil polity, it is there where the priest riots in the plenitude of his power, and fills the minds of men with a worse than Egyptian darkness. He calls in the assistance of the civil sword to strengthen the arm of spiritual power; establishes his Inquisition and *Auto da fe*, and woe be to the unhappy wretch who dares to whisper a doubt of his infallibility! Without pursuing this subject any further, I shall just observe, that if I were required to assign a reason why those two countries are so priest-ridden and tyrannized over, I should say, it was on account of the despotic nature of its government, which contains no regenerating principle in its construction; which makes the will of one man the supreme law of the land, and *that will* is constantly being acted upon by a designing and artful priesthood, whose interest must, of necessity, be diametrically opposed to the honour, the happiness, and the liberty of the nation at large.

It is possible, that some sneering cynics, and self-established critics, may take exception to these remarks, as savouring too much of unbounded liberty of thought, and generalizing too much from particular instances. I shall take time by the forelock, and meet the objection at once. With respect to Christianity, however, I may differ from other men in some minor points, who are equally sincere, and, perhaps more so than myself; I do, from reflection and deep consideration, profess an entire belief in its divine origin; its doctrines enjoin those precepts which, if acted up to, cannot but contribute, from their very nature, to the happiness of mankind; and its purity and freedom from all manner of *worldlyism* sets it immeasurably above the grossness of all pre-

ceding and co-existent religions, and stamps it with the seal and approbation of the Divinity. On the other hand, how has its hallowed name been corrupted and perverted to the worst and most horrible purposes? What wars, what persecutions, murder, bloodshed, and every species of iniquity has not this pure and mild religion been called in to sanctify and consecrate? Under the banners of Christianity man has deprived his fellow man of existence, and baptized himself in the blood of his victim, to render, in his fearfully perverted judgment, an acceptable service to the Deity! To revert to the case of those aforesaid countries, I think it would not be predicating too much, that if the sovereigns of either were to commence a reformation in religion, so extensive and deep-searching as that of our English Henry, it would be so distasteful to the great majority of the people at large, both high and low, although they would unquestionably be the gainers by it—that in less than twenty four hours he would fall a victim to the dagger of some fanatic;—and here I drop this subject; for, no doubt, my readers will think I have prosed over it long enough; however, I must take occasion to observe, that I do not bind myself down to any regular plan; that, indeed, my regularity will be found to consist in my irregularity, and from the beginning of this work, I intended it to be a transcript of my career through life, and of my thoughts, words, and actions, as the course of the narrative should suggest it, and the occasion give rise to.

We will wish “good bye” to Portugal, its monks, and its pretty, dark-eyed girls for the present, if you please, reader, and go to sea again. After a stay of two or three weeks at this place, we were ordered by the British Admiral, (I forget his name.) to collect convoy and proceed to England. We soon found a respectable number of ships,—about fifty or sixty, to the best of my recollection, ready to avail themselves of the opportunity, and place themselves under our escort; for although the *European* war had ceased, our Transatlantic brethren were still battling the watch with us, with all the rancour and successful opposition of a young, athletic, and rising nation.

Our fleets and squadrons were sweeping the seas in every direction, but in defiance of our numerous naval armaments, the American pendant and ensign were carried to the most distant quarters of the globe, with partial and, sometimes, sweeping success. The British channel and skirts of the Bay of Biscay were visited by their national cruisers, consisting of their smaller class ships-of-war, such as corvettes, brigs, and schooners, and in a few deadly conflicts, evinced their superiority over our small vessels-of-war. About this period, which was in the year 1814, the American corvette ‘*Wasp*’ had engaged and sunk, within a short interval of time, two of our 18 gun-brigs, in the English Channel, with comparatively little injury to herself, and which she speedily repaired, having the French neutral ports under her lee to refit in. The conflicts on both occasions were well sustained by the British, but the odds, in men and metal, were vastly against them, and I fear it may be said, in moral as well as physical force.

Valour was, therefore, unavailing; our brave countrymen fought while their vessels floated, and, I believe, in both instances, when the British ensign was lowered, there was no time to be lost in rescuing the prisoners from a watery grave. In one of them I know such was the case, as I was afterwards a shipmate and brother-officer with a young midshipman who belonged to her, and was in the action.

In both those combats, as well as in many others which took place during that short and memorable war, the British flag was not tarnished by any lack of zeal, courage, and manly determination, on the part of our brave officers and men, to sustain the well-earned honour of their profession. They were the same lion-hearted heroes that proudly bore away the palm of victory in the days of St. Vincent and Nelson; and if fault is to be attributed to them at all, it was such that would never call a blush to their face, or make their applauding country ashamed of them—it was an over-confidence in their supposed invincible bravery and professional talent, generated by a succession of hard fought victories over superior numbers, which has no parallel in the history of the world. The battle of Trafalgar had annihilated the proudest fleet that ever swam the seas, confident in their strength and numbers, since the days of good queen Bess, when Spanish bayonets, thumb-screws, and popish parchment bulls were to have consigned our noble protestant forefathers to the dungeons of the Inquisition; and in both instances the lines of our late noble and lamented poet may be appropriately applied to our intrepid chiefs, who commanded on those memorable occasions.

‘ He counted them at break of day
And when the sun set, where were they ?’

This last decisive conflict had closed the naval operations of the war on a grand scale, and, with two or three exceptions, where small squadrons of ships of the line were engaged, and where our usual superiority was manifested, our future laurels were reaped in single actions from the line-of-battle-ship downwards to the humble ten gun brig, schooner, and cutter. It was rare, indeed, on such occasions, for the enemy to gain the advantage; and when there was any thing like an equality of force, they fought, not so much for victory, but to cripple their antagonist, and get away—their fire was consequently levelled high, and in many frigate actions, I have been informed by some of the actors in them, it was not an uncommon event for the English ship to be well stripped of her legs and wings before the Frenchman would show signs of losing a spar. However, their *courteous salutations* would be well repaid, for the Englishman directed his fire at his opponent's hull, rightly judging, that if he thinned her crew he deprived her of those elements which set the machine in motion; besides, by firing into the hull the chances were as many, if not more, of dismasting your foe as by firing high, and materially disabling her in other respects. The results of the many single actions fought last war attests the correctness of my assertion; and even when the English ship was totally dismasted, the compliment was well repaid; for the French ship was generally left in the same predicament, and almost as little

able to take to her heels as her opponent was able to follow, besides having sustained a frightful loss in killed and wounded.

I will relate one instance out of many, as it was given me; that is, as far as my memory serves me right, for these documents are written entirely from recollection. H. M. Frigate *Eurotas*, rated, on the old system, as an eight and thirty, and commanded by the present Captain Sir John Phillimore, a brave and distinguished officer, was cruising in the English channel, in the year 1813 or 1814, I forget which, and fell in with the French eight and thirty gun frigate *Clorinde*. A smart and well contested action ensued, which lasted a considerable time—the English ship was totally dismasted, and the French ship had but the bare foremast, or rather the stump of it left;—with this assistance, by setting a sail on it, she ran away, and probably would have escaped her brave enemy altogether, had it not been for the superior professional skill and discipline of the officers and men of the *Eurotas*. It was late in the evening when the action ceased—and the latter directly set to work to clear the wreck, and rig jury masts—it was done with the indefatigable zeal and spirit of British seamen, although they must have been pretty well tired and worn off their legs, by the previous hard-fighting, and their numbers considerably reduced, by the killed and wounded. To the lasting credit and honour of all hands concerned, the next morning, at daylight, saw her well jury-rigged, with a respectable quantity of canvas spread, and going through the water at the rate of six knots per hour, all hands at quarters, well prepared for recommencing action, and coming up with the Frenchman, “hand over fist.” The latter had made very little progress in repairing her shattered and dilapidated condition, and would, of course, have been compelled to strike her colours to her gallant victor, when, at this critical time, another English frigate hove in sight, and the French captain, acting not with the most chivalrous feeling in the world, surrendered his sword to the captain of the latter ship, accompanied with a boast, that he considered himself captured by him alone, and leaving it to be inferred, that the other one was unable to do it. The *Eurotas* met with a severe loss in killed and wounded; among the latter was her heroic commander, who was shot in the left shoulder by a grape shot, but he persevered in fighting his ship, and was enabled to give his orders with coolness and precision to the last. I learnt these particulars, not only from general report, but also from Mr. Francis H——, who was a midshipman of the *Eurotas* when she fought the action. Perhaps it may be of great and ultimate service to the British Navy, that such, and similar successes, had lulled us into a presumption of our invincibility, and begat a supineness and indifference towards the most essential peculiarities of a ship-of-war—her fighting qualities. Having rendered ourselves masters of the sea, and established that point beyond a doubt, confidence begat presumption, and presumption brought with it defeat. A race of officers sprung up—very unlike the fine old veterans of the by-gone school, who had mounted the ladder of promotion through borough interest, and aristocratic patronage. With them dandyism in a ship’s rig, polishing brass

work, holy-stoneing or scrubbing the life and soul of a ship's decks out; and, to use a familiar term, making their vessels appear as 'neat as a fiddle,' engrossed and led captive their whole attention. Exercising the great guns, whenever other duties permitted, and practising the men in manœuvring and working ship, under all circumstances and situations, were little attended to. Some exceptions to the general rule there were; but with others, and by far the greater part among the cruising ships, these duties were almost wholly neglected. It is certainly due to our British Admirals, who commanded blockading squadrons and fleets, to bestow on them the meed of praise they merited—their ships were in the most effective state of discipline, and perhaps there never was a finer fleet, and better prepared, at all points, to meet a foe than the one stationed to blockade the port of Toulon, successively under the command of Lord Collingwood and the present Lord Exmouth. Such was the state of the British Navy towards the latter years of the war, when, in 1812, a voice sounded to us from across the Atlantic, which was destined to rouse our slumbering energies, and to teach us a lesson we shall not easily forget; to strip us of the pride of haughty scorn, which we had contracted in the bright day of victory over our European neighbours, and to hurl at us its proud note of defiance on that very element where we believed ourselves unconquerable. This was America—despised America! But she arose like a young giant in her strength, and inflicted on England a memento of her courage, that the United Navies of France and Spain were unequal to.

It will form no part of my plan, in this work, to enter into a discussion of the causes which produced the war between England and North America; they are too recent in the memory of both parties, to require a recapitulation of them; and I shall merely observe, though we are in the habit of characterizing it on the part of the latter, as an act of treachery, and taking a mean advantage of our European troubles; still justice demands the confession, that we had persevered in a series of vexatious annoyances, and unwarrantable maritime demands and assumptions, —*the usurped right of the strongest*, until we converted a nation of merchants into a formidable band of warriors, determined to assert, by force of arms, what the policy of negotiation had failed to effect. No doubt the old adage has been verified in this instance, "out of evil comes good." We have measured our power with each other, and perfectly comprehend now the strength of our respective muscle. This knowledge, on our part, was certainly wanting—we treated with contempt their pigmy navy, and laughed at their determination to give us battle, whenever the chance of circumstances should cause the respective flags of both nations to meet. This was not long wanting; let us look back a few years, and, in spite of our then overwhelming naval force, exclaim *ecce signum!* as we review the transactions of that memorable period.

No one can be surprised at the success of the Americans in their frigate actions, as their superiority of force was overwhelming; their larger class frigates being a match for our small in blowing wea-

ther, whereas ours, that had the misfortune to be captured, laboured under some very untoward disadvantages. The *Guerriere* was in a state of general decay, being more fit for the dock yard slip, than to fight a battle, besides being very short of her full complement of men. The *Java* had recently left port, as a newly commissioned ship, with a very indifferent professional crew, though not wanting in daring courage, as they amply evinced, in their lengthened defence; and the *Macedonian* had the general disadvantage of all our frigates,—to fight against a very superior enemy. But that which must excite our surprise, and the surprise of all reflecting men, is, that, apparently, the British government was not aware of the positive strength of the American navy, until dear bought experience forced the knowledge of it upon them, and then it was helter-skelter, hurry-scurry. Be this as it may, certain it is we treated them too lightly; and we believe, that the prevailing opinion in our navy, just previous to the war, was, that the smallest of our 32 gun frigates would be, at any time, a match for *any* American frigate. One thing, however, is very certain; we are not likely to fall into the same mistake again.

We think a person may venture to bestow some share of praise on our Transatlantic brethren, for the conduct of that war, without being denounced as a Jacobin, a traitor, or a disaffected man. I shall tie myself by no such fears and scruples. I will conscientiously and fearlessly express my sentiments, and the more so, as I have no interest to subserve, and nothing to gain by sacrificing truth at the shrine of falsehood. Still, no doubt, there are uncounted thousands,—aye, perhaps millions, of my countrymen, who, if I were of sufficient importance to occupy their thoughts, would hate me, and denounce me as the very worst of *mauvais sujets*, for not joining in the hue and cry, and the stupid abuse of every thing that felt, smelt, or savoured of that no-meaning term *Yankeeism*. John Bull has, for ages, run such a career of good-luck, in spite of his many obstinate and bigotted blunders, especially in war, that at length he has talked himself into the belief, and partly succeeded in persuading *others*, that he is the finest fellow in existence; that all his wars have been defensive and none aggressive; (let the impartial pen of history decide that;) and that right has ever been on his side. If the publicly promulgated opinions of the influential higher class of government officials be interpreted as expressing the feelings or sentiments of that government, how are we to understand the motto of “*God and our country, traitors offend both*,” inscribed upon one of the mast-head flags of the *Phæbe*, English frigate, when she engaged the *Essex* American frigate? I have endeavoured to attach some common-sense, come-at-a-ble sort of meaning to it, and really, giving it its widest latitude of construction, and the most charitable one too, it appears to me to be nothing better than a piece of clap-trap humbug, “*full of sound and fury, signifying nothing*.” Did Captain H—— affect to believe, or flatter himself, that his ship’s company would, that all the Americans were traitors to England; or, as he had the credit of being a *very pious man*, that the adoption of this motto would cause Heaven to look down, with an ap-

proving smile,—a certain guarantee of success, on the legal butchery about to be committed by him on his flying foe? Poh, Poh! it was a piece of jugglery, or certainly a very mistaken feeling of religion. Could it have been possible to consult the Deity on the subject, He would have told them both to depart in *peace*, and be no more seen—at all events, *together*. Had Captain Porter, of the American *Essex*, hoisted a flag with the counter motto. "*Fair play. Down with the monopolizers of maritime rights, and the general subsidizers of Europe!*" it would have been very justly decried as a bold libel, or been derided and laughed at by all the world, and the gallant captain would have won the credit of being a *Zamy*, although no doubt there would have been, *not an inconsiderable number*, who would have gone the length of saying, there was a great deal of truth in it. Just so should his opponent's motto be treated by the *sensible and wise* of all nations; since he did not fight against traitors, but men who thought themselves aggrieved and oppressed, however mistaken, and who were about to do what the long parliament of England had taught our noble ancestors to perform so successfully—to fight for their rights as well as they could. I have dwelt thus long upon this one subject, as another instance of the blinding power of self-interest, and to show how easy it is to persuade ourselves, that "*might is right*," when it suits our purpose to shape our creed accordingly; and I have no doubt, also, that a court-hunting tory, like that prince of Tom Fools, James I. will fancy he smells *treason* in these remarks, which are purely the suggestions of unpretending common sense. I am not apt, certainly, to boast much of my loyalty; but I'll wager my old rusty brown hat to a ducal coronet, that I carry as good a cargo of patriotism under my jacket as any trumpet-tongued tory who vaunts such pretensions the most highly.

With respect to America volunteering at this time to become the carriers of all the world, because all the world, or, at all events, most of the great European powers were belligerent, what reason is there for surprise? Was it not the golden harvest ready for a commercial neutral to reap? And would not Great Britain, with all her boasting of strict honesty in observing the law of nations, and chivalrous as she deems herself, have gladly embraced such splendid advantages for gaining an outlet to her manufactures?

A certain writer, who has made himself conspicuous of late years as an historian of naval affairs, says, "That after the issuing of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and our orders in council, and the consequent ruin of the American carrying trade, the latter determined on going to war; and even in this momentous question, it became an affair of pounds, shillings, and pence with her. She took into consideration—that France had numerous allies, England scarcely any; France had no contiguous territory; England had the Canadas ready to be marched into at a moment's notice. France had no commerce; England had richly laden merchantmen traversing every sea; England, therefore, it was, against whom the deadly blows of America were to be levelled."

Such are the opinions of a man who hopes the public will give him credit for impartiality ; but he never speaks of America without flying into a passion.

With respect to the Americans being a calculating pounds, shillings, and pence people—why “*those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones.*” There is not a more close-fisted and skin-flint people in the world than the Scotch, even to meanness, except when they have any thing to gain by a display of liberality—and taking us altogether as one nation, we believe that we calculate upon our speculations with as keen an eye to *profit* and *loss* as the Americans do. Had such *Jewish* considerations pervaded their councils, we think a different result would have been the case. If England had the Canadas ready to be marched into, she also had a brave and hardy population trained to arms and ready to repel them—as was afterwards, in some measure, proved. If England had richly laden merchantmen traversing every sea, she had also ships of war in every quarter of the globe to protect them ; if France had numerous allies and England none, England had blockaded the ingress to every commercial port in Europe, by her armed vessels—where then would be the advantages of the alliance of France, and France’s numerous allies to America ? as indeed what advantage did she ultimately reap from her or them ? none whatever. No, England wanted to domineer over her as she was domineering over every other maritime nation, and America would not submit to it. Young as she was in power, she determined, at least, to try the chance of arms before she would submit to be bound in commercial fetters—she flung down the gauntlet, and came to the *scratch* manfully, and, though beaten and bruised, she did not leave the battle-field without reaping a tolerable share of fame, and teaching their opponents to respect, for the future, a name that they had hitherto treated with disrespect, contempt, and contumely.

The aforesaid Naval Historian *, who, like Titus Oates, could never let alone a poor Roman Catholic, never lets slip an opportunity of imputing fear and cowardice to the Americans, states, that on a newspaper report reaching them of the newly arrived British frigates in the American seas, being all armed with long 24 pounders on the main-deck, they fought very shy, and indeed purposely avoided an action, for the future, with a British frigate ;—admitting they did, does that prove cowardice against them, considering their peculiar numerical inferiority of ships ? We are disposed to view the subject in a very different light, and for very obvious reasons. It was not a contest carried on like that which had existed between France and England—conquest or absolute annihilation. America could not array her fleets against ours, because she had them not to array. She could not chase our squadrons off the seas, because we were too many, and too powerful—nor could she afford to lose any of her first class ships-of-war, by unnecessarily risking them ; because, again, she had too few to meet the emergency of the existing evil, and the loss of one to her would be more seriously

* James.

felt than the loss of three times as many dozens to us. What then was her object, and what remained for her to do? why evidently what she had projected to do, to cripple and ruin our trade as much as possible, and, also, to avoid our ships-of-war as much as possible. The British government had directed our smaller class frigates not to seek an engagement with the American large class frigates; and how know we that the American government did not give their naval captains to understand, that they did not wish any unnecessary risk to be run with their ships, as their policy was of a nature which forbade the chance of throwing a ship away? It was very well, when the war began, to encourage the fighting a few actions, and succeeding as they did, as it infused a spirit into their men, and a confidence into the nation at large; but the idea of taking every opportunity of seeking out our men-of-war, and pitting their ships against ours, would have been madness in them to have done so, and folly in us to expect it; and upon this principle, we think the American government acted very wisely, in forbidding their naval captains to accept challenges when offered, otherwise the British might ultimately succeed, after that fashion, in, at all events, if not capturing, of crippling their little effective navy from pursuing those ulterior operations which they had, with such good policy, planned. When the *Essex* frigate was sent round Cape Horn into the South Seas, it was not to pursue or ferret out any English ship-of-war there, but to destroy and ruin as much of our very valuable South Sea whalers as she could; and glad enough would she have been, no doubt, had those waters been unfurrowed by the keel of any British armed ship, whether large or small. As to the Naval Historian's prediction, that, judging from the gallant defences made by our respective frigates which were captured, if any of our lately constructed large fir frigates, such as the *Glasgow*, *Severn*, &c. (I omit the *Scander*, *Newcastle*, and *Razees*, &c. as they were line-of-battle ships in disguise,) had tried their respective mettle with the large American frigates, the latter would have been taken. We see no reason for the assumption, because they were in no point of view superior; indeed I think, in weight of broadside metal, inferior to their opponents—take, for instance, the following statement of the American ship *Constitution* as a sample, and then judge from what she did do, what she ought to have done, had she fallen in with, we'll say, for example, the *Endymion* alone.

Constitution's size and armament.

Broadside guns, No. 28, (grand total 56.)

No. of lbs. weight in }
shot, } 768

Crew, (men only,) No. 460

Size in Tons, 1533

Now we will take the *Endymion*, a large class English eight and thirty.

Broadside guns, No. 24, (grand total 48.)

No. of lbs. weight in }
shot, } 664

Crew, (men only,) 319

Size in Tons, 1277

Here then, we have a superiority of advantages in every desirable respect for a fighting ship in favour of the former; there remains, therefore, only one quality to ascertain,—the sailing abilities of the American frigates, and we find in ‘James’s Naval History,’ that they were by no means deficient therein. What then was to ensure their capture under such supposed circumstances? Their inferiority in tactical science? They displayed no ignorance of nautical manœuvres in their battles with us, but plainly showed, that their ships were conducted by experienced seamen. By a want of courage in their ships’ companies and commanders? We have no reason to say *that*, since we are not aware that they displayed a *white feather*, or, if one had the credit, or was suspected of having done so in the affair of the *Constitution* and *Pique*, it was by no means a general failing. What then, again we ask, was to lower the American flag to the British, when fighting with an equality of forces—the Americans’ inferior ships’ companies? We are assured, by the Naval Historian, that a very large proportion of the latter’s crews generally consisted of English seamen; and here the probability of such an event becomes more distant than ever, if we may judge by natural causes; for when men fight with a halter round their neck, their defence is desperate, and their power is multiplied in proportion. However, to end this, the trial was never made. We must not consider the running fight between the *Endymion* and *President* as a fair match; the latter was tied down from doing what she otherwise would, and could have done, by the presence and pursuit of a British squadron, and her object was to get away; therefore, to effect this, she must dispose of her present antagonist, and which could only be done by striking away her masts and yards; she was also precluded from manœuvring. Had the combatants been alone, it would, no doubt, have been a more desperate and bloody action than it was, as the *Endymion* was in the highest fighting order, her men were well practised at their guns, and, altogether, she had a remarkably fine ship’s company, and a very distinguished officer as her captain. Commodore Decatur also bore a well-deserved reputation for bravery, skill, and experience, and unquestionably both captains would have put forth their best energies to have supported the honor of their respective country’s flags.

The American war has been the means of bringing into existence a new order of fighting ships, and all maritime nations must ultimately fashion their *Floating Castles* thereto. The vulgarly called “Old Jackass-frigates,” alias frigate sloops, and 28s. and 32 gun frigates, must, and will be discarded in time, as incompetent vessels to fight the new ships that will be brought into action in another war. We are at least indebted to the Americans for introducing this era of naval architecture into Europe, and certainly it will be a great improvement, for it will discard many useless, clumsy, cumbersome, and expensive vessels from the navy lists, and give us superior vessels as their substitutes. The Americans sent to sea some very superior vessels, called *corvettes*; they were excellent of their class, and answered every expectation. They were more than a match for our 18 gun brigs—as they proved by fatal experience, and not incompetent to fight the two first of those

felt than the loss of three times as many dozens to us. What then was her object, and what remained for her to do? why evidently what she had projected to do, to cripple and ruin our trade as much as possible, and, also, to avoid our ships-of-war as much as possible. The British government had directed our smaller class frigates not to seek an engagement with the American large class frigates; and how know we that the American government did not give their naval captains to understand, that they did not wish any unnecessary risk to be run with their ships, as their policy was of a nature which forbade the chance of throwing a ship away? It was very well, when the war began, to encourage the fighting a few actions, and succeeding as they did, as it infused a spirit into their men, and a confidence into the nation at large; but the idea of taking every opportunity of seeking out our men-of-war, and pitting their ships against ours, would have been madness in them to have done so, and folly in us to expect it; and upon this principle, we think the American government acted very wisely, in forbidding their naval captains to accept challenges when offered, otherwise the British might ultimately succeed, after that fashion, in, at all events, if not capturing, of crippling their little effective navy from pursuing those ulterior operations which they had, with such good policy, planned. When the *Essex* frigate was sent round Cape Horn into the South Seas, it was not to pursue or ferret out any English ship-of-war there, but to destroy and ruin as much of our very valuable South Sea whale-fishers as she could; and glad enough would she have been, no doubt, had those waters been unfurrowed by the keel of any British armed ship, whether large or small. As to the Naval Historian's prediction, that, judging from the gallant defences made by our respective frigates which were captured, if any of our lately constructed large fir frigates, such as the *Glasgow*, *Severn*, &c. (I omit the *Scander*, *Newcastle*, and *Razees*, &c. as they were line-of-battle ships in disguise,) had tried their respective mettle with the large American frigates, the latter would have been taken. We see no reason for the assumption, because they were in no point of view superior; indeed I think, in weight of broadside metal, inferior to their opponents—take, for instance, the following statement of the American ship *Constitution* as a sample, and then judge from what she did do, what she ought to have done, had she fallen in with, we'll say, for example, the *Endymion* alone.

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abovementioned classes. The English, of course, were obliged to follow in the steps of their opponents, and they built corvettes too,—but such beasts, oh heavens! They were a disgrace to the country! The first naval and maritime country in the world could not turn out from her dock-yards scarcely a decent looking ship, without borrowing the plan and model of foreigners! These corvettes, to the number of a dozen, I believe, were built to match the Americans, and not one of them was seaworthy—they were appropriately called “*floating coffins* ;” every one of them was obliged to be taken into dock again, and be *doubled*, to give them stability. The writer of this belonged to one, and bears, therefore, eye-testimony to what he asserts. There was no excuse for building such *beastly tubs* ; but it was quite consistent with the English official mode of doing things ; that is, there was a right and a wrong way, and, John Bull-like, though the latter was not adopted from choice, but it must be stumbled on from head-strong obstinacy, and bigotted attachment to old plans. If we wanted models to build corvettes from, we had two in our possession, of splendid qualities, and which were then men-of-war in commission—the *Bonne-Citoyenne* and *Andromeda*, but they were foreign-built and I suppose official jealousy prevented their adoption, as no doubt such was the case in not building our ships of the line after a modified plan of many of the French and Spanish line-of-battle ships we captured. James, in his Naval History, says, that very good plans and draughts of corvettes were given in to the board, and one such was adopted, but that Sir Joseph Yorke, who was then one of the lords of the Admiralty, thought proper to alter the length and breadth of them, and consequently made them what they were. If such was the case, he should have been compelled to refund, to the British government, the whole expense of building them, even though an ex-post-facto law should be passed for the occasion. A man who wantonly avails himself of the high authority of his situation to play with the nation's money, and even honor, to gratify his whims and caprice, or to play off the school boy's game of “*see what a great man I am*,” should be made to suffer for the responsibility he takes on himself, if it be only to teach him better manners for the future. But so it is, men will be grown children though they have outgrown their boy's petticoats ; and the higher they are in power, the more they fancy they know, and the more determined they are that the world shall know it.

“ Man ! vain man !

Drest in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep ! ”

Surely, at this period, we had many eminent naval architects, better qualified than a *British Admiral*, to turn a ship out of hands? Many of the latter, however, fancy there are no people in the world like them ; that they can do any thing—*drink aqua-vitæ and eat Iron-plugs*. It is to be feared, that the pen of authority has, in too many instances, been the bane and curse of public office ; and that *titled ignorance*, with a decent quantity of overbearing pride and hauteur, has barred the im-

provement and advancement, to perfection, of many of our public institutions, simply because they, the 'lords of the ascendant,' were too *thick-headed* to understand it. These said corvettes, which were built to cope with the Americans, were, we take upon ourselves to say, without caring one jot for contradiction, incompetent to the end proposed. Their sailing qualities were of the lowest order; and, though they mounted 22 guns, were too cramped for room to work them efficiently; none of them ever fell in with their brother-foes; but had such been the case, and the American corvette been manœuvred with skill and judgment, she would have worked round her antagonist like a top, and made a second *Avon's* affair of it. For a seaman to look at them was a *sickener*; and to join one as an officer was a *floorer*—to your comfort at all events, and all chance of prize-money.—In fact they were *beasts*!

Of all the improvements in the art of ship-building, which has kept pace with, and even outstripped, many of the other *practical* arts and sciences, in this science-hunting age, which has developed the talent and gigantic powers of the human mind, and which will stamp the present age as a memorable era in the intellectual history of mankind, is the invention and adoption of the round stern to ships of war. It is impossible to speak in terms of too measured panegyric of this most admirable improvement; it combines every advantage that is desirable for such a *floating fabric*, and makes us even bold to say, that the *ne plus ultra* of ship-building has been obtained, while her sister-arts are as yet in their infancy. The country is indebted for this splendid acquisition, in the nautical department, to that scientific shipwright, and eminent man, Sir Robert Seppings, who deservedly holds the distinguished situation of one of the surveyors of His Majesty's Navy. But Sir Robert, in common with all those *shining lights* who have stood forth conspicuous from the mass of men,—who have been the beacons at which science has lit her torch, and presumptuous and bold-faced ignorance has stood abashed, has had to encounter the carping objections of smatterers, and the prejudices of the bigotted, who see—like our tories in parliament—destruction in all change and departure from the old, dull plodding system of our forefathers, and revolution where nothing but *palpable improvement* was intended. However, luckily for Sir Robert's fame, he was himself a *man of interest*, and he was supported in his scientific views by the "powers that be," or *that have been*, never more, it is to be hoped, for the good of the country, to spring-again into existence. How a tory government made so great a mistake, as to take the *right* road on this occasion, when the *wrong* one was open for their adoption, is the wonder of all reflecting men; since to show, when it was first proposed, that it was a change, and that it was also a *change for the better*, would have been sufficient, one would have thought, to have procured its condemnation, according to the usual system of tory tactics. However, so it was; *right* succeeded for once, and *wrong* and black-faced *prejudice* were scouted and driven into the shade!

Oh! the blinding, and self-immolating power of ignorance and prejudice combined! It is one of the evils and curses of *Pandora's box*,

that man, in the plenitude of his intellectual darkness, instead of "walking humbly before his God," at least in a distrust of his mental powers, erects his bold and presumptuous front, and the deeper immersed he is in ten-fold shade of ignorance, believes himself infallible in his judgment, and affects a contempt for those who differ from him in opinion. I saw many remarkable instances of this in the present case. It is notorious, that when the *round stern* first came out, it was objected to,—by whom, reader?—why, by many captains and superior officers in the navy! And what do you suppose these *wiss-acres* founded their objections on? On *solid scientific* and *mathematical* objections to the non-security of the plan? That they could not do; for *Euclid* would have risen from the grave, have convened a court-martial of mathematicians, and have condemned them all as great asses and ———, to go to school again! What then? Why, *that as we had hitherto beaten our enemies with the square stern, they saw no reason to alter the old system; and that it must be an infallible sign of the decay of our maritime glory, since we were preparing our ships of war for flight instead of pursuit, as was evident, by additionally fortifying that part of the ship which could only be serviceable in running from a foe; and that, as we had hitherto beaten all our naval enemies with the square stern, (a great mistake though, by the bye,) why should we not continue to do so?* Now, all you young gentlemen, from the age of twelve to fourteen, who are dispersed in the different seminaries of England, and who have the least smattering of mathematics, what do you think of that for a reason? I will not appeal to men of vigorous and sensible understandings, as it would be an insult to common sense to do so; but I would summons a jury of boys to pronounce an opinion on conduct so absurd, and so much at variance with every rule of common sense. The cap and bells would have been a more appropriate head-dress for those gentlemen than a cocked-hat and a brace of epaulettes! All who are acquainted with the common rules of geometry, know that the arch is stronger than a straight line, or a sharp angle, and that, on this principle, the bows of a ship are stronger than the square stern; therefore, the nearer you approach, in shaping the old, sharp, angular stern, like the bows, the greater strength you throw into it; this was effected by cutting off the angles at the quarters, and rounding them.

This is the first very simple reason. During our long maritime war, it had often been felt as a very great inconvenience, and sometimes even worse than this, that if in action your enemy got *well on your quarter*, you had no gun to bear on him without shifting your aftermost guns, and running them out of the stern; and even then the enemy's position might be so judiciously taken, that, perhaps, your stern guns would not bear. A very memorable instance of this occurred in the affair of the *Blanche* and *Pique* frigates—English and French, at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, in December, 1794; and as this circumstance makes so strong in favor of the round stern, I shall make no apology to the reader for copying that portion of the account of the battle, which bears upon the subject, from 'James's Naval History.

“ At this moment, or very soon afterwards, the lashings broke loose ; the bowsprit of the *Pique*, (the *Pique* was the Frenchman, and the *Blanche* the English,) had been lashed to the capstern of the *Blanche*, and the *Pique*, crossing the stern of the *Blanche*, who had now begun to pay off, for the want of after sail, fell on board the latter, a second time, upon the *starboard quarter*. In an instant the British crew, with the hawser which had just before been got on deck, lashed the bowsprit of the *Pique* to the stump of their own mainmast. In this manner the *Blanche*, commanded now by Lieutenant Frederick Watkins, towed before the wind her resolute opponent, whose repeated attempts to cut away this second lashing were defeated, by the quick and well-directed fire of the British marines. In the meanwhile, the constant stream from the musketry poured upon the quarter-deck of the *Blanche*, from the forecastle and tops of the *Pique*, and a well-directed fire from the latter's quarter-deck guns, pointed forward, gave great annoyance to the former ; particularly, as having, like many other ships in the British navy, at this period, no stern ports on the main deck, the cannonade, on the part of the *Blanche*, was confined to two quarter-deck six pounders. The carpenters having, in vain, tried to cut down the upper transom beam, no alternative remained but to blow away a part of it on each side. As soon, therefore, as the firemen, with their buckets, were assembled in the cabin, the two after guns were pointed against the stern-frame. Their discharge made a clear breach on both sides, and the activity of the bucket-men quickly extinguished the fire it had occasioned in the wood-work. The two 12 pounders of the *Blanche*, thus brought into use, soon played havoc upon the *Pique's* decks.”

Now here is a strong case in point at once. As the Englishman's guns were not like the Irishman's musket, made to shoot round corners, they were obliged, from the overbearing necessity of the case, to make port-holes, by having recourse to a most desperate expedient—nothing less than blowing away a part of their own stern-frame. How very different would have been the case, had the round-stern been in use then ; as instead of sharp pointed angles and dead-wood, they would have had port-holes that would have swept the arc of a circle sufficient to have given them perfect command of their enemy, in whatever position she may have been placed across the other's stern. Then, as to superiority of strength, the reasons already given are sufficient to establish that point. A ship so constructed is less liable to be pooped ; and if she is struck by a sea, or gathers stern-way in a heavy swell, there is not so much danger attending it as upon the old system ; she holds a better wind, and creeps faster to windward, as the overhanging frame-work and quarter-galleries are taken away ; consequently, there is nothing to hold wind abaft, and to drag her to leeward. Here are most prominent and invaluable advantages gained, that no objections could invalidate.

There is no doubt, that many ships have been lost at sea, from the weakness of their square sterns, and that, perhaps, have never been heard of. If a ship is old, in blowing weather that part will be gene-

rally found to suffer most; for the heavy working of the ship will loosen the fastenings abaft, and prepare her for the final catastrophe of foundering. Such had nearly been the melancholy fate of the Hon. Com. Ship *Bridgewater*, on her homeward-bound passage from China, some 2 or 3 years ago, who encountered a most dreadful hurricane in the China Seas. On her '*touch-and-go*' safe arrival at Calcutta, her stern-frame was found to be so loose, that the Company's surveyor * gave it as his opinion, that if the *heart* of the gale had lasted an hour longer, the stern would have separated from the ship. Indeed it seems superfluous to insist upon the manifest superiority of the circular stern; it has undergone the test of criticism, and the trials of experience, and other nations, convinced of its excellence, have adopted it; and we have no doubt that, in course of time, it will be as general in the merchant service as it appears to be getting in His Majesty's Navy.

"But to our theme, now laid aside so long." We left our readers last at Lisbon, before we entered upon this very long, but we hope it will not be considered useless, digression: perhaps, also, it may be thought, that we have discussed our *measure of politics* with a too unmeasured freedom, as throwing blame where blame was not imputable, and imputing unworthy motives where good intentions alone existed. We submit with all deference to the judgment of wiser and cooler heads, and are open to correction where better informed experience may be pleased to point out our errors; but until we are convinced, upon irrefragable evidence, that the hitherto tory government of England was "the best of all possible governments, in this best of all possible worlds," we must continue obstinate in our creed, that the tory faction is a selfish, overbearing, and despotic, greedy, grasping, and tyrannical body of men, having interests distinct from the people at large, and using them only as the stepping stone to their ambition, and as tools to be plundered, *ad libitum*, by the legal sanction of an act of Parliament. In moral turpitude we conscientiously believe them to be as guilty and as dangerous to the state as Catiline's faction was to the safety of Rome; and herein consists the difference between the two,—that whereas the latter was about to obtain their object by instant violence and force of arms, which would have caused an *immediate* overthrow of the consular government—the former would, in course of time, have produced as certain a destruction of the English constitution, and have robbed Englishmen of their rights, by the slow arts of corruption and bribery, disregard of moral principle, and perjured, slavish, and time-serving Houses of Commons! The history of Parliament and the proceedings of the tories, for these last forty or fifty years, are confirmatory of these assertions; for they have never let slip a fair opportunity of making an attack on popular rights; and, we blush to say it of Englishmen, have never wanted a *paid majority* in that house which should have been the abode of *inflexible integrity* and *unbending patriotism*, to further, abet, and applaud the unconstitutional encroachments of a Pittite Minis-

* Mr. Seppinga.

try! But thanks to the determined and unanimous will of an awakened and indignant public, "*nous avons change tout cela*," and Toryism, or Jacobinism—for it is one and the same thing, both being the abettors of tyranny—must, for the future, sink back into its old "hole and corner existence," and for ever after hide its diminished head.

Let us resume our history. Of all the tedious, annoying, and disagreeable duties that a ship-of-war had to perform, during the war, the taking charge of merchant vessels, to convoy them from port to port, was certainly the most so. It was execrated, hated, and detested by all classes of officers and men, from the captain to the cook. It deprived you of all chance of making captures, and scarcely left the field open for reaping laurels; during the latter part of the war at least. There you were, tied to a large fleet of dull-sailing merchant men, bound, of course, to stay by them, and never to chase an enemy out of sight of your convoy; therefore, a fast-sailing enemy's ship could annoy you in many respects, if he found he had the superiority over you in sailing:—he could hover round the skirts of your merchant-fleet, and seek his opportunity of making his captures in the darkness of the night, without the possibility of your preventing him, as was the case with us in the present instance. We left Lisbon in July, 1814. On the morning of leaving it, the eye was gratified with a most animated scene. The sun shone with its usual unclouded summer brilliancy in that delicious clime. It was that season of the year when all nature is clothed in its gayest garb, when the whole of animated creation seems to feel the genial influence of the climate, and springs elastic to its exhilarating charms; and the vegetable world is expanded into ten-thousand beauties, as if wooing the balmy breezes that bear "health and healing on its wings;" and when the human mind, if unscathed by sorrow, sympathises with these nameless *elegancies of nature*, and feels, in the indulgence and enjoyment of such luxury, the poet's soul-felt pleasure.

"From which to Heaven is but the next advance."

The broad bosom of the noble and capacious Tagus seemed instinct with life and motion: it was dotted and sprinkled in every direction by a hundred different vessels, whose broad sheets of canvas were stretched to the light breezes that played and flitted in the air, occasionally swelling the bosoms of their sails and propelling them, with "gentle force," through the water for the space of a few minutes, and then dying away, and leaving every yard of canvas so spread, flapping uselessly, and we will add, to those concerned, most annoyingly, against the masts of the respective ships. We soon cleared the Tagus, and away we went with our convoy collected around us, they having previously received instructions to keep close to us, as it was well known, that American ships-of-war were cruising about the chops of the English Channel; but this advice was unavailing; after having been about a fortnight at sea their numbers had decreased considerably. Some had parted company from us during the night, and others had been captured by the enemy that had strayed from us. Early one morning, at

break of day, about 20 leagues to the westward of Scilly, we observed a strange ship on our weather quarter, standing after us under a press of sail. She passed several ships of our convoy, without taking notice of them. We were under very easy sail, dodging along under double-reefed topsails. She was so close to us, before we discovered her to be a stranger, and a ship-of-war too, that we had only sufficient time to make sail ahead, beat to quarters, and prepare for action. While this was being done, we signaled to each other, and discovered her to be the British sloop-of-war, *Tartarus*. We hove to, to speak her, and was informed, by her captain, that there was an American armed schooner hovering about our ships; that she had chased him during the night, mistaking him for a merchant vessel; this communication was scarcely made, when we perceived a strange schooner on our weather-bow, in chase of two strange brigs that we had not seen before; we both made all sail in chase, and the brigs perceiving it, put about, showed their numeral flags to us, by which we discovered, that they were two brigs-of-war, the *Castilian* and *Avon*. The American was now fairly jammed between four of us, and, of course, we thought she must be inevitably taken. We were, however, mistaken.—She shot away to windward of all the pursuing vessels, and effected her escape, after being chased many hours. The *Avon* pursued her the longest, as she was the fastest sailer, and in chasing her, fell in with the American corvette, the *Wasp*. An action ensued, and the English brig was compelled to surrender, after fighting a smart action, and was in a sinking state.

The *Kangaroo* took charge of her convoy again, after chasing the schooner a short time, and in a few days more we arrived at Plymouth.

On our arrival at Plymouth we were ordered up the Harbour of Hamoaze, to undergo a refit, preparatory to a cruise of three months in the British Channel, to ferret out and hunt down, if possible, the American vessels-of-war and privateers, that were scouring those seas, and, in some instances, overmatching and destroying our small ships-of-war. This was certainly an anomaly—a new era in British Naval History, for an enemy's pennant to flaunt our shores with impunity, and, consequently, it was a circumstance not a little discouraging and humbling to the pride of Englishmen. A Frenchman could not show himself out of port but he was towed into an English harbour, a subdued and captured foe; and here was a nation, young in power, and barely risen into national importance—a second Rome in its infancy, not waiting to repel its invaders from her soil, but boldly waving her *standard* of defiance, and bearding the *very lion in his den*. This conduct carries our recollection back to the days of Hannibal; and though dissimilar in the mode and style of warfare, it is very like in principle, and we may assure ourselves, that it was *strictly alike in feeling* on the part of our opponents; for the Americans hated us with all the settled and deadly animosity of *near relations* that have quarrelled. Besides the capture and destruction of English merchant vessels in those parts, to a considerable extent, the British ensign had been lowered on two occasions, to the “stripes of America,” almost within sight of our shores, after a hard and severely

contested action; certainly the enemy was superior, but there was, or there seemed to be, a general feeling in the public mind, that as our ships were fairly battered to pieces—to perfect wrecks, and eventually sunk, that their opponent did not receive retaliatory damage in proportion, (I allude to the American corvette-of-war, *Wasp*, which sunk the English 18 gun brigs *Reindeer* and *Avon*,) as she quickly repaired her injuries, and was ready, the next day at the farthest, to recommence action, if necessary. What is this to be ascribed to? I fear it must be said, to a want of sufficient training to the guns; for otherwise the enigma is inexplicable. Why should our ships be cut up in hull, masts, spars, and rigging to an irreparable extent, and ultimately sunk, and the enemy only sustain damage that a few hours, at the most, would suffice to repair? The conclusive inference is unavoidable—that no pains had been spared by the one party to perfect them in *gun discipline*, and that a proportionate, neglect, in so essential a part of a man-of-war seaman's duty, had been too fatally the "order of the day" with the other party. In one respect, our Government must be content to take the blame upon its own shoulders. The quantity of powder and shot allowed for exercise was miserably,—most miserably deficient. Instead of its being sufficient to train a whole ship's company, (no matter what number,) "to arms" it was barely enough to make our guns' complement of men expert in firing at a mark within, we'll say, any given six months. The evil, I believe, had often been complained of by old and experienced officers, but it was never remedied. This was economy on the part of our *Pittite* government with a vengeance, and at a time, too, when they were profusely and profligately squandering away hundreds of thousands of pounds on *unprofitable* objects—to give it the mildest term, and heaping sinecures, with their thousands per annum, on their despicable, dirty, slavish, and time-serving minions. Had the profits of two or three of their fat sinecures and placemen been appropriated to the supply of an extra quantity of powder and shot to the British Navy, for the purpose of training and instructing the ships' crews in the great-gun exercise, the money would at least have been more honorably, if not more profitably spent, and captains of ships would have held themselves more responsible than they did, for the perfection of their fighting discipline; especially, if every admiral and commander-in-chief afloat was *strictly* enjoined to inspect and drill, periodically, all men-of-war within the range of their command. One battle was fought in the Irish seas, which, in some measure, redeemed the credit of our faded laurels. It was between the English 18 gun brig *Pelican*, and the American brig-of-war "*Argus*." The action was well and scientifically contested, and, with the exception of the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake's* affair, was the best fought battle during the war, as it afforded a display of both seaman-like skill and valour.

I believe there was a superiority of one broadside gun more in the English brig, but her opponent had more men;—on the whole, it was considered a tolerably fair match; and after fighting with determined valour for some time, the American struck his colours. I remember seeing her brought into Plymouth sound. She came upon us like an apparition.

tion, as it was only two or three days after the action, and the news of her capture had not reached us ; indeed, like the *Bellerophon*, she was the bearer of the despatches of her own destruction. She was so little injured in masts and rigging, after such a severe contest, that she came in, to the surprise of every body, with top-gallant sails and courses set ; and as she passed the different men-of-war in port, with the British ensign floating over the American colours, we respectively manned our rigging, and gave her three cheers. She was certainly very much cut up in hull, and had a great number of killed and wounded ; among the former was her gallant commander. He was buried with military honors at Plymouth, in a style befitting a brave and gallant nation. Besides his own officers who attended, the pall of his coffin was borne by captains of our Navy, a great number of military and naval officers followed,—the marine band of music played the Dead March in Saul, and a marine guard of honour attended to perform the last earthly honours to a brave officer, cut off in the prime of life, and far away from his own home, ties, and kindred, with none to weep his fate and sooth the last moments of dying valour. He died of his wounds some days after the action ; peace to his ashes !

I have elsewhere commented severely, but, I think justly, upon the comparative merits of the American and English frigates. The *tone* and *temper* of my observations may, perhaps, offend some who lay claim to an extra share of patriotic feeling, and who think, and possibly believe, according to an old stupid creed, that *an Englishman can do any thing!* but I must take leave to dissent from this threadbare and very fallacious maxim. I believe, that Englishmen can but achieve those exploits which other men of other countries can also perform, when fostered and encouraged by a *good government*, and the applauding voice of their country, which knows how to dispense its favors and rewards without partiality and affection. It does not derogate from the characters of our brave officers and seamen, that misfortune, in some instances, attended their rencontres with the Americans, as they were generally overpowered by superior physical force, and did not surrender their vessels until, to use an expression of the American president Madison, in speaking to congress of the capture of their frigate *Essex*, "*humanity tore down the colours which valour had nailed to the mast,*" and fighting longer would have been an useless effusion of blood. No doubt, our long war with France, and occasional brushes with other continental powers, had so accustomed us to victory, and to so little of defeat, that it did beget in our naval commanders, and, indeed, in all classes of our Navy, an over confidence of success, and which showed its fruits in a relaxation of our *warlike* discipline. In some measure, I speak from experience. To the vessel of which I am now writing, I belonged for 18 months, and conscientiously, I cannot recollect the ship's company being exercised at great guns and small arms more than four or five times. Twice or thrice of those occasions was this last cruise, whose history I have just finished. The captain thought it not impossible, that we might fall in with the aforementioned *American Wasp*, (how very completely she used the mischievous powers

which that name implies!) which was known to be cruising about the chops of the English Channel, and our merchant convoy would have been a *glorious "haul"* for her; we did, therefore, exercise the men at quarters, as I have just stated. A cask lashed to a grating, with a pole stuck through the centre, and a small red flag attached to it, to make it an object more distinctly visible, was put into the water, a considerable distance from the ship, but within point blank range of our guns; the reader will, therefore, suppose it was not necessary to give them much elevation to hit the mark; but so unpractised were our men in this part of their duty, that I verily believe they would have fired over the moon had it been possible. We observed the shot to dance, and glance, jump and kick about, and fly in all directions, except the right one. Our men certainly fired as if to strike away "*the topmast spar of some proud Admiral's ship.*" Heaven defend us, if we had fallen in with the above enemy's cruiser;—for to use a vulgar saying, she certainly would have given us what paddy gave the drum, *a good beating!* and perhaps have finished the game, by sending us to look after the two brigs-of-war she had previously disposed of. Nothing more likely; we were a crazy tub, that took half a gale of wind to make us move through the water, unless it was to bob up and down in a heavy lump of a sea, and jerk the top-gallant masts over the bows; and the American was a fast sailing vessel, throwing a broadside weight of metal that would have uncaulked the seams of our sides, and have rendered us a fit object to be inspected by the dock-yard officers, on our arrival into port, if we had ever arrived: however, thanks to good fortune, we *did* arrive, all safe and sound, and that without fighting a battle, but not without smelling gunpowder; for as I have just said, we amused ourselves by exercising once or twice in firing at a mark, and occasionally making the welkin ring, by blazing away a signal gun to our convoy, which helped to keep the chambers of our guns clear from rust, if it did no other good, and thus ended this not very eventful cruise.

The refitting of a ship in harbour, during the war, involved the performance of the most disagreeable and troublesome duties that came within the sphere of a seaman's business. If she had to go into dock to be repaired, the Landsman may form some slight idea of it, by considering the bustle and topsy-turvy confusion that is produced by shifting houses. The ship would require, perhaps, to be stripped to the bare hull—part of her furniture, such as rigging, sails, guns, with all the tackle belonging thereto; powder, shot, &c. would be sent ashore to the different depôts for their reception; and part of her light stores, belonging to the different warrant officers, viz. the gunner, boatswain, carpenters, and purser, would be transferred with the officers and ship's company, into a beastly old hulk, very like Jack Straw's house—"neither wind-tight nor water-tight." Then, as may be supposed, sufficient employment was found for all hands, except,—if she was a large ship—the parson and marine officers. The men would be divided into separate gangs or parties, under the command of their respective officers, and employed at the dock yard and gun-wharf, executing various du-

ties; others on board refitting ship, receiving stores, and stowing them away, and other items, as a midshipman's tavern bill implies, "*too numerous to mention*;" comfort or rest for you then, whether *master or man*, was out of the question; but the worst consequence of this professional purgatory, most unavoidably was,—like the corollary of an Euclidian proposition—that you were always up to your eyes in dirt and discomfort of every conceivable kind; and if you ventured to utter a civil growl at all, at the choice of the profession you had made, you were saluted with the complimentary consolation from some brother mid of, "It's your own fault; dam'ye, what made you list? what made you take *the shilling*?" in allusion to the recruiting sergeant's plan, in those days, of entrapping young men to volunteer for the army, by making them half-drunk, and getting them to consent to accept a shilling of the king's money, and then claiming them as recruits for the profession. But happy, I conceive, would it have been for many a youth, had those multifarious and time-occupying duties been of a nature to have commanded his entire attention;—in a word, to have abstracted his mind, and *person* too, from the pursuit of vicious and demoralizing pleasures. He might have thought it hard at the time, that little leisure was left him to recreate himself on shore, but, in after-life, he could not have failed to reap the benefit of restraints imposed by his professional duty, on the outbreaks of juvenile folly. Unhappily, most unhappily for many! too much time, too much opportunity, and too much temptation was afforded to the yet uninitiated youth to "sodden him in corruption's ways," and eradicate the moral principles of his boyhood. It was a common saying in the profession, and the author of the "Naval Officers" alludes to it, "that every thing finds its level in a man-of-war." Yes, but it was the level of debauchery and dissipation. In that respect, in too many instances I believe, there was little difference between the captain and the cook; and the scenes—the *harbour scenes*, I have witnessed, would strongly confirm any eye-witness in the oft-repeated saying, that "a ship-of-war is a *hell-afloat*!" He certainly would have assented to the assertion ascribed to Dr. Johnson. "That no man would belong to a man-of-war who had sufficient *interest* to get into a jail." Immediately the ship entered port—scarce had the anchor dropped from the bows, when she was surrounded by shore-boats, laden with those unhappy females—the pitiable and miserable victims of the most shocking vice and brutal debauchery; and every man,—and half-grown man, in the ship so disposed, was at liberty to make his selection, and lead his favorite up the ship's side accordingly—I have often stood at the ship's gangway, and, with a curiosity natural to boys, have watched the introduction of those *most forlorn* of human beings: indecent feelings apart, it would have been a speculation into human character, not unworthy the attention of a moral philosopher and a longer head than mine, to have marked the ravages that vice had made even upon *the person*, besides the mind. The bold, flaunting, and undaunted air with which some would come up the side, look round on all hands with a face, perhaps bloated by disease, and reddened by brandy, and long since shamed out of all

feminine feeling, was melancholy enough, when reflecting, that they were females that might, under other circumstances, have filled, with credit, their allotted situations in life ; others, perhaps, would be young creatures—far too young even to make a respectable wife, cast adrift like waifs or strays upon the wide world, and with no resources to exist by but that truly lamentable one—*prostitution!* The evil did not stop here ;—it was not confined to the men, as the defenders of the system ;—and there were many—very many such, might have sought a justification in the urgent necessity of the case, by pleading that it was an indulgence ;—an evil one certainly, justified by the necessity of keeping the men together, and preventing them from going ashore, which only led, on their parts, to greater dissipation, loss of service, and too probably desertion ;—but the officers, of all classes, set the example. Now, certainly, this was a splendid university—a first rate college to educate a youngster in !—manners ! morals ! why, when I went first to sea, the height of good manners and good morals, too, was considered consist in leaving the mid's berth directly you had dined, to make room for the oldsters to lay down and sleep, to lend them a clean shirt, or any thing else when wanted, and implicitly to obey every order given to you for seeing the quarter-deck swept down to the landing, or bringing off the first lieutenant's, or any other lieutenant's, woman. If all those behests were punctually complied with, you were pronounced a youngster of uncommonly promising parts ; but woe betide you ! if you dared to growl, look black, or dispute the propriety of them ; you would be hunted down almost to death, and persecuted more than a bagged badger among a set of country rustics. The author of the " Naval Officers " says, " that when a youngster, in the first ship-of-war he belonged to, refused to land or bring off from the shore. I forget which, the second lieut.'s *chere-amie*, and that he escaped with incurring *only* that officer's ill-will," he got off easy I can tell him—and I am only surprised that he was so lucky. Had I refused such an order, in the first two vessels I belonged to, I think, indeed I am almost sure, that I should have been severely *started*, or *flogged* with a rope's end, and have been kept at the mast-head all day and night too, blow high, blow low ; besides, for an age afterwards, I should have met with every species of annoyance in the shape of extra duties, and inflicted in a manner that would have precluded me from complaining to the captain of such heartless tyranny, without running a great risk of getting an enlarged edition of the same work. These were *plague-spots* in the profession, that were ruinous to all proper principle and right feeling, and it will be readily admitted, were any thing but training up a youngster " in the way that he should go." A mockery of morality was observed some times in a mid's berth, by way of keeping their morals pure, (god save the mark,) viz. when dinner was over, for an oldster to stick a fork in the table, which implied "*be off*," and if the youngster or youngsters did not *sherry*, or leave, to use a midshipman's term, you would be broadsided with biscuits at your head, until you rose and learnt, according to the common saying—"decent manners." This, with many more lessons of equal moral stamp, comprised a portion of

the elements of my early naval education; and if I possessed any quickness of comprehension, and ability to learn, it is no wonder I may have made a progress, that I feel it, by no means, an honor to boast of in my riper years. However, it is but justice to say, that

“ A change has come o’er the spirit of *that* dream. ”

To the honor of the profession be it said, that late years have wiped off those grosser stains. A long peace has brought forward a new generation of rising officers. The intercourse with society ashore has polished the “*rugged Russian bears*” of the old school, and, in a great measure, smoothed down their asperities, and introduced, with many other beneficial changes, a purer tone of feeling and morals; exceptions, here and there met with, as there will be in all professions, and large bodies of men, and *one*, in particular, whom I mean these papers to immortalize, or as long as they continue to be read, as a compound of vices which degrade and dishonour a man—and disgrace an officer. The faults I have mentioned were not so much the vices of the men, as the deplorable system under which they were fostered and nurtured. What much better, indeed, could be expected from a class—a *distinct class* of mankind, who, from early age, were sent afloat—kept from civilized society, (except what portion they had of it in their own circle,) for years, and confined to an element which afforded them little variety besides the dull routine of their laborious duties, and only enlivened by the occasional peculiar pursuits of their very peculiar profession. Every allowance is, therefore, to be made; and as I write not in anger, but as the mere chronicler of facts which I have witnessed and participated in, to my sincere sorrow I now say it! so I hope these remarks will not be read in anger by any who may conceive themselves aimed at, or implicated therein.

B.

STANZAS.

There's gloom upon thy brow,
 And grief upon thy cheek,
 And thy sighs more avow
 Than all thy tongue can speak;
 And the accents of that tongue
 Fall strangely on my ear,
 Like melodies unsung
 Through many a by-gone year.

I've known thy gentle worth,
 I've watched thy playful smile,
 I've shar'd thine hours of mirth,
 And loved thee all the while;
 But grief hath come at last,
 And dimmed thy cheek and brow,
 Yet more for all the past
 I love thee doubly now.

Σ

A PILGRIM'S THOUGHT.

On other themes our tongues will dwell,
 Grow warm where youth or beauty is;
 Why loves it not to rest as well
 On such a glorious thought as this ?

That He who bids the lightning sleep,
 Whose home is yon blue sky above;
 Whose throne is on the stormy deep,
 Can bend on me an eye of love.

That joyous time, the morning light,
 That hallowed time, the fall of day;
 All that is beautiful and bright
 Is dark if Thou art far away.

The sweet occurrences of life,
 All social bonds are doubly dear;
 All hopes,—all mem'ries are rife
 With greater joy, if Thou art near.

The midnight solitude, the roar
 Of ocean and the wild bird cry,
 All sounds and scenes delight me more
 If Thou, my Saviour, art but nigh !

From twilight dawn to close of day,
 Is there a sweeter moment given,
 Than that which calls the soul away
 To spend one hour in prayer to Heaven !

E'er slumber lulls to rest the eye,
 To lift to God the voice of love,
 And hail, with deep humility,
 The light of wisdom from above.

Panting to think one day has brought
 Me nearer to that heavenly shore,
 Oh ! have I spent it as I ought,
 As one whose pilgrimage is o'er ?

Friend of the poor, to thee I call,
 As to yon star unchangingly,
 The needle's quivering point will fall,
 So turns my trembling heart to Thee.

R. M.

NOUGUJJA PEER, A LEGEND OF PEER POINTY.

On the summit of the hill, which bounds the populous village of Peer Pointy, on the north-east, stands a mosque, said to have been erected some centuries ago. Within this structure is a monument of uncommon length, reputed to contain the imperishable relics of a noted Mahomedan saint, who, for the extraordinary size to which he subsequently attained, was styled by the distinctive title of Nougujja Peer. He was originally of the ordinary stature, but in consequence of a miracle performed on him, he grew to the height of nine yards. Nougajja was contemporary with the prophets Hussun and Hoossain, under whose banners, in their first contest with the infidel Yzzed, he displayed such proofs of courage, and performed such feats of valour, that, delighted with these instances of heroism, the prophets pledged themselves to grant the accomplishment of whatever request he might prefer to them. He immediately entreated the prophets to increase his size to nine yards in height, and his wish was, accordingly, fulfilled. The adjunct of Peer was afterwards affixed to the title of Nougujja, on account of the holy life which he led, and the pious acts which he performed; but there are incidents and circumstances associated with his history, of a character so dark and infamous, that it is wonderful how his fame should have survived the memory of his crimes.

The mosque alluded to above, is an erection of masonry, and surrounded by a low wall, plastered on both sides, with a single entrance. In the area, within the inclosure, are eleven monuments: nine of these are in a direct line with the entrance of the mosque, facing the river, which flows past the base of the hill on which the structures in question are situated, and one on each side of the last of the graves; the former are stated to cover the remains of the friends and companions of our hero, and the latter those of his favorite charger and faithful dog.

Nougujja Peer was a most devoted follower of the brothers Hussun and Hoossain, who, at the period of the career of our hero-saint, were engaged in purifying the religion of Mahomet from the abuses and corruptions which had crept into it. Yzzed was a man of considerable wealth and eminence; he had embraced the new faith, and was a strict observer of the rites it enjoined; but owing to a mortal offence given him by the two brothers, Hussun and Hoossain, he had conceived a most implacable aversion for them, and vowed to revenge the indignity offered to him on their heads. With this view, he took up arms against them, and met with various successes at the commencement of the campaign. In all the engagements between the rival parties, Nougujja Peer distinguished himself in a particular degree, so as not only to attract the notice and applause of his comrades, and the approbation of the Imams, Hussun and Hoossain, but the praise and admiration of all his enemies. In the subsequent battles, the uncommon stature which he had now reached, combined with the proportionate degree of strength which he, in consequence, acquired, and the courage he natu-

rally possessed, proved of essential service to the cause of the two brothers.

Nougujja, though a Peer, was an admirer of the fair sex, and holiness and piety tended by no means to chasten and subdue his feelings of tenderness for woman. A brunette complexion, middling stature, a slender waist, beautiful ankles, small feet, round full arms, sparkling or languishing eyes, and lovely features, had attractions for him, the power of which he could ill resist; and even in the midst of his devotions, when worldly interests might be supposed to be forgotten under the influence of higher considerations, the remembrance of some pretty face, some bewitching countenance, would obtrude itself on his attention, and disturb his prayers. He followed the footsteps of every female, who possessed any exterior recommendation to entitle her to notice, and, like the bee, roved from flower to flower, imagining each to be redolent with sweetness and fragrance, till one blossom, blushing with beauty not ordinarily to be met with, and emitting an odour not commonly exhaled, fixed his wandering attention on itself. This lovely floweret, rich in the gifts of nature, yet unconscious of its attractions, bloomed in a wild, obscure, and retired situation. The soil on which it flourished, was far from being congenial to its growth; still, amidst its general sterility, this rose of roses continued to bloom and exhale its sweetness in the 'desert air,' filling the atmosphere around it with its fragrance, and embellishing the dreary waste by its enchantments.

Nougujja resided on the top of the hill adjacent to Peer Pointy, in a thatched dwelling, but, provided with ample accommodations, and commanding a beautiful prospect for miles round. He was engaged, early one morning, before sun-rise, in the performance of his religious duties, and had his eye instinctively fixed on a ferry on the opposite bank of the Ganges; it was loaded with passengers of both sexes, and among them was an elderly Mahomedan woman, with her young daughter easily distinguishable from the rest of the females, by their Moorish dress. As the boat approached the hill, Munna and her mother became more and more conspicuous. By this time Nougujja had finished his devotions, and, having kept his eye steadily fixed on the mother and her daughter, he was struck with the fascinating appearance of the latter, who, however, did not notice her admirer; so little conscious did she seem of the superior attractions she possessed. Munna had just completed her fourteenth year, and yet she had a face blending beauty with sweetness, and a figure that would have supplied a perfect model to a sculptor. The human mind is naturally tender, and formed for cherishing the soft passion of love: how soothing, how subduing is the influence it exercises on the heart! That influence was felt in all its force by Nougujja; he saw, admired, and loved the interesting Munna: but there was nothing in the characters of these two individuals congenial, to render a union between them desirable and happy.

Nougujja followed the footsteps of Munna as her shadow, but kept himself at a respectable distance, to prevent her being alarmed. Munna's mother had come to Peer Pointy to make some purchases, as the

village in which she resided was inconsiderable, and afforded but a scanty supply. Though the mother and daughter had never seen Nougujja, yet they were not strangers to his fame, and, like all natives, who entertain a superstitious awe and veneration for the virtues of Peers, they regarded him with the highest reverence. Nougujja, it may be imagined, met with little or no difficulty in effecting his object. His overtures for a union with Munna were received with joy by her parents, who felt proud of the intended alliance, and a betrothment immediately took place; but the solemnization of the marriage was deferred to a future period, in consequence of the receipt of intelligence, that Yzseed had collected an overwhelming force, and was marching with rapid strides to surprise the camp of the faithful. Nougujja was, therefore, obliged to leave all worldly matters unsettled, and join the holy army, as it was styled, which broke up its quarters and proceeded to oppose the advancing enemy.

With whatever feelings Munna might have before viewed the proposed connexion between her admirer and herself, it was now become a source of anxiety and concern to her. She had seen her intended but once, and his general appearance and behaviour had by no means tended to prepossess her in his favor. The truth is, Munna had recently conceived an attachment for a Mahomedan youth, an inhabitant of Peer Pointy, whom she had accidentally met one day in the bazar, and was in the habit of privately meeting him, whenever she was either deputed by her mother to Peer Pointy to procure provisions, or accompanied her for the same purpose. Munna possessed sufficient sense and caution to keep her attachment a secret from her parents, who, she was convinced, would never countenance it, and might, if made acquainted with it, possibly adopt means to break it off effectually.

Seraj Ali and Munna were well matched, and seemed to have been born for each other: they were both young; the former having scarcely completed his twentieth year, while the latter hardly exceeded fourteen. Seraj possessed interesting features, and a well proportioned figure; in disposition, he was frank and open; in manners, mild and unassuming. He was a favorite with his youthful companions, and much liked and esteemed by the villagers. In temper and demeanor, Munna was the counterpart of Seraj, with this difference, that her habits and manners were more bland, modest, and retiring. Her ordinary dress was characterized for rustic simplicity; but she occasionally appeared attired in better apparel. Munna's parents, though not rich, were far from being so poor as to want the common necessities and comforts of life; but their minds had been warped and enervated by the debilitating influence of superstition and bigotry, as was, indeed, commonly the case with the followers of Mahomet, at that early era of Mahomedanism.

During Nougujja's absence, ample opportunity was afforded to Seraj and Munna to meet and improve their acquaintance. Every interview naturally tended more and more to strengthen their affections, and it was with pain and uneasiness that they heard of the temporary cessa-

tion of hostilities between the rival powers, as they justly dreaded the return of Nougujja, which would, perhaps, not only put an end to their stolen interviews, but, in all probability, produce an eternal separation between them. Seraj and Munna, therefore, wept over their sad destiny, consoling themselves with hopes of better fortune, and pledging inviolable fidelity to each other: but they had yet to experience the caprices of fortune, and to learn that she delights to mock the vows of lovers, and to smile over the wreck she makes of their happiness.

Nougujja arrived, and the first thing he did, was to wait on the parents of his betrothed, and claim the fulfilment of their promise. Munna's parents expressed their readiness to perform their contract, and promised to commence the necessary preparations for the solemnization of the nuptials of their daughter, with the least avoidable delay. Satisfied with these assurances, and pleased with the near prospect of at last possessing the valued treasure, he returned to Peer Pointy in high spirits, while Munna's parents were rejoiced at the approach of the event, which, they rightly judged, was calculated to enhance their dignity in the eyes of their neighbours. But how did their miserable offspring view the circumstance, from which they appeared to derive such vast importance and pleasure. To her the contemplation of the event was a source of the utmost grief and anxiety, and she would have gladly exchanged situations with the meanest of her sex, could she thereby hope to escape the fate which awaited her. But bred up, as she was, in idleness, effeminacy, and ignorance; taught, also, to regard her parents with superstitious reverence and fear, and having never been suffered to indulge in the gratification of her wishes—she knew not how to oppose their commands, and was, therefore, obliged to submit her will to their implicit direction. Every thing was soon got ready for the celebration of the marriage. It was on the night of the first day of the new moon, that Nougujja, assembling his friends and acquaintances, descended to the river side, for the purpose of crossing it, in order to proceed to the residence of the bride, on the opposite bank. The night was dark, though not threatening, except that, at intervals, a gust of wind would sweep across, and momentarily ruffle the bosom of the gentle stream.

It is not easy to describe the situation of the miserable and forlorn Seraj: he was plunged in the deepest agony, by the contemplation of the event about to take place, cutting off, as it did, his fondest hopes. "How have I been deceived in the perjured girl!" would he exclaim to himself. "How foolishly I believed her vows and protestations—but so it is with women!" He would, probably, have continued indulging in melancholy reflections of this kind, had not the train of his thoughts been disturbed and broken by the blaze of lights burning on the summit of the hill before him, and the sounds of musical instruments mingled with the hum of voices. Starting up from his reverie, he took the direction of the hill—and, ere he had walked far, he perceived, with bitter anguish, the marriage procession descending to the banks of the

Ganges; the waters of which sparkled in the reflections of the blazing torches. Seraj ascended the hill by an unfrequented path, and seemed the image of melancholy and despair; rather impelled forward by an uncontrollable impulse than by choice. He would not come near the dwelling of his rival, from which he naturally shrunk back with disgust: but stood on a projection at some distance, viewing the procession in an agony of despair, which may be better conceived than delineated.

The boats proceeded onwards with perfect steadiness; the glare cast by the torches illuminated the pure waters of the sacred stream, which bore the joyful procession on its breast,—and the bridegroom, conspicuous in his gay attirement, and still more by his extraordinary height, sat composedly in the centre of the larger ferry, preceded by the others. What a contrast did the feelings passing in his mind, present to those passing in that of his unhappy rival, who continued gazing at the brilliant spectacle, as it receded further and further from the hill on which he was standing, and neared the opposite bank at every pull of the oar, till his eyes began almost to ache, and his limbs to pain, while his bosom writhed with tortures, which they only feel who are plunged in like despondency. What would not Seraj have given to exchange situations with Nougujja, whose heart swelled with the sweetest pleasure, at the prospect of the exquisite felicity he expected to enjoy by the possession of beauties, that scarcely admitted of rivalry from their perfection; whilst the unfortunate youth, from whose grasp he seemed, as it were, to have snatched the cup of joy, felt flames fiercer than those of the funeral pile burning in his bosom, and scorching his vitals. Often did he attempt to withdraw his gaze from the bright vision which floated before him—but its fascination, like that of the basilisk, rivetted his attention towards it. The boats at last, reached their destined goal, when the procession lauded and proceeded to the residence of the bride, whose predicament, however enviable it might be thought by others, was far from being such in reality. She appeared the very image of wretchedness and despair, and sat like a statue in the midst of her female companions, whose countenances exhibited the feelings of cheerfulness and satisfaction, which an event like that which they had assembled to celebrate, was naturally calculated to excite. They were totally ignorant of the repugnance which Munna felt for the marriage—and, under this delusion, mistook the feelings of misery and despondency for those of awe and reverence for the holy character of the bridegroom. How ill capable were these women of judging of such feelings. Most of them had been married, either at an age at which they were incapable of understanding the nature and value of the engagement formed for them, or, cherishing no predilections, entered into those engagements without the least hesitation or reluctance. Such, however, was not the case with her, whom they now surrounded, and whom they were congratulating on the choice made for her by her parents; little aware that their congratulations, instead of affording any gratification to the heart-stricken bride, served only to increase her affliction.

It was some time after the marriage cavalcade had disappeared, that Seraj thought of retiring. He felt no inclination, however, to return home, which he wished rather to desert, as it would no longer afford him an asylum in which he could lay his head on the pillow in serenity; but whither could he fly; for the world itself appeared to him a dreary wilderness? The object still dear to him was within the sphere of his ken, and to fly from his house was to fly from her. He recollected, however, that that object was probably by this time become the right of another; he felt assured not willingly, and from the moment she gave another the privilege of claiming her as his, his own doom was pronounced beyond the possibility of revocation, and himself consigned to eternal misery. These reflections arose in his agitated mind, as he slowly descended the hill, heedless of the increasing gloom, and the ruggedness of the path he trod, when his left foot struck against the stump of a tree, and Seraj was prostrated his full length. Though but slightly hurt, yet he found it difficult to proceed far. He knew there was a solitary structure a few paces lower down, and to this edifice he groped his way as well as he could, determined to pass the remainder of the night there. Having reached the building in question, he laid himself down, but not to sleep, for sleep would not visit his eyelids, but only to rest till the approach of the dawn, when he intended to retrace his wandering steps to his miserable lodgings. Unconsciously he threw himself close to the entrance of an excavation cut into the rock, downwards in a sloping line, called *Puttal Pooree*, and had not lain long, ere, in attempting to turn, he rolled into the cavern sideways, which saved him from a severe injury he would have otherwise undoubtedly received. He rolled to a considerable depth before he succeeded in recovering himself. When, however, he did recover himself, he was at a loss what to do: the darkness around him was so dense, that Seraj was completely bewildered, as he could see no way to escape from the dungeon, convinced that any attempt to do so would be attended with, perhaps, a still more serious consequence. At length, after the pause of a few moments, he caught glimpses of a light below, and directed by them, he cautiously descended towards it, in hopes of discovering means for extricating himself from his present strange situation; but how great was his vexation and disappointment, when, on approaching the light, he found it to proceed from a glowworm crawling on the side of the excavation. The friendly glowworm, had, however, attracted Seraj to a spot, whence he could perceive, though rather indistinctly, the glimmerings of a lamp burning dimly in a chamber still lower down, and guided by it, he descended with the same caution as before, as the excavation was rough in the descent, and without steps. Seraj found the lamp placed in a small niche formed in the solid rock at the entrance of a chamber to the right of the one in which he himself stood. The passage was rather confined, so that it obliged him to stoop and peep into it; but he had no sooner done so, than he was transfixed with amazement and wonder, at the sight which presented itself to his view. This apartment was finished in a style superior to the adjoining one. It was furnished too, though scantily, and in the

centre, on a common mat, lay a female on her back, stretched at full length, and fast asleep. The dress of the sleeper was by no means suited to her appearance, which indicated something more than ordinary. Coarse as her garments were, there was something in them, which contrasted with the peculiarity of the situation in which Seraj found her, seemed to impart to her a degree of interest touching in the extreme: Seraj could not help intensely admiring the sleeping beauty, and endeavored, in his mind, to account for her being found in a place unsuited to the residence of a human creature. The excavation, from having been deserted for years, was more likely to afford an asylum for wild beasts, thought Seraj, than calculated to answer as a habitation for man. Who and what was the being before him? what induced her to select so dark and frightful a prison for her residence? or what could have prevailed upon her to consent to bury herself in a dismal unhealthy cavern? or why she did not make her escape from it, if brought there against her will? were questions which naturally occurred to him, but which, with all his penetration, he was unable to solve satisfactorily. More than once Seraj resolved on awaking the sleeper, and as often abandoned his resolution, till, his patience being nearly worn out, he was on the point of disturbing her, when he observed her move. She merely raised her hands and dropped them behind her head, remaining perfectly motionless and composed for some minutes, breathing hard and audibly. Again Seraj was about to touch the sleeper, with the intention of waking her, when he was again prevented, by hearing her talk in her sleep. Seraj now entered the chamber, and bending over the face of the object of his curiosity, fixed his intent gaze on her countenance. 'Azim!' she exclaimed, in a distinct and melodious voice, 'dearest Azim! where hast thou been so long, and why dost thou try to shun me? Come, let me press thee to this aching heart,—to this bosom which beats with purest love for thee, Azim, Azim!' She ceased for a while, and then burst into another exclamation. 'Azim!' she resumed, 'wherefore is thy face averted from me?' and mechanically starting up, flung her arms around Seraj's neck, and embraced him with a fervour which true affection can alone feel, imprinting a warm, intoxicating kiss on his lips. Suddenly, unclosing her eyes, she fixed a steadfast look on the blushing youth, and perceiving him to be a stranger, whom she had never before seen, screamed with fright, and called aloud for assistance. Seraj, alarmed by her cries, endeavored to calm her fears, by telling her that she had nothing to dread from him, as he would not, for the world, harm so sweet and interesting a creature.

'Alas! maiden,' naturally taking her for one, he addressed her, 'what cause for alarm is there from an individual so forlorn and destitute as I am? Did you but know my unfortunate case, you would rather be disposed to regard me with commiseration than fear.'

'Explain Sir,' replied Comul Komaree, for so she was called, 'who you are, and what chance has introduced you here?'

Seraj immediately communicated to the fair enquirer the accident that had occurred to him, and to which alone was to be attributed his

present visit. In his turn, he entreated her to make him acquainted with her history, and how she came to reside in a place which, above all others, was most unsuited to the residence of a young and delicate female.

After some hesitation, produced rather by native modesty than disinclination, she consented to gratify Seraj's curiosity, by informing him, that she was the youngest daughter of a mountain chief, who lived in one of the hills in the neighbourhood of Peer Pointy, to which village the mountaineers frequently resorted for purposes of barter. Her father was the head of a tribe of fierce, warlike mountaineers, over whom he ruled with unlimited sway, and by whom he was much liked and revered. She had three sisters, all of whom were married to the chiefs of different tribes, in different parts of the country. Her mother was a Mahomedan, whom her father forced away from her parents, when very young. Her sisters took after their father, while she only resembled her mother, not merely in her exterior, but somewhat too in her disposition, which was however, greatly softened by milder qualities which her daughter possessed. Cumul Komaree was considerably shorter and a little darker in complexion than her mother, who measured above the middling stature, without being so tall as to detract from the elegance of her shape. Komaree was, if any thing handsomer than her mother, while her figure exhibited still greater delicacy and voluptuousness. Inheriting, in some measure, the disposition of her mother, and conscious of the superior attractions she possessed, Komaree could never bring herself to evince the slightest partiality for the numerous suitors who courted her smile, and aspired to make an impression on her heart. Her father was so passionately attached to her, particularly since she had been deprived of maternal care and tenderness, that he had pledged himself, to his proud and obdurate child, never to coerce her inclinations, with regard to entering into the matrimonial state.

One morning Komaree rose early, and prepared to proceed to the Ganges, to perform her periodical vow. She had been sometime back dangerously ill, and her father despairing of her life, had vowed, on his daughter's part, that if she recovered from her sickness, he would persuade her to make a monthly pilgrimage, on bare foot, to the Ganges, to bathe in its holy stream. It was with this view that Komaree was descending the hill on which she resided, alone and unattended, to go bare foot to the river, to perform her periodical ablution in it: the sun had just risen, and its glowing disk was peering above the eastern horizon, gilding its skirts with his morning beams, as Komaree issued from her dwelling. To the east, at a distance, flowed the sacred river, yet uncheered in its course by the rays of the rising orb, and only slightly agitated by the soft refreshing breeze, which had sprung up an hour ago, and was sweeping over the enchanting landscape, spread out in all the richness and luxuriance of nature. The bright star of day had not yet ascended sufficiently high in the heavens, to fling the golden streams of light from its glittering fountain on the liquid expanse, but the line of the horizon appeared irradiated by the bright

rays of the glorious luminary. Beyond the river was a level plain, presenting a vast extent of cultivation, intersected with a few trees here and there. What an exhilarating scene presented itself to view, not to the view, however, of a perfectly rude, uncivilized being, who can distinguish nothing grand, magnificent, or beautiful in the works of nature. True, Komaree was the untutored child of nature, and could not boast of a refined taste or cultured understanding ; but though she would have been considered a savage by a fastidious taste, yet, unpolished as her mind was, attributable rather to circumstances and condition in life, than to any native defect in her faculties, she possessed an intuitive sense and perception of the beautiful and sublime, and always derived a real pleasure from the contemplation of interesting and magnificent objects. Could she, then, have failed to be struck with the beauties and charms with which the prospect beneath her appeared to be invested ? What heart, indeed, endowed with the finer sympathies of humanity, could be stupidly insensible to the bewitching influence of so seductive a scene, as that which, at this moment, courted the attention of the beauteous Komaree, who felt and acknowledged, in all its subduing force, the interest which the enchanting scenery had inspired in her bosom. As the sun began to ascend towards the meridian, its rays became gradually more and more intense, so that Komaree was constrained to withdraw her gaze from the bright landscape and resume her descent.

Arrived at the banks of the Ganges, the first thing she did was to engage in the performance of the necessary *poojah*, and this she did in a simple and unostentatious manner. Having discharged this necessary duty she advanced into the stream up to her waist, and throwing off her garments plunged beneath the waters. It was the time of *poornamasse*, or period of the full moon, and a vast concourse of people had, in consequence, collected near the river, to wash themselves in it. They were variously occupied ; either in rubbing and cleaning their bodies on the edge of the stream, or in the current, employed in throwing water over their heads ; they were at a considerable distance from the *ghaut* which Komaree usually selected for the purpose of bathing ; when she rose from under the waves, she observed a number of youths amusing themselves with swimming and diving within a few paces of her ; and among them, close to her, was one extremely prepossessing in his appearance. It is evident he had noticed Komaree, for he had, by degrees, approached as near her as decency and propriety would permit. She did not feel displeased with the liberty the youth took in drawing so nigh, and staring rudely at her ; for rude as that stare was, there was something in the look which Azim gave to Komaree, that thrilled her to the very soul. To see was to admire ; to admire was to love ; and these feelings of admiration and love were reciprocally produced in Azim's and Komaree's bosoms at the same instant, and tended to the formation of an attachment, which terminated in death alone. A mutual confession of regard and affection having been drawn from both, Komaree promised to afford Azim as many

opportunities of meeting her as she could, consistently with a due regard for personal safety, for she felt convinced that her father, who hated the Mahomedans, would never countenance and sanction a connexion with one of the detested race. She informed Azim of the perpetual vow she was under, of bathing once, at least, every month in the holy waters of the Ganges, to which she would probably have resorted much oftener for that purpose, if the vicinity of the river had allowed it; but the distance was too inconvenient for any female, particularly for one of her rank and character to come to it, in the state she was compelled by circumstances to do, and she had, in consequence, contented herself with the strict performance of the obligation.

Azim and Komaree parted for the present with mutual regret, with mutual protestations of constancy, and fully determined to see each other again, as soon as circumstances would favour their wishes. To effect so desirable an object, nothing was now wanting but opportunity, and an opportunity soon offered itself.

Before the ingenuity of lovers difficulties and obstacles vanish into air, and hence Azim and Komaree managed, with admirable dexterity, to procure interview after interview, without interruption. At first they were very cautious to prevent discovery and disappointment; but success at length rendered them less guarded, so that their intercourse was at last discovered, and communicated to Komaree's father. In the first paroxysms of rage, he almost cursed his daughter, and swore to sacrifice her to his just anger, as the only means he had of effectually wiping off the stain her misconduct had fixed on him, but parental sympathy was beginning to triumph over the violence of a blind and barbarous passion, when the officious interference of the family priest again fanned its dying embers into a flame. He represented, in strong and moving language, the indelible disgrace and infamy fixed on his name, and painted in gloomy colours, the impious sin of profaning the sacred altar of the gods, whose sanctuary had been selected for pollution, as if no other place on the wide earth could be chosen for the gratification of so vile an object. Ram Sing's eyes sparkled with unwonted fire at the disclosure which the priest had made; and goaded by the wily Brahmin, he unsheathed his dagger, and, touching its point, vowed by the great idol, whose temple had been defiled by his own offspring, to exact the penalty of a crime of so black a dye, by making her expiate it in her blood.

Little were Azim and the unthinking partner of his guilt aware of the awful doom that so fearfully hung over the latter. Safe from the vengeance of the injured parent, he wasted his leisure moments in dreaming of the voluptuous pleasures he had enjoyed, and in devising schemes for the fruition of new delights. Neither Azim's nor Komaree's heart was naturally corrupt; and had there not been an insurmountable barrier opposed to the consummation of their hopes and wishes, or had they possessed some experience of the world, and entertained a just abhorrence of the impropriety of their conduct, they would most probably have put a restraint on the violence of their

desires, and refrained from the commission of excesses into which they were unreflectingly hurried ; but they were extremely young and uneducated, and possessing little or no discretion, they knew not how to check the vehemence of a desire before it became too violent to submit to any curb, without calculating on the consequences of their imprudence.

Once a year it was the custom of Ram Sing to offer a human sacrifice to the goddess Deby, which was the tutelar deity of the hill people, and his own household idol. The period of the annual offering was near at hand, and Komaree's father had bound himself by an oath to immolate his daughter on the shrine of the ruthless Deby.

Komaree was not left in total ignorance of her father's intentions regarding her. How terrified was she to contemplate the dreadful fate ! how agonized were her feelings, to think she was condemned to a cruel and torturing death ! Her head swam with giddiness, and the burning tear started in her eye ; but what could she do to avert the doom pronounced on her ? She would have forsaken her father, her home, and all ; she would have flown to Azim for protection ; she would have wandered over the habitable globe in poverty and wretchedness, did she see any chance of escape. But her movements were closely watched, and every hope of deliverance thus entirely cut off. Her last and only resource was, therefore, to communicate the frightful intelligence to the author of her ruin, that he might, if possible, concert a plan for affording her assistance, and rescuing her from the terrible judgment that threatened to overwhelm her with destruction.

Azim received the melancholy intelligence with feelings bordering on madness. He upbraided himself with involving a young and innocent creature in utter ruin, and would have laid down his own life to redeem hers, could he persuade himself, that so ignoble a sacrifice would appease the wrath of an incensed parent, burning with shame at the dishonor of his child, and wash out the stain from that parent's character.

Time was precious, and admitted of no trifling or delay. The new moon would make its appearance in the course of a week, when the gay and flattering world, with all its charms and fascinations, with all its dreams of pleasures and delights, with all its hopes and promises of happiness, would for ever close on Komaree's eyes, or Azim must hasten to her aid, and snatch her from the impending doom. Alone and unassisted, Azim felt satisfied that all his attempts would fail, and, under this exigency, he could turn for help to no other than his revered master, and that master was Nougujja, to whom he instantly communicated the whole affair, intreating and beseeching him not to abandon him in the hour of need. Nougujja promised the required succour, with a readiness which would have surprised any other man but Azim, for Azim looked up to Nougujja, as to a being of a superior order. A plan was speedily formed, and reserved for execution at the proper season.

It will be necessary to explain here succinctly, that Azim was one of those who followed Nougujja Peer. and who professed the particular creed promulgated by Nougujja at this period. Of the whole number, Azim was the only individual who had embraced the new doctrines with perfect sincerity, and was, in consequence, most devotedly attached to the service of his master. Nougujja seemed to entertain a partiality for the youth, but the Peer was a man of the world, and always turned the inexperience of youth to his own advantage.

The new moon had risen and set; the night was dark, and the clouds, gathering in dense black masses, looked awfully threatening; occasionally a gleam of lightning would shoot across the ethereal expanse, and brighten the atmosphere by its vivid flashes. On the top of one of the highest hills was situated the temple of the ruthless goddess Dehy: it was a low, ill constructed edifice of stone masonry, plastered both in and outside with *chunam*, and opposite the entrance, close to the wall, stood the statue of the idol; a rude piece of sculpture, carved out of a block of stone, and rendered quite black, smooth, and shining, by age and constant application of *ghee*. The image was adorned with garlands of wild flowers; its head encircled by a wreath of myrtle leaves, while its forehead and arms were painted with vermilion, rendering its aspect still more hideous. At its feet lay heaps of rice, flour, doll, and turmeric, with abundance of fruit of various kinds, and before it blazed a slow fire, in a large and deep pit, excavated into the rock. Close to the sacrificial fire, knelt the terror-stricken Komaree, naked to the waist, and decorated with chaplets of red and yellow flowers, with her forehead and breast smeared with vermilion, powdered turmeric, and lamp black. Her hands were held behind by one of the priests, while the officiating minister muttered some *muntras* over her. Gradually the fire began to brighten, and at length it burst into a fierce blaze, making the victim instinctively to shrink back by its intenseness; but she was unceremoniously pushed forward, heedless of her cries and supplications for mercy. Komaree had addressed herself to hearts of stone, which had too long been familiarized with deeds of blood, to be moved by the sobs and tears of a woman.

‘Now, maiden,’ exclaimed the officiating priest, ‘prepare thyself for the sacrifice; all struggles are useless, for nothing, save the extinction of the sacred fire, by some unhallowed means, can preserve thy life; but the respite would be but temporary after all; for thou *must* expiate thy crime by immolation. See, see,’ said he, raising his voice to a higher pitch, ‘see, maiden, the hand of the offended deity in the midst of the flame, demanding the victim. Bend forward, and present thy bosom to receive the blow.’

No sooner did the trembling girl cast her eye on the mysterious hand in the midst of the flames, grasping the consecrated knife with the point turned towards her breast, than she shrunk back, screaming and shrieking with horror, and calling aloud on Azim to save her. Just as the priests were trying to drag her forward, two men rushed from their concealment behind the image, and throwing off their disguise,

one of them spat into the fire, which, wonderful to relate, instantly expired, while the other, who was none else but Nougujja, seized both the priests, and flung them into the pit. Nougujja next took up the fainting Komaree in his arms, and made his escape with her, leaving Azim to wreak his vengeance on the wretched Brahmins. The lamp, which burned in a niche in the wall, afforded Azim sufficient light to settle accounts with these unfortunate men; after which he returned to Nougujja, and demanded Komaree from him; but the wily Peer put on a sorrowful countenance, affected great concern for the lost girl, and informed Azim, that, owing to the darkness of the night, being unable to distinguish his way, he struck his foot against a projection of the rock, and both he and Komaree rolled down headlong. Her screams roused a sleeping tiger, who seized and carried her away into the jungle. Such was the story with which he amused Azim, who, indeed, dared not disbelieve it, such faith had he in his deceiver, who had, in reality, secreted Komaree in *Puttal Pooree*.

‘But why dost thou not make thy escape hence?’ asked Seraj.

‘Because I am confined by this chain,’ she replied, at the same time exhibiting it to him. It was tied round her waist, and appeared too strong for her strength to break it. ‘But Azim has at last discovered me,’ she resumed, ‘led, like you, by chance, and is at present occupied in contriving means for my release; till then I must have patience and content myself with his visits.’

It was morning before Seraj reached his house, resolved in his mind to go and see Komaree again, should a fair opportunity present itself.

About mid-day Nougujja returned to Peer Pointy with his young and beautiful bride; but fate had destined that he should not enjoy his happiness long, and had prepared a temporary disappointment for him. His eyes had hardly unclosed on the morrow’s sun, when a messenger from the camp of the faithful announced himself. On his admission, he informed Nougujja, that he was deputed by the holy Imams to summon him instantly to the battle field, as the Infidels had struck up their quarters, and were advancing with rapid marches towards the encampment of the true believers. However much inclined Nougujja felt to murmur against this inseasonable summons, policy obliged him to conceal his vexation, as he must obey it, or consent to forfeit his character for piety and heroism, and, therefore, hastily arming himself, hurried to the field, where he arrived just in the midst of a hot and desperate conflict. The tide of battle had set against the faithful, who were beginning to retreat, when espying the redoubtable Nougujja at a distance, they set up the simultaneous shout of death to the infidels, and rallying round his invincible banner, gave a complete check to the pursuing foe. Unable to resist the unexpected shock, the astounded enemy gave ground in every direction, and were at length thrown into such consternation and disorder, by the havoc caused in the ranks, by the all-conquering sword of Nougujja, that they took to flight, as their only chance of safety. What a triumph was this for the proud Mahomedans, who had erewhile sunk in despondency at the sad reverse

they had at first experienced. What cause for exultation to the haughty Nougujja, to whom alone the success of the Moslems was wholly attributable.

Although defeated, yet such was the promptitude and quickness with which Yzzed usually acted, that he was prepared, in a very short period, to lead another army against the Imams, equally formidable as the one recently routed. Much as Nougujja wished to return home, he found it impracticable to carry those wishes into execution, without exposing himself to shame and obloquy, by his desertion of the standard of the faithful.

Whilst Nougujja was engaged in fighting with the enemies of the true faith, Seraj and Munna, taking advantage of his absence, renewed their intimacy, and unrestrained by fear or check, gave a loose to the reins of their unruly passions. Seraj now met with no obstacle to his intercourse with Munna, whom he visited with the dusk and quitted with the early dawn, that the stolen joys in which the guilty pair indulged to excess, might meet with no interruption, nor expose them to shame and punishment; but they were mistaken in supposing that their intercourse was a secret confined to their own knowledge. Seraj had been accidentally seen stealing his way to Peer Pointy Hill, and the curiosity of the observer being once awakened, he was not a person likely to remain contented with a partial discovery. He, therefore, cautiously followed Seraj, and was soon satisfied of his criminality. He then withdrew, resolved to communicate his discovery to the injured husband, on his return from camp.

One moonlight night, oppressed by the sultriness of the weather, Seraj and Munna had ventured out of the house, and seated themselves on a point of the hill, which overlooked the Ganges. The atmosphere was uncommonly clear, and the sky perfectly serene, as not a single speck or cloud obscured it. The hour was late, the moon had reached the zenith, and, from that elevated height, was pouring forth streams of pure radiance on the glittering landscape below. The waters of the Ganges caught the bright effulgence, which descended in copious showers on its glistening bosom, and seemed to be transformed, as it were, by magic, into one sheet of burnished silver. What a witching moment was this! What an elysium of bliss did nature, in one of her moods of gaity, prepare to regale man with! The hearts of the gentle lovers swelled with rapture, at sight of the enchanting beauties that flung an irresistible fascination around the wide-spread scenery that courted their gaze. Every object glittered with uncommon brightness, reflecting an image of the divine resplendence which radiated the fair face of heaven, which again seemed to catch a glow from the smiles of those celestial beings who held their court above, as if it were a season of joy and festivity with them. Who, in such a moment of felicity,—amid such transports of delight,—amid such a scene of enchantment, could shut his bosom to the inspiration of the bewitching hour? But the rapture which filled the bosoms of our lovers was damped by the recollection of their guilt. How sin mars our best joys, and turns into bitterness our

sweetest pleasures! How the mind sickens at the remembrance which forces itself on our attention, that these joys and pleasures, which we prize so dearly, are but short-lived, and often succeeded by pain of a longer duration. The conviction of this truth flashed across Seraj and Munna's minds, as they reflected on the certainty, that these guilty joys, in which they indulged with such zest, were destined soon to terminate,—perhaps in disappointment and mortification. Their attention was, however, diverted from this melancholy topic for a while, by the appearance of a small boat, slowly gliding down the smooth stream. The profound silence that had hitherto prevailed, was now disturbed by the dipping of the oars, lazily plied by the boatmen, who sat perfectly mute close to the gunwales, merely moving their bodies backwards and forwards, as the operation in which they were employed agitated them. As soon as the vessel came opposite the hill where Seraj and Munna were seated, attentively watching its course, the melody of a manly voice broke on their ears, wafted by the gentle breeze that had just commenced freshning.

As the boat proceeded farther and farther, the voice of the singer, who was within the cabin, became less and less distinct, till it was completely lost in the distance, and nothing was perceptible but a small speck to distinguish the vessel riding on the limped stream, until even the speck itself gradually vanished from sight. It was then that Seraj first spoke to Munna. 'The night is wearing apace, dearest, and we have not yet had a wink of sleep. Thine eyes look heavy, and I would advise thee to retire and take a little rest, which we both need so much.'

'I would rather lay me down outside, Seraj,' replied Munna, in tones of thrilling sweetness, 'Under the glittering canopy of heaven; with this delightful breeze blowing over us, and you near me, I think my sleep would be sweeter, and my dreams pleasanter, than under yon detested roof!'

Selecting a grassy terrace, Seraj and Munna laid down on it, and in a few minutes fell fast asleep, locked in each other's arms.

Various were the successes which the contending armies of the faithful and the infidel had experienced, and winter at length approaching, it was found necessary to go into quarters. A temporary truce was accordingly concluded between the two parties, and Nougujja, having obtained permission, under a promise of rejoining the standard of the true believers, at the close of the cold season, prepared to leave the camp and return home. The intelligence of a further cessation of hostilities soon reached Peer Pointy, and gave Seraj and Munna no small concern; but they cheered themselves with the hope, that the interruption of their joys would be of short duration, and that, with the termination of winter, they would be enabled to renew those joys with greater zest. How blind,—how short sighted is man! He affects not to dive into futurity, and yet he seems not aware that all his schemes of happiness lead to that conclusion. He perpetually talks of the brevity and

uncertainty of human life, and yet his acts and pursuits show that he either does not clearly comprehend, or does not believe that truth.

It was late at night when Nougujja reached the village of Peer Pointy, with feelings far different from those which had occupied his breast on a former occasion. While on his way back, he received an anonymous communication, detailing the infidelity of his wife. At one moment, he placed implicit faith in the account, when he reflected on the general character of native women, and at another, banished from his mind every suspicion of Munna's faithlessness. These alternations of opposite opinions racked his soul, as he reached the village, making him linger for several hours, so that when he came to the foot of the hill, on which his house was situated, it was past midnight. He entered, and found Munna fast asleep; a single lamp burned on a brass candlestick, and cast its flickering ray full on her face. Without disturbing her, Nougujja seated himself close to Munna, and bending over her, fixed his eyes intently on her bewitching countenance. A smile played on her lips, rendering her beauty, if possible, still more fascinating. It was a smile of such exquisite sweetness, that it almost disarmed Nougujja of the fury which raged in his heart, yet he could not wholly divest himself of suspicion of her inconstancy. Excellent wretch! fair semblance of wickedness! can thy slumbers be so sweet and peaceful, while my bosom is tortured with agonies which abused kindness alone can feel!—which the damned alone suffer?—thou enjoyest a rest, which even the innocent scarcely know. Can it be possible, that a form so lovely, so divinely fair, conceals within itself a bosom so foul as to mar all its beauty? How much thou resemblest the arch fiend, with the lineaments of heaven, yet possessing a mind, dark and diabolical! While thoughts like these passed in Nougujja's mind, Munna unclosed her eyes, and seeing Nougujja leaning over her, with a naked dagger in his grasp, she started, screaming for mercy, and trembling with terror. Nougujja seized her hand and detained her in his custody.

'Spare me! kill me not, Nougujja!' Munna fell at her injured husband's feet, and begged, prayed, and beseeched him not to harm her, for the love of God, 'in the name of the prophets, spare my life, and murder me not!'

'What is the matter Munna?' coolly asked the wily Peer, 'what is it that frightens thy senses!'

'The dagger! the dagger!' returned Munna, in a voice almost suffocated with fear. 'Wherefore didst thou shake it at me?'

'Pshaw, the foolish dagger; I drew it to defend myself from the attacks of a hungry wolf, which was prowling about for prey. But Munna, I have a question or so to ask; answer me faithfully, and disguise not the truth from me.'

Munna trembled excessively, but replied, that she would try to answer him without equivocation.

'Dost thou know aught of Seraj?' was the first interrogation Nougujja put to his wife.

The very sound of Seraj's name brought the crimson to Munna's cheek, and it was with considerable difficulty that she could muster sufficient resolution to deny all knowledge of him.

'Then swear that he has not dishonored me during my absence!'

It will be impossible to describe Munna's distress : overpowered by feelings of shame, she remained silent, incapable of returning an answer, until her husband, mistaking her silence for an avowal of guilt, grasped her by the shoulder and shook her violently, demanding a reply to his interrogatory, in a voice almost choked with rage.

'I swear,' gasped the terror-stricken girl—'I swear by the sacred Koran; by the holy prophets; by all the peers and saints, by thyself—' 'Stop, stop; profane not these sacred names by thy polluted breath; these oaths, besides, are too hackneyed, and in the mouths of even the most abandoned of thy sex; but if thou wouldst have me respect thy oath, thou must allow me to administer one of a very different kind from that which is so common. Thou must swear by the dead.'

'By the dead then I swear,' repeated Munna, but she was interrupted from proceeding further by Nougujja. 'Hold, the vain repetition of idle words will not serve my purpose. The oath I require thee to take must be administered in a very different form. On Thursday night accompany me to the *Eedgah*, and there, over an uncovered grave, must thou swear in the way I will point out; till then remain quiet, and attempt not to escape, or thwart my object, except at thy peril!'

On the night of Nougujja's arrival, Seraj was loitering in the neighbourhood of Komaree, and at one moment, unable to controul his feelings, had proceeded half way up the hill, when alarmed by the sound of footsteps behind him, he sought shelter in a bush close to *Puttal Pooree*. He perceived some one enter the excavation, and naturally conceived him to be Azim, on a visit to Comul Komaree. The stranger remained a long time in the cavern, and when he at last issued out of it, his tread was heavy and agitated. Seraj observed the agitation under which the stranger appeared to labour, and desirous of ascertaining the cause of it, was tempted to enter and examine the excavation, but, fearful that the stranger might return and surprise him, he reserved his intention of exploring it to the following morning.

The shrill note of Chanticleer had scarcely announced the approach of dawn, before Seraj quitted his concealment, and entered *Puttal Pooree*. The lamp still burned at the entrance of the mysterious chamber, affording only a feeble light. Seraj stooped and went into the excavation, and, to his utter astonishment, beheld two persons lying close to each other: one of these was, of course, Komaree, and the other he guessed to be Azim. His surprise was, however, converted into instant horror, on finding a knife buried to its hilt in the breast of the unfortunate Azim, while Komaree appeared to sleep unconscious of the catastrophe. Desirous of awaking her, to apprise her of the fatal circumstance, Seraj touched her hand, and found it cold and clammy,—she was indeed a corpse, but

no marks of violence being perceptible on her body, Seraj took the lamp, and examining it narrowly, at length discovered the delible stamp of gigantic fingers on the throat, which at once disclosed the author of the atrocious act. It seemed that Nougujja had dogged Azim to the entrance of the *Puttal Pooree*, and following him cautiously, and at a distance, obtained full proof of Komaree's criminality. He concealed himself in one of the upper chambers, until he thought the guilty pair were asleep, when he stabbed Azim to the heart, leaving the weapon buried in his bosom, and strangled Komaree. Having perpetrated the sanguinary deed, he issued out of the excavation, as seen by Seraj, and proceeded to his residence.

Thursday at length arrived, and about midnight, Nougujja and Munna directed their way to the *Eedgah*, which they reached after an hour's walk. It was situated in a solitary spot, surrounded with lofty trees, which almost overshadowed it, rendering the burial ground dark and dismal. It was of small extent, and crowded with monuments of various sizes and styles of construction. On each grave burned a lamp, casting a pale, livid splendour around the dreary scene. The offerings on some of the graves were left untouched, while on some they were scattered either by the breeze, which occasionally sprung up, or probably by wild animals, which having satisfied their hunger with part, had left the remnants dispersed. What an awful solemnity pervaded the scene! Here was nothing calculated to gratify the insatiable curiosity of man, or to administer to his pride and vanity. The monuments were constructed in a style intended simply to answer the purpose of protecting the hollowed relics of deceased humanity from the depredations of wild beasts prowling about for prey, or to serve as memorials of the affections and sympathies of the surviving mourners. The lights which burned in the graves only tended to add to the solemn gloom and dreariness of the place. Indeed, every object seemed to be invested with a peculiar solemnity, and to whisper to the unhallowed intruder, 'disturb not the repose of the peaceful tenant of the silent tomb.' Munna instinctively recoiled with horror, as she looked around, expecting every moment to encounter some appalling sight. Nougujja snatched up a lamp and led the way to a retired spot. He stopped at a new-made grave, and, removing the thin covering of earth, disclosed a fresh laid corpse. It is easy to imagine the dismay which the spectacle produced in Munna's breast; she was petrified with horror, so as to be forced to sit down on the bare earth. Nougujja eyed her with a demoniac look, and a fiendish smile curled his lips, as he observed the blanched cheeks and throbbing bosom of the terrified Munna. He drew a dagger from his waist band, and presenting it to her, said, 'Now Munna, now is the time to afford a proof of thy innocence—take this weapon and repeat this oath, "By the dead I swear, that I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge;" and with a firm, steady hand plunge the dagger into the bosom of the corpse. 'Mark me, if innocent, thy innocence will be attested by no blood flowing from the wound; but, if otherwise, a gory stream will issue from it, as damning proof of thy guilt.'

Munna, terrified beyond measure, fell at her husband's feet, and entreated him, with tears and sobs, to spare her so severe, —so horrible a trial, which she felt she had not nerve to undergo. But Nougujja, deaf to her entreaties, told her, in a stern voice, that he would not be trifled with, and swore to sacrifice her on the spot, if she refused to submit to the required ordeal. Arming herself with whatever courage she could assume, she lifted her trembling hand to strike a blow, but, just at this instant, the screams of an owl, flying past the burial ground, so startled her, that the dagger dropped from her grasp, and fell on the chest of the corpse, grazing the skin by its point, and drawing a few drops of blood. 'Oh heavens!' shrieked the wretched creature, shrinking back, and fixing her eyes, which were ready to start out of their sockets, on the corpse, 'I have killed him, I have killed him!' at the same time she wrung her hands in agony, and implored and beseeched her husband to allow her to retire.

'Ha!' shouted the savage Nougujja, in a voice of thunder that appalled the terrified girl to the heart, 'trifle again with me, or, by the head of the Imams, I will tear thee joint by joint. Strike another blow, and with a firmer hand, or, by these sacred tombs, this instant is thy last! Give me the required proof,' demanded the infuriated Nougujja, in a still louder tone, 'or I will dash thee to atoms!'

Munna again clung to her husband's feet, entreating him, in the name of all the saints and peers, to spare her the horrible trial, and exact some other test of her fidelity: Nougujja moved not, spoke not; he only smiled with demoniac rage, and his eyes glistened with fury, 'strike!' he repeated, after a momentary pause, in a hollow sepulchral voice, that at once bespoke the tempest which racked his soul. It was enough. The crouching girl once more clenched the dagger, and raised her hand, intending to deal the meditated blow, but, as if unnerved by some unaccountable cause, she hesitated, exclaiming, 'Alas! how shall I strike? Ha! it moves; I hear its groan!' 'Pshaw; 'tis an illusion of the brain,' replied Nougujja, somewhat calmed by her submission and extreme distresses; but it was a calmness which only showed a fixed determination of purpose. 'Strike!' he repeated the third time, and to enable Munna to take a fairer aim, held the lamp over the grave. Desperation at last enabled Munna to execute what her utmost resolution could not perform. She struck the blow; the blade penetrated the chest of the insensible victim, who was, indeed, a living creature, but had been reduced to a state of utter helplessness, by means of intoxicating drugs, administered to him by Nougujja's contrivance; a stream of blood spirted from the wound, and bespattered his face, neck, and bosom. A groan was distinctly heard; the frame of the dying man shook with a shudder, and Munna reeled and fell backwards. Nougujja seized her by the hair, dragged her to the grave, and bid her remove the cloth from the face of the corpse; she did so, and by the rays of the lamp, which fell on its countenance, she discovered the features to be those of Seraj. Who can describe the agony of her mind? the torments of condemned spirits in the world of woe and darkness would have been light

in comparison to the tortures which wrung her soul. Maddened with horror, she remained speechless and motionless for some minutes, and it was not till the fiendish laugh of the savage Nougujja burst on her ears, that consciousness returned to her. She sprung on her feet, and shrieking and screaming with burning anguish, fled from the *Eedgah* with a precipitation that eluded all pursuit.

Bereft of reason, Munna wandered in the *jungle* like a maniac. Every Thursday, about midnight, she would haunt the base of the hill on which Nougujja continued to reside; some times shrieking with agony, and sometimes bursting into peals of mad laughter.

Whenever Nougujja attempted to chase the maniac, she would escape to the *jungle*, till, wearied with useless efforts to secure her, he left her to her madness. On the night of the next full moon, urged by the violence of her malady, she ascended the hill, at a late hour, in quest of her husband, whom, after a little search, she found to be lying fast locked in the arms of Morpheus, on the very spot where she and Seraj were accustomed to pass their nights. The moon shone brilliantly, and its beams danced on the bright waves of the Ganges. Nougujja's face was turned upwards, and the sight of him added fury to her frenzy; so that, in the blindness of her rage, she instinctively clenched her fist, as if she literally clutched a dagger, and struck the insensible sleeper a violent blow on his breast, screaming in an unnatural tone—'die, accursed villain, die for the murdered Seraj!' Nougujja started up in consternation, and believing himself to be really attacked by a nocturnal assassin, grasped the miserable maniac by the waist, whom, in the perturbation of his mind, he was incapable of recognizing, swung her round his head, and, exerting all his strength, flung her into the river. The maniac went whirling in the air, which she rent with her cries, and dropping with a heavy splash in the middle of the stream, sunk under it, and the water instantly closed over her, but she rose at a considerable distance, and, with a shriek of appalling horror, sunk again for ever!

Winter, at length, broke up, and the campaign opened with the renewal of hostilities. Nougujja did not now wait for a summons; but, mounting his favorite charger, and followed by his faithful dog, he rejoined the army. The opposing forces having encountered each other, a most determined and sanguinary battle was fought; and, although Nougujja did his utmost, not only to support, but even to surpass his former reputation, he was unable to restore the fortune of the day, in favor of the Moslems, who experienced a dreadful overthrow. The Imaums were taken prisoners, and thousands of their followers slain. Urged by the desperation of his feelings, Nougujja would neither ask, nor give quarter;—would neither yield, nor retire. He fought with furious valor, and dealt destruction to all around him, till one unlucky blow, from the sabre of a powerful enemy, fairly severed his head from his body. It was several hours after the dispersion and defeat of the Mahomedan army, that the remnant returned to the field, to collect and bury their slain. The corpses of Nougujja,

and of nine of his companions, were removed, by some of their surviving friends, to Peer Pointy, and interred on the top of the hill, on the site of his late dwelling, in the manner already described. As a mark of their respect and veneration, for the virtues of their deceased Peer, the piety of the Mussulman population of the village, raised pukka tombs over the remains of Nougujja, his companions, and while, at the same time, they erected a splendid mosque over the grave of the first, enclosing the whole by a low wall, to prevent unhallowed intrusion.

The curious reader may wish to know, by what means I came in possession of the above tale:—In January last, I was proceeding by water to Allahabad, and it was late in the evening, that we arrived at Peer Pointy, intending to set off early next morning; but a very strong wind from the north having sprung up in the course of the night, we were constrained to stop for the day. Our boat was moored close to the hill, on which *Puttal Pooree* and the mosque of Nougujja Peer are situated; the former about half way on the side of the hill, and the latter on the top. There is also another mosque of a larger size, situated to the right of *Puttal Pooree*, a little higher up, and more towards the river. I ascended the hill, and having first examined both the mosques, and inquired into their histories. I next went to explore *Puttal Pooree*. The entrance to these subterranean apartments, is within a dilapidated structure on the first floor. On enquiry as to the depth of the excavation, I was informed, that it extended downwards, in an oblique direction, and that it had no termination; at least, none could ever be discovered, although many attempts had been made to ascertain it, without success. This statement did not deter me from the resolution I had formed to explore the excavation; and, on my expressing my intention to my conductor, he gravely advised me to abandon it, as he feared it might be attended with serious consequences. As a further discouragement, my conductor told me, that in days of yore, a wealthy merchant, equally urged by curiosity, had made an attempt to explore these caverns, and lost his life by it. The merchant, having ordered a number of torches to be lighted, and provided a large quantity of oil, he entered the excavation, accompanied by a retinue of domestics; but, ample as the supply was deemed, it proved to be insufficient for the purpose—that of reaching the termination of these subterranean apartments. At the expiration of several months, the unfortunate merchant was brought back in a state of insensibility, and without having accomplished his object. Exposure, however, to the fresh air, tended somewhat to revive the poor man, and, opening his eyes, he stared wildly around him; but opened his eyes to close them again for ever. Whether the same misfortune occurred to the servants, was what I was not informed of; but had this been the case, it is probable neither the merchant nor his servants would have ever been heard of. Since this memorable failure, many attempts had, notwithstanding, been subsequently made, but uniformly with the same want of success. The above tale was intended, no doubt, to dissuade me

from my resolution, but it had as little effect on me as my conductor's previous advice. Having once made up my mind to an undertaking, I was not to be deterred from it by any idle apprehensions of danger, which I saw no reason to suspect really existed. I felt no disposition, however, to explore the whole extent of the excavation, but only so far as might be found convenient.

Having lighted a couple of wax candles, I entered, accompanied by a servant; the first apartment, which, with the rest, we found to be of a circular construction; the roof was ill-finished, being extremely rugged, and so low over the passage to the next chamber, that we were necessitated to stoop in descending to it. On the right, we perceived a narrow passage to the third apartment; which was, however, executed in a style superior to the others. Both these excavations were so dark, that our candles afforded us just sufficient light to enable us to grope our way to the fourth and last apartment, in which, after the minutest search, we could discover no passage to any other chamber; but from a quantity of rubbish deposited in one part, it may be reasonably concluded, that if the excavation did originally extend, as stated, to any great depth, it must have been filled up; but in what manner, it is difficult to account.

On my return to the ruined structure, I found the entrance to the excavation surrounded by a number of *Byraggees*, who, having probably heard of my intention to explore *Puttal Pooree*, had collected around it, to learn the result of my attempt. They stared at me with surprise, mixed with some degree of incredulity, when they understood, that the excavation did not really extend beyond four apartments, and that the account of its reported interminable depth, must either be fabulous, or that the remainder had been filled up by some accident, which could not be satisfactorily explained.

It is not easy to calculate the amount of labour, difficulty, and expense, which must have been incurred in the execution of the undertaking in question. The celebrity of *Puttal Pooree*, however, as a work of an extraordinary nature, has long passed away; and it now owes its chief fame to two melancholy adventures, one of which was published some months ago in 'The Spectator in India,' and the other is that recited above. I took my conductor to my boat, and, by a handsome present, prevailed upon him to relate the tales in question, while I sat and wrote them down in English. Before leaving me, however, he cautioned me not to let people know that he was the narrator, as he feared he might be brought into trouble with the Mussulmans of *Peer Pointy*, who held the memory of their saint Nougujja in great veneration.

P.

THE REVOLUTION.

"What! shall I again be moved
 By the fears so often proved—
 Found at last to be but dreams—
 False, as false friends' wintry beams?
 No! let reason rule my heart;
 I have vowed, and I must part
 From illusive hopes, which bring,
 Bee-like, but a honied sting."

Love, that elf, came whispering nigh
 "Ruby lip and laughing eye;
 One would turn a diamond dim,
 Just a woman to thy whim;
 Voice to chain a laverock mute; aye,
 And a glorious form of beauty.
 Wilt thou, if I give her thee,
 Turn idolator to me?"

No! I've tried them all before;
 Loved them as I can no more;
 They but fret and fire the brain,
 Till the heart, with gnawing pain,
 Something always started up,
 Dashed away the lifted cup.
 Such bright moments would but roll
 Deeper darkness o'er my soul.

Yes! those coral lips of thine,
 Have pressed others just like mine;
 And those raven locks which flow,
 Like raven down on beds of snow,
 Have been parcelled out before,
 To some ten or twenty more;
 And the light of that dark eye,
 Oft has flashed its wild reply—
 Lips, locks, eyes, whose'er they be,
 Must come virgin fresh to me.

R. M.

THE MOOLLA AND THE PRETENDED DREAMER.

“This fellow’s wise enough to play the fool ;
 And, to do that well, craves a kind of wit :
 He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
 The quality of persons, and the time ;
 And, like the haggard, check at every feather
 That comes before his eye. This is a practice
 As full of labour as a wise man’s art.”

Twelfth Night.

A venerable-looking Moolla, with a flowing, cream-coloured beard; attended regularly at Muol Ali Durgah, a well-known tomb on the Circular Road, in the city of Calcutta. Here, not many years ago, he drove a lucrative trade, by writing and vending *tabeezon*, for the devout who could afford to pay him. Being of a philanthropic temper, he oftentimes, when without customers, read the Koran aloud, for the benefit of Bengalee believers; though only about one in ten thousand of them understand a word of the language in which the sacred volume is written.

Near the Durgah, lived Antonio De Cruz, a wicked wag of a Portuguese, who had long marked the Moolla for his victim: early one morning, sallying from his house, he approached the holy man, with a hurried and confused air—“Moolla jee,” said Antonio, “I have had a most wonderful dream last night. I am all anxiety till I have it expounded; and, as nobody can do it better than yourself, I come a petitioner for your good offices.”

“I shall serve you to the utmost of my power,” returned the Moolla. “Sit down, and relate your dream.”

“Methought,” said Antonio, with imperturbable seriousness of aspect, “I was transported; by an Angel, into the Seventh Heaven, where I had the felicity of being face to face with your great Prophet.”

“Ul Illah, Mahumut Russool Ullah!” devoutly chanted the Moolla. “A most auspicious dream!”

“On the right hand of Mahumut,” continued the dreamer, “was a large golden *ghura*, with an aperture in the bottom, whence he dispensed the blessings of this life to his followers. On his left stood a small clay *hundiya*, appropriated to supply the wants of all the Christians, Jews, and Pagans, throughout the world.”

“Ullah Kureem!” exclaimed the Moolla. “This blessed dream ought to work your instant conversion to the true faith. By the favor of the Prophet, you yourself have seen the distinction between believers and infidels!”

“A moment’s patience,” interrupted De Cruz; “I have not yet done. So unjust a distribution of the gifts of God, owing to Mahumut’s partiality for his disciples, greatly irritated me. I advanced to the large vessel in a passion, and thrust one of my fingers into the orifice underneath.”

"Kum-bukht!" exclaimed the Moolla. "What profanation! What unparalleled wickedness! But say, how did the Prophet punish thy impiety?"

"I know not what might have befallen me," answered the joker; "for, at that moment I awoke, and found my finger in the mouth of a favorite pig, that slept under my bed, and was in the habit of licking my hand."

Words are inadequate to express the rage and disappointment of the Moolla. He sat mute and motionless, as a statue, till indignation predominating, he seized a slipper, and eagerly pursued the pretended dreamer. But vain his efforts: Antonio was too nimble for him, and ran home at his ease, while he laughed heartily at the expense of the exasperated Moolla.

S.

THE FALLING STAR.

Art thou a falling world,
From its dominion hurled,
On the throned land of some luminous isle?
Chief of the stars of night,
Where is thy home of light?
Beautiful wanderer stay thee awhile,

Oh! that with thee I were
Thy fellow-voyager,
Silently waited on weariless wing;
Till this world from afar,
Darken into a star—
Violet-beamed, like some spiritual thing.

Thine is the cherub's flight,
Called to a lot more bright—
Speeding through paths where no watcher hath trode;
And that illumined sky,
Lit up in brilliancy,
Hailing thee Queen of thy bridal abode.

Dark is this dwelling place,
Dark, too, thy radiant trace;
Pilgrim of darkness, why leave me behind?
Emblem of loveliness,
Lent for a time to bless—
Floating at last, like a dream on the mind.

M.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the
1st. Sept. 1832.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Dr. J. S. Logan; Dr. L. A. Richy;
and S. N. Griffiths, Esq.

MEMBER PROPOSED.

Alex Kean, Esq. Assistant Surgeon,
Bengal Service.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1st. Reports on the Medical Topography of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui. By W. S. Anderson, Esq. Staff Surgeon.

2nd. A case of Urinary Calculus in a native boy, aged 8 years, successfully operated on. By W. Bell, Esq. Surgeon, Kemaon Local Battalion.

3rd. A letter from Dr. Milne, with a weekly report of the sick in the hospital of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.

4th. A letter from W. Geddes, Esq. Surgeon of the Madras European Regiment, with three cases.

5th. A copy of his printed Appeal in favor of Anatomy, was presented by T. E. Baker, Esq.

6th. The following works were presented for the Library, by W. Warlow, Esq.—Wiedman on Necrosis, Desautel's Surgery, McGregor's Medical Sketches, and several numbers of Magendie's Journal.

7th. The London Bookseller's Account, showing a balance of £59-15s. in favor of the Society.

8th. Mr. Stuart's account of the use of Liquor Ammoniac in Cholera. Presented by the Medical Board.

9th. Several letters from non-resident Members, approving of the new plan of the Society's Monthly Circular.

The following Papers were then read, and discussed by the Meeting:

Dr. Goodeeve's two cases of wounds with arrows. In the first case, a native trooper, 30 years of age, was wounded by an arrow, on the 22d March, 1832. The arrow remained in the wound, and could only be extracted by cutting off the feather end, and drawing the shaft through. The man had no unfavorable symptom, except slight pyrexia: the

wound was healed on the 30th. The iron portion of the arrow, presented to the Society, has a very sharp point, and is elegantly barbed. In the second case the arrow entered just below the right scapula, and penetrated about four inches: it was immediately extracted, no bad symptom ensued, and the wound healed in about a week.

Mr. Baker's observations on Cholera commence by referring to the leading symptoms of the complaint, which he states to be—impeded circulation of the blood, great prostration of strength, and spasms in the extremities; and he says if we can alleviate these symptoms, we have made some progress in curing the disease: the great desiderata being to remove the engorgement of the venous system, and to cause the blood to circulate through the lungs. The Author does not acknowledge that inflammation of the stomach generally exist in Cholera.

The principal points in which the Author's treatment differs from that usually adopted, are, the use of the bandages and enemata; the former being recommended to relieve the spasm, and retard the flow of blood to the venæ cæcæ, when those vessels are already in a gorged state:—and the enemata to support strength. No treatment appeared useful in cases where the patient was cold, the eyes sunk, and pulse imperceptible.

Mr. Baker alludes to the treatment of Cholera by emetics, pursued for a long time by Mr. Wilson, of Indore, and in many cases with success. He states that Mr. Wilson ordered two grains of tartarized antimony, and then calomel and antimony, and sometimes opium; soon after which, purgatives, brandy, and spices are resorted to. Mr. Baker ascribes the benefit derived from emetics, to the reaction which they excite, as well as to the complete evacuation of the stomach, whereby subsequent remedies are allowed to take effect; and he thinks it possible, that a large quantity of warm fluid in the stomach may assist in relieving spasm? Large draughts of water, as hot as could be borne, were used at Muttra, with the effect of checking the vomit.

ing and purging, and restoring the pulse and natural warmth: perspiration followed, and the cure was completed by a dose of calomel or castor oil. A friend of the Author's used $\frac{3}{i}$. of laudanum and two ounces of pure brandy, in the early stage of Cholera, with great success.

Dr. Woodburn's remarks on Cholera commence with an account of that disease at Ramghur and the vicinity, in 1831. Cholera is stated to have appeared, for the first time, as an epidemic, at Sheerghotty, in April, 1828; and again in 1829;—1830 passed over without a single case, though the district of Palamow, a short distance to the south, was nearly depopulated by the disease. In the hot season of 1831, it returned, appearing first in the districts to the north-east. From the 10th to 14th April, four cases occurred at Sheerghotty, and recovered; from 30th April to 15th May, four more of the prisoners in jail were attacked, and two died; from 15th to 31st, 68 were admitted, and 48 died; from 1st to 8th June, nine were admitted, and seven died. The disease ran its course with great rapidity: of the 58 deaths in hospital, only four survived above 24 hours; 44 died on the day of admission. The mortality among the inhabitants is also reported to be greater than on any former occasion. Most of the prisoners in the Sheerghotty jail, are natives of hilly districts; many of those from Chota Nagpore are sent annually to the jail of Chittra, which is a more healthy station during the hot winds. One hundred of the most infirm prisoners were thus transferred in 1831—18 of whom were attacked with Cholera, and 11 of those died.

When the Cholera was most prevalent in May, the weather was unusually hot, and storms of hail and rain had occurred more frequently than for several years. The epidemic is reported to have made its approach directly against the wind, it was progressive along the road, and then divided into two currents, the one passing to the eastward and the other to the westward.

At one village, three of the runners, employed in carrying the mail, died, and most of the others were attacked by the disease. From the Ghauts to the Soan, every dawk chowkee was visited by Cholera, and lost part of its establishment. A native doctor and a coolie, sent to the aid of the sick of a village, two miles from Sheerghotty, were both seized with the disease soon after they reached the village, which might be ascribed to contagion; but the Author observes, it may, with equal justice, be supposed to depend on an atmospheric cause. Every individual of one family having died, the cattle and other effects were sent to a village in which no case had yet occurred; the inhabitants of the house where these arrived were soon after attacked with Cholera, and the disease subsequently prevailed in the village. Dr. Woodburn states, that his experience of Cholera has been limited to the worst form of the disease, in the worst of subjects. He states, that whatever may be the exciting cause of the disease, its first and immediate effect is on the nervous system, producing a state of collapse more or less complete, according to the intensity or other modification of the cause, and the peculiarities of the patient's constitution: the heart is rendered unfit to carry on the circulation, hence the secretions are suspended, congestion takes place, and all the symptoms of the disease are referrible to the conditions above described. The relation between Cholera and congestive fever is then alluded to, and the resemblance of those disease to each other pointed out.

The first object in the treatment of Cholera, is to produce reaction, and to restore the balance of the circulation. Dr. W. thinks, that no medicine appears to possess any marked influence on Cholera, unless it be combined with opium: he prefers the powder, one or two grains of which, with from 8 to 15 grains of Calomel, are given for a dose, which is repeated; for a draught of laudanum, ammonia and spirits is administered, according to circumstances. *Cal. Cour.*

MEETING AT THE FREE SCHOOL.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the Subscribers to the Free School Charity was held at the Free School, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. The Venerable the *Archdeacon* was called to the chair at a little after ten o'clock, and addressed the Meeting in a speech, of which the following is the substance:—

Notwithstanding the novelty of the purpose for which the meeting was assembled, he had great pleasure in taking the part that had been assigned to him. There had been a great many charges brought of late against the institution, and he had seen a great many of those charges, of which, however, some of their friends might be, in a great measure, ignorant. Before him was a copy of the last year's report, as well as the book of the proceedings of the institution, which were, of course, open for the inspection of any subscriber who felt disposed to examine them. The practice of calling public meetings had been discontinued for a number of years, owing to the little interest taken by the public in the affairs of the institution. Before him was the original book, by which it would be seen, that quarterly and annual meetings had been regularly held, all of which had been duly advertised, notwithstanding which, he did not recollect any instance in which strangers had attended. The last public meeting had been held in the year 1813, at which only two persons attended, who were unconnected with the institution. Since then the meetings of the Governors had not been advertised, as the public appeared to take no interest in their proceedings, but, so far from their having had any desire to keep those proceedings secret, the public had always been most welcome to look over the books, which were always on the table. In 1817 a notice had been sent out, inviting attention to the report of the Free School, since which period more interest had been shown by the public, and there had been an increase of subscriptions and donations. During the period of nearly fourteen years that he, (the venerable chairman,) had been a member, the accounts had been regularly passed by the board every month, and every item of expenditure regularly inser-

ted in the accounts, as well as the state of the food, clothing, &c.; if mismanagement had crept in, it must have been instantly detected. If they would examine the accounts, they would find, that every article supplied had been regularly set down, so that if erroneous insertions had been made, they must have been detected. Every month and every year the accounts had been brought forward, yet no complaint had ever been made with respect to the supplies, till early last year, when the food had been reported bad, in consequence of which he, (the Chairman,) had visited the establishment unexpectedly, without giving any notice of his intention, when he had found the meat from the bazar, and every other preparation, as wholesome and as clean as he could himself have wished: the complaint, which was duly investigated, merely arose from the carelessness of the cook, who had spoiled the curry on the preceding day in cooking it. A complaint that had been made respecting the clothing had been rectified, by a decision, that no clothing should afterwards be purchased till the musters had been approved by the Governors. With reference to the funds of the establishment, the greater part of the public was in the dark as to how the stock had originated: the amount, which was upwards of two lakhs of Rupees, had not accumulated, as was generally supposed, from subscriptions, but from the remuneration made by the Nabob of Bengal, for the demolition of a church, which stood on the ground occupied by the Writers' Buildings, when the said Nabob took Calcutta; this sum had been placed in the hands of the Select Vestry, and was the origin of the present flourishing funds.

The Venerable Chairman then gave a detailed statement of the rise and progress of the funds from the above period, after which he proceeded as follows:—

With reference to the erection of a church, he might mention, that the Governors had been for some years sensible of the defective education of the children; so far as the mechanical part of their education went, the system had answered well enough, but the reli-

gious part had been so defective, that it had become desirable to obtain a Clergyman as the head of the institution, to insure a better system of education, and for a church to be erected with the same view. Formerly the boys had been marched all the way, through the heat of the sun, to the Cathedral; the girls had been taken in hackeries; but even then, it was generally the case, that two-thirds of them did not go at all, and, for his own part, he thought, that their minds were more likely, under the present arrangements, to be impressed with the value of religion. To convince the Meeting that the thought was no new one, the venerable Chairman read an extract from the minutes of a meeting held on the 1st of January, 1830, at which it was resolved, on the motion of the Bishop, to build the Church. With respect to a provision for Mr. Peters, they were paying a monthly salary of four hundred Rupees to the head master, besides a pension of one hundred Rupees a month to Mr. Hutteman, the former master; with the leave of the Governors, he hoped to get a master from Europe, who would also undertake the duties of the Church, and who would not require above four hundred Rupees a month for the performance of both duties; but if obstacles were thrown in the way of carrying into effect the proposed arrangements, their failure could not be attributed to those who had come forward to propose them. He had proposed Mr. McQueen as Chaplain for a year, which had expired in June last, at a salary of one hundred and fifty rupees a month, and they would find that the income of the Church had met the outlay. Mr. McQueen was willing to do the duty gratuitously, but he did not think he ought to be allowed to do so; he had no other preferment, and it would be neither just nor generous to accept his offer.

The Reverend Mr. Robertson said, that there was only one material point, in what had fallen from the Chairman, in which he was concerned, which was, the charges that had been brought forward, of the existence of abuses in the institution. Those charges had been first brought before the Governors, and subsequently published in the *India Gazette*. The statements appeared to

him to have been well borne out, and he had not yet found that they had been satisfactorily refuted or answered. He had felt satisfied in his own mind, that abuses had existed to a considerable extent; he still thought so, and hoped to convince the Chairman and other Gentlemen, by papers which he held in his hand, which he had drawn from the public documents of the school, and vouchers furnished to him by Mr. Sutherland, that those charges had not been lightly brought forward. He agreed with the Chairman, that the items had certainly been put down most minutely, but as to the accuracy of those items, it was extremely difficult to decide; and this difficulty he had himself experienced, and mentioned to the Governors. He must repeat, that he did point out to Mr. Sutherland, two articles that appeared to him to have been greatly overcharged—namely, leeches and paper. He had since obtained information, that, in the Garrison, thirty-three leeches were procured for a Rupee—in the General Hospital, thirty—and in the Orphan School, sixteen; but in the Free School, only eight had been furnished for the same amount, though he was in the habit of procuring sixteen in his own family. With reference to the paper, he had found, that two Rupees eight Annas had been charged on each ream, to cover any losses that might have been sustained on that article. He also held in his hand documents which would prove, that Mr. Sutherland had purchased quills at two Rupees two Annas a hundred, and charged the School five—which, after a stir had been made in 1831 and 1832, he had lowered to four, still leaving a profit of nearly a hundred per cent. Besides the examples just quoted, he had found that several other articles, many of them not liable to deterioration, had been overcharged, so as to give a profit of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent. He, therefore, moved, "That a Committee of Gentlemen be appointed, who are conversant with accounts, to go into the details of these accounts, and report whether they be correct or not." He had found that the articles supplied for the Hospital, had been charged greatly above the market price, and not a single article had come under his observation, that had not appeared

to him overcharged; if they wished to go over the vouchers, there they were—there were the prices charged by Messrs. Thacker and Co. and there were the amounts charged to the Institution; if they conceived what he had stated to be sufficient grounds, he trusted they would appoint a Committee of Gentlemen who were sufficiently qualified to enter upon the inspection of the accounts. With reference to what had fallen from the Chairman, at the conclusion of his address, about sending to England for a Master, many of them would, of course, form various opinions; for his part, he conceived it to be a scheme full of risk to the Institution, and calculated to burden them with an expense they were not very well able to bear. In sending to England for a Master, there was no certainty that he would answer, when he arrived, but there was a certainty of their being saddled with an expense; if he did not answer, they must send him back again, and then, of course, they must pay his passage money; but on the other hand, even if he did answer, they could not prevent him, in the lapse of time, from growing old or sick, in which case they would be hurried with another pension. He did not see why a master could not be procured in this country, sufficiently qualified to answer all their purposes; the state of education had been so much improved in this country, that he was convinced that many individuals might be found, not only qualified for all the duties of the School, but eligible for ordination also; so that the two offices might be combined, if it was thought necessary, without sending to Europe for a person, who, after all, might not answer their purpose: besides these reasons, it was well known that a population was growing up around them in extreme misery and wretchedness, and that the extreme difficulty of providing for many well educated young men was unparalleled; he, therefore, thought they were bound to give the preference to the youths of the country.

The Reverend Mr. Fisher could not help standing up to express his surprise, that such charges should have been brought forward by Mr. Robertson, who had been particularly appealed to at a late meeting, to know whether he had

any thing to bring forward, to which he had replied in the negative; and appealed to Mr. Robertson whether such had not been the case.

Mr. Robertson denied that it had, and said that nothing could be more absurd than to suppose so.

Mr. Fisher also begged leave to observe, that the articles that had been particularly specified by Mr. Robertson, such as leeches, paper, and quills, had been regularly discussed and examined at that meeting; that the Governors had been satisfied that the charges that had been made against Mr. Sutherland were unfounded, and that his character was unimpeached, and that Mr. Robertson had concurred in the sentiments so expressed, and shook hands with Mr. Sutherland, as a proof that he was satisfied with the refutation.

Mr. Robertson denied the truth of this statement. He had certainly thought that the charges, with respect to the food, had not been proved, but he had been far from thinking so with respect to the other charges; nay, he held documents that would prove beyond a doubt, that they were well founded, and, if a Committee was appointed, they would be satisfied that every thing he had said was fully borne out; for his part, he was satisfied that corruption existed from one end of the establishment to the other.

The Archdeacon did not think that it had ever been asserted by any one, that Mr. Sutherland had made an overcharge for leeches, with a view to his own benefit, far less was he liable to such a charge with respect to the paper; for though he thought he had calculated unduly, he believed he had been a loser rather than a gainer by the transaction. With reference to the objections that had been made to the suggestion of getting a Clergyman out, he might be permitted to say, that he would yield to no one in his wishes to promote the welfare of the population of this country, for a proof of which he would appeal to a life of twenty six years passed in it; but he felt convinced, that no person could be found here of the description required. In reply to the objection that had been made to the expense liable to be incurred in pensioning the individual, he would observe, that that might be easily

obviated, by reserving a portion of his salary, with which an annuity might be procured, to serve as a provision for him, when no longer capable of fulfilling the duties of his situation.

Doctor Tytler observed, that it would be quite impossible for him to give an opinion of the charges brought by Mr. Robertson; but since such charges had been brought forward, and by so respectable an individual, he thought it their duty to investigate them; he therefore seconded Mr. Robertson's motion for the appointment of a Committee, and, if any difficulty was experienced in procuring members, tendered his services as one.

Mr. William Adam was satisfied, that such investigation was indispensable, both with regard to the character of the Governors, and the interests of the institution.

The *Archdeacon* said, that there could be no possible objection to such investigation; but as it might be said, that the present Governors had a partiality for Mr. Sutherland, and no wonder if they had, after he had served the institution with fidelity and integrity for twenty four years, he would propose that the Committee be composed of persons who had not sat before as Governors.

Mr. William Prinsep, without wishing to oppose the motion of Mr. Robertson, thought it would be as well, before appointing the members, to put the question to the vote, whether the Committee was to be appointed or not. They had had two meetings, and had found, that a few more leeches might be obtained, and that Mr. Sutherland had put on a small per centage to cover the loss on damaged pens and paper—(cries of no, no; the pens were not damaged!) well then, to cover the loss on damaged stationery; but he believed, that Mr. Robertson had failed to prove every one of the serious charges brought forward against Mr. Sutherland. He had gone to the meeting with Mr. Robertson, impressed with the idea that there was speculation, and room for amendment, but had been obliged to join in the voice against him; he had gone over the charges, but had been able to make nothing out that would warrant serious censure: he therefore urged the question to be put, whether

a Committee be appointed or not, as such a course could not well be pursued, without casting a slur on the Governors, who had exonerated Mr. Sutherland from all serious blame.

The *Archdeacon*, before putting the question, wished to show the manner in which the accounts had been kept, and settled monthly, and proceeded to read a string of items, such as gher—two annas, salt—two pice, &c. &c., but was interrupted by cries of question, question! The question then was, whether or not a Committee be appointed to enquire into these imputed abuses, for they had not been proved, or not.

Mr. Robertson did not think that it was in the power of the meeting to resist appointing a committee, for if it did, he would publish the documents that he held in his hand, and prove to the public, beyond a doubt, the facts that he had advanced.

Much confusion arose at this part of the proceedings, in which Mr. Robertson was rather roughly handled, some of the Governors asserting, that he had never made a complaint of any sort while he held the office of Secretary, which he denied.

Mr. Greenlaw observed, that he had not been a Governor at the time of the meetings alluded to by Mr. Prinsep, with the result of which he (Mr. Prinsep) appeared so well satisfied; but even if he had been a Governor then, and if he had been as well satisfied as Mr. Prinsep appeared to be, still he would not have opposed the appointment of a Committee, on the ground of his own satisfaction, but would rather have given every possible opportunity to satisfy the minds of others. He had been but a short time a Governor, and knew but little of the affairs of the institution, but from what had been stated that day, or rather from what he had seen, as, owing to his deafness and inability to hear what was going on, Mr. Robertson had shown him the papers previous to the Meeting, he was convinced that the system of the institution was radically bad; he, therefore, thought, that it was best, for the satisfaction of all parties, to have a Committee.

The venerable Chairman then put the question to the vote, when the ap-

pointment of the Committee was resolved upon by a majority*.

It was then proposed by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and carried unanimously, "That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as Members of the Committee, viz.

DOCTOR GRANT,	MR. BRUCE,
DOCTOR TYTLER,	MR. W. ADAM,
MR. BALLARD,	AND
MR. HUNTER,	MR. D. McFARLAN."

On a suggestion by Mr. Adam, that the Committee be empowered to enquire into the system of education pursued by the institution, the Archdeacon observed, that the Governors had for some time past manifested a disposition to improve that system, and that it would not be courteous to them to pursue such a course for, at least, a year to come, when it might be ascertained whether their exertions had proved beneficial or not.

A person, whose name we could not learn, thought it would be better for the Committee to confine its investigations to the question of the alleged mismanagement.

The Archdeacon coincided with his view of the case, and thought that the question of education might, at all events, be allowed to rest till the arrival of the Bishop.

Dr. Tytler thought, that the sooner the question of education was investigated, the better: a year or six months might appear but a short time in the life of an adult, but it was a period of some consequence in the life of a boy. For

* The following persons voted against the appointment of a Committee:—Mr. W. Prinsep, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bushby, and Mr. F. Lindstedt.

his part, he confessed, that he was considerably interested in the question: he was much interested in the welfare of one of the boys of the School, and had frequently examined him, to see what progress he had made in his studies; but he had found that the boy, though by no means destitute of abilities, had made but small progress, having been no less than two years in progressing from the table of English money to that of weights and measures.

Mr. Prinsep, as one of the Governors, wished that no limits might be put to the investigations of the Committee.

The Archdeacon then proposed, "That the Gentlemen who now stand as Governors, with the exception of Mr. McNaughten, whose place is vacated, be confirmed as Governors, and that Mr. G. J. Gordon and Mr. Ballard, be added to their number." This motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The question of education having been in some unaccountable manner lost sight of, it was again agitated by Dr. Tytler, who, to avoid misconceptions, as it was asserted by some one that it had dropped by general consent, made the following proposal:—"That the Committee be authorized to extend their investigation to the system of education pursued in the Free School. This motion was seconded by Mr. Adam, and carried against a minority of two.

The meeting broke up at about twelve o'clock, and was rather thinly attended; there were not above a hundred persons present, of which number very few appeared to be subscribers.

REFORM MEETING.

A meeting of the subscribers to the proposed fete, in honor of the passing of the Reform Bill, was held on the 17th October, at the Town Hall, to determine on the preliminary arrangements. Some difficulty was experienced in electing a chairman to preside over the meeting, no less than three persons having declined the office, on the plea of want of time, incompetence, &c. Mr. Parker, on being proposed, readily undertook the task, and submitted to the meeting the following proposals, which he had drawn

up, as suggestions, to assist the meeting in its deliberations.

1st.—"That the friends of reform shall celebrate the triumph of that measure, by a dinner at the Town Hall, as early as possible after the intelligence of the passing of the Scotch and Irish bills arrives."

2d.—"That the tickets for the dinner shall be 32 Rupees each, and that the balance which remain, after defraying the expences of the entertainment, shall be transferred to the fund for the relief

of the unfortunate population of Cuttack."

3d.—"That a Committee be appointed to superintend the details."

4th.—"That Messrs. Gunter and Hooper shall receive, without restriction, all applications for tickets, and grant a voucher for the same, in exchange, for which the Secretary to the Committee of Stewards shall give an admission ticket to be presented by the subscriber when the dinner takes place."

5th.—"That the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, and Sir J. P. Grant be requested to officiate as President and Vice President, and that the following gentlemen be requested to afford their assistance as Stewards."

P. M. WYNCH, Esq.	H. M. PARKER, Esq.
COL. YOUNG.	A. ROSS, Esq.
W. MELVILLE, Esq.	T. TURTON, Esq.
— H. LLOYD, Esq.	C. PRINSEP, Esq.
CAPT. STEEL,	J. CALDER, Esq.
A. WIGHT, Esq.	COL. BROWN, and
P. O'HANLON, Esq.	COL. SWINNEY.

6th.—"That the Hon'ble Sir Charles Metcalfe be invited as a guest."

7th.—"That the Stewards be empowered to exercise their discretion in issuing invitations to foreign Gentlemen resident in Calcutta, Serampore, and Chandernagore."

8th.—"That the Subscribers, whose names are now down on the Secretary's list, being desirous that their fair countrywomen should participate in the gratification they feel on this occasion, propose to give a Fancy Ball and Supper on an early day, after the dinner already agreed to."

9th.—"That a Committee be appointed to superintend the details of the entertainment, to consist of Sir Edward Ryan, President, Sir J. P. Grant, V. P., and the following Stewards:—

C. PRINSEP, Esq.	C. TROWER, Esq.
J. PRINSEP, Esq.	T. PIOWDEN, Esq.
J. GRANT, Esq.	MAJOR EVEREST,
C. SUTHERLAND, Esq.	R. H. CUCKERELL, Esq.
L. CLARK, Esq.	W. MELVILLE, Esq.

10th.—"That each subscriber be entitled to one family or single ticket for his own admission, and to one family or two single tickets to give away."

11.—"That the Honorable the Vice President be invited as a guest."

12th.—"That the President, Vice President, and Stewards be empowered to give away two family and three single tickets each."

13th.—"That the expenses of the entertainment be equally divided amongst the subscribers."

The first proposal, having been put to the vote, was carried unanimously. The second, which fixed the rate at which the tickets were to be charged, and the disposal of the surplus after the expenses of the dinner had been defrayed, gave rise to much discussion. Mr. Parker did not think that the charges of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper would be much more than eighteen Rupees a head, (which he believed was the rate that had been paid for the French dinner,) which would leave them a balance of a thousand or twelve hundred Rupees, and he did not think that they could better dispose of that balance, than by relieving the distresses of the unfortunate, sufferers of Cuttack. One Gentleman observed, laughingly, that that was cheating them into charity, and Mr. Piowden observed, that those persons who were charitably disposed towards the sufferers could subscribe towards their relief: he could not see any necessity for combining charity with their rejoicing for the triumph of Reform; he would, therefore, propose as an amendment, "that it be left to the discretion of the Committee to dispose of the surplus as it thinks proper."

Another Gentleman suggested, that the surplus might be reserved to assist in defraying the expenses of the proposed Fancy Ball, on which Mr. O'Hanlon remarked, that they might as well invite the Duke of Wellington to dance a jig, as ask people to celebrate a measure to which they were hostile. He had been one of the first to exert himself in getting up a reform meeting; he had experienced numberless difficulties in doing so, and he did not hesitate in saying, that the greater portion of the community in Calcutta, if not generally opposed to, were at least cold, on the question of reform: was it not then absurd for them to get up a ball to which such people must be invited; for they could not make invidious distinctions: he did not see why the sixty-five persons who had subscribed should do what other

sixty-five, or twice sixty-five, could have done, had they been so disposed.

Mr. Parker, in explanation, said, that, when he had sent round the proposal, one set of subscribers had said "let's have a dinner and no ball;"—others had said "let's have a ball and no dinner"—he himself, being a thorough Reformer, had said "let's have both;"—and, with a view to obviate difficulties, and please all parties, had drawn up his proposals accordingly.

Mr. Longueville Clarke did not think Mr. O'Hanlon's observations at all pertinent; the question at issue was, whether the surplus should be devoted to a specific purpose, or left to the disposal of the Committee.

Mr. Plowden then withdrew his amendment, to make room for one proposed by Colonel Young, which was "That there be no surplus at all! but that the expense of the dinner be paid in equal shares by the subscribers." To this amendment innumerable objections were made, and it was finally modified, put, and carried, in the following form, "That the price of the tickets shall not exceed thirty-two Rupees, and that the surplus, if any, be devoted to defraying the expenses of the other entertainments proposed." This amendment was carried, as also, after much discussion, were the following resolutions:—

"That Sir John Peter Grant be requested to act as President, and Mr. Turton as V. P. on the occasion."

"That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee of Stewards, for conducting the details of the entertainment, namely: Colonel Young, Mr. H. M. Parker, Mr. Wyach, Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Melville, Mr. Andrew Wight, and Captain Steele."

"That the Honorable the Vice President be invited as a guest, and that the Stewards be invested with discretionary power to invite any foreign Gentlemen they may think proper on the occasion."

The question of the dinner having been disposed of, Mr. Parker next proposed the Fancy Ball. Mr. Turton, who had just entered, and who had

heard nothing of the meeting till nine o'clock that morning, at which time he was eighteen miles from Calcutta, thought, that giving a ball was a very inappropriate mode of expressing their satisfaction on the occasion. Why should they ask those who liked balls but hated reform? If they would give a ball let them do so by all means, but without reference to the question of Reform, which he thought they might celebrate in a much more appropriate way. Mr. O'Hanlon perfectly coincided in opinion with Mr. Turton, and the ball, having been put to the vote, was lost.

Mr. Plowden then made a proposal for a *Fete Champetre* at the Botanical Gardens, which might be accompanied by fire works, but it shared the same fate as the proposal for a ball.

Mr. Turton said, that he should have been one of the last men in the world to have opposed a ball on any occasion, and would have been far from doing so on the present, had it not been, that he had thought of a proposal which he believed would much better show the interest they took in the question than any of the ways proposed. He thought the country was greatly indebted to Lord Grey for his patriotic exertions in support of the Reform Bill—exertions that ought to be appreciated from one end of the British dominions to the other—he, therefore, hoped those who had been inclined to vote for the ball and the *Fete Champetre*, would be willing, now that he suggested it to them, to vote for a cup for Lord Grey, (he did not mean a cup and ball,) as a testimony of the sense they entertained of his services in the cause of Reform.

This proposal was not supported, some of the Gentlemen present thinking that it was foreign to the intention with which the meeting had been called, and others, that it would be most advisable to put it after the dinner, when a larger number of persons would be present.

The meeting, which consisted of about forty persons, broke up at about half past eleven o'clock, nothing having been decided on but the dinner, and the arrangements for carrying it into effect, as soon as tidings of the passing of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills shall have arrived.

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CUTTACK FUND.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the relief of the suffering population of Cuttack and Balasore, was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday the 21st Oct. pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of appointing a Committee, and considering what further measures should be adopted to apply the public subscriptions.

Mr. W. Adam was called to the Chair, and commenced the proceedings of the Meeting, by stating briefly, that it would be useless for him to go into all the details of the accounts; he would, therefore, merely consider the state of the Funds, which might be seen, by referring to the paper which he held in his hand, which was an open account of the receipts and disbursements, that had been sent for the inspection of the Meeting, by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. By that account it would be seen, that the receipts had amounted to Rs. 6,479.10, and the disbursements to Rs. 4,655. Of the disbursements, Rs. 1,000 had been forwarded to Mr. Ricketts, and Rs. 500 to Mr. Hunter, and the remainder had been employed in purchasing and dispatching two thousand maunds of rice, for the use of the distressed sufferers. A gentleman belonging to the house of Mackintosh and Co. was present, who would be happy to give any explanations required. Since the dispatch of the rice and money, communications had been received from Mr. Hunter and Mr. Ricketts, which, for the information of the meeting, he would read. The Chairman then read the three following letters:—

(From H. Ricketts, Esqr. to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. dated 11th of October.)

"The Sloop sent has not yet arrived, and I much fear she must be lost. It seems impossible that she should have survived if she was any where off this coast on Sunday last; neither have I yet heard any thing of the steamer Gauges. Should assistance arrive from you before any other, I request you will be good enough to tell me whether you would object to my selling part of it at such a rate as will prevent persons taking more than they actually

require. Those who have money are just now little better off than those who have none."

(From R. Hunter, Esqr. to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. dated 12th of October.)

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of October, enclosing the half of a bank note for Rs 500, for the relief of the Cuttack sufferers; but as the distress at that place does not seem to be so great as at Balasore, I have forwarded it to Mr. Ricketts, the collector of that district, to be distributed among the sufferers there, and have to request that you will forward the other half to him direct."

(From Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. to H. Ricketts, Esq. dated 15th of October.)

"We are in receipt of your favor of the 11th instant. The sloop with the grain, we are glad to say, survived the gale, having put back to Diamond Harbour, with the loss of an anchor. She sailed again, and we hope will have arrived with you in safety ere this reaches. Amidst the distress described by you, there are few, we apprehend, who have money to pay for the rice. You ask whether part might not be sold at some low rate to prevent persons taking more than their due proportion—you are better able to judge whether such a measure should be adopted. We should say not, except where a positive knowledge existed, as to the means of the party. It is better, we think, to make a judicious, but indiscriminate distribution. The Company's sloop will have arrived with you, and we will feel obliged by your informing us whether the remainder of the subscription shall be sent you in rice, money, or clothes, stating the proportions of each. We see Mr. Hunter has sent you Rs. 500 which we had remitted to him at Cuttack."

Mr. Adam then observed, that since the writing of the last letter no information had arrived, either of the sloop having reached its destination, or of any thing having been done with the funds already sent; he would, therefore, propose that

a Committee be appointed from the gentlemen then present, to take charge of the funds, and to superintend their distribution. The Reverend Mr. Sutton, who was then present, had passed through the district in August last, the month after the re appearance of the famine, and would, no doubt, be able to inform the committee of the extent of the distress.

Mr. Sutton expressed himself willing to assist the Committee in any way in his power, but declined acting a member, his residence in Calcutta being only temporary.

Messrs. W. ADAM, S. SMITH, G. A. PRINCE, P. M. M. MANUK, and RADAPRUSAUD ROY, were then appointed as a

Committee. and they chose Mr. Adam as their Chairman.

Some discussion then ensued on the question, whether or not instructions should be given by the Meeting to the Committee, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing an agent to act under their directions. After much desultory conversation it was finally decided, that it was best to leave that and all other questions to the discretion of the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business of the meeting, which was attended by thirteen persons, and which broke up at about eleven o'clock.

SUDDUR DEWANY ADAWLUT,—JULY 31, 1832.

BEFORE MR. SHAKESPEAR.

Mohamud Mothir Khan and Mohamud Mozhir Khan, Appellants, versus Syud Abdul Hakim and others, Respondents. and Heirs of Mushiyut Ullah, Appellants, versus same Respondents.

Mohamud Mothir Khan, Mohamud Mozhir Khan, and their Sister, Budloo, were tenants in common, of four villages in Burdwan; viz. Kasa, Dunder, Wahshutpoor, and Siparah. These, previous to 1817, they mortgaged by deeds of conditional sale, to Mushiyut Ullah, to secure a loan apportioned on each village, and partially reclaimable at successive periods: the mortgagee received possession. By the Regulations, a mortgage of this class, cannot be foreclosed,—nor the mortgager ousted of his right to redeem,—till the mortgagee, on expiration of the term, shall, by process of Court, have required the mortgager to redeem,—and the latter shall have failed to do so, within the year of grace allowed in the process. The sale may be then declared absolute, on regular suit preferred by the mortgagee.—Such process as to two of the villages had been served in this case, by the conditional buyer; and on default within the year of grace, committed by the conditional Vender,—resort to the last and final step of foreclosure had not been had;—when, with a view to redeem the mortgage, Mothir

Mahomed and Mozhir Mahomed, on the part of themselves and sister, agreed to sell the property to Respondents, for 5,000 Rupees, (to be paid in advance,) and the difference between that sum, and 24 times the net yearly produce, to be paid when they could put Respondents in possession. The 5,000 Rupees were accordingly paid by Respondents, and the two brothers, on the part of selves and sister, executed, in 1820, to Respondent, a conveyance, whereby, in consideration of the sum paid, and to be paid, they transferred to the Respondents all their right and interest whatsoever in the four villages. The deed contained a clause, that on giving possession to the purchaser, the residue of the purchase money should be paid, and the assurance of a further conveyance given. The brothers guaranteed, that they had power to act for their sister. Subsequently to this, the Respondents had recourse to legal process in the Zilla Court;—bringing their action against the mortgagers and mortgagee for the completion of the sale, and the possession of the villages. Mushiyut Ullah, the mortgagee, pleaded, that his mortgage was anterior to the transaction between the mortgagers and Respondent. This, Beebee Budloo disavowed: and her Brothers, in defending the action, admitted the deed executed by them, but pleaded that it was invalid;—1st. Because the villages at the time were mortgaged to another.

2d. The consideration was unknown.
3rd. They had not the authority pretended from their Sister.

On the 21st March, 1823, the Zillah Judge decreed, that the mortgagee should receive from the Respondents, the amount advanced on mortgage, and that Respondents should acquire the shares of Mothir Khan and Mozhir Khan in the property, (not that of their Sister,) on completing the purchase money to be settled by enquiry.

From this Judgment Mahomed Mothir and Mahomed Mozhir, and the mortgagee preferred separate appeals to the Provincial Court of Calcutta. This Court amended the decision of the lower Court, and after consulting its Mahomedan Law officers, and fixing, by enquiry, the net income of the estate—awarded the same to Respondents,—on their making good the purchase money within a prescribed period.

Special appeals by the same parties to the Sudder Dewanee were admitted—and are the cases lately heard before Mr. Shakespear. He referred to the Mahomedan Law Officer, the exceptions taken to the deed, executed by Mothir Khan and Mozhir Khan.

The law officers replied, that the sale, notwithstanding the mortgage, would be valid, if the mortgagee assented; or, if the mortgager redeemed. If the mortgagee did not assent, then, according to one report, the sale became cancelled; but the most correct opinion was,—that it was not null. The buyer might wait until the mortgager redeemed;—or, if he brought the matter into Court, the Court might cancel the sale, on the ground of inability, on the part of the seller, to deliver the property sold. If the brothers had no authority from their sister, the sale would be good, as to their shares only.

Mr. Shakespear, after considering this reply of the Mahomedan law officers, overruled the second and third exceptions taken by Mothir Khan and Mozhir Khan. As to the third, he observed, that, according to the Futwa, and the Chapter of the Hidayah on the power over pledges,—the Pawnee is not competent to sell a pledge, possessed by the Pawnee, without his as-

sent; and on this point, the virtue of the decision of the lower Court depended. Of the possession in this case, there was no doubt: and according to the terms of the conditional sale to the mortgagee, it had become absolute as to part of the property before the deed to Respondents. Now, as the mortgagee had not assented, in the terms of the Futwa, the Respondents should have waited till the seller redeemed; or had recourse to law to annul the sale. Mr. Shakespear then recorded his opinion, that the decisions of the Lower Courts, authorizing redemption of the mortgage by the Respondents, without the consent of Mortgagers and Mortgagees, was neither in conformity to the "*Surrent Shara*," nor the regulations,—nor the circular orders of the Court, constructive of Regulation XVII of 1806, which prohibit interference of the Courts, as to possession of either conditional seller or conditional buyer; moreover, as regarded two of the villages, the sale had become absolute, (before the deed to Respondents,) by default committed by the Sellers to redeem within the year of grace prescribed in the legal notice.—Mr. Shakespear, therefore, proposed, that the decisions of the Lower Courts should be reversed, with all costs against Respondents, who were to account for meane profits. They might receive back the balance of the purchase money paid into Court. In this proposed decision Mr. Rattray, before whom the case came on the 14th August, concurred, and a decree was passed in conformity.

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The case decided in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut this day reported, involves questions of general interest. The decision passed seems to rest on the "*Current Shara*," rather than equity and reason. By the *Futwa* declaratory of this, it would appear, that equity of redemption is not a transferable right; and the decision seems to recognize that principle,—though in the particular case, that right was extinct in regard to part of the property. What then is this "*Current Shara*?" and is it meet, that the fanciful caprices and crude ideas of Legal Theorists, who wrote in a foreign country some six or seven centuries ago, should be raked up, and perhaps misapplied, to usurp the place of substantial justice. A blow has lately been struck at *Futwa*-law in criminal cases; and if it can be thus made a weapon to menace the ordinary transactions of society, the early abatement of the nuisance in civil cases becomes an object of general concernment.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

AUGUST 9, 1832.

Session Court, Zilla Pubna, June Sessions for 1832.

Referred by Mr. TULLOH, the Commissioner of Circuit.

Government on the prosecution of Bunsae Maloo, *ag* *inst*

Rugoo Pal.—charge Murder and Highway Robbery.

PUTWA (TAZEER.)

The prosecutor states, that on the evening charged, when he returned home from market, not finding his sister, Asserdah, (the individual missing, and supposed to have been murdered,) in the house, he went in search of her, but without success; on the following day he renewed his enquiries, but he could gain no intelligence of her. On finding, in a garden, some cowries, wrapped up in a cloth, which he recognized as his sister's, he suspected she had been murdered, and gave information accordingly at the Thanna. After making enquiries at the several villages, without success, the deponent stated, that in consequence of the prisoner's bad character, he was suspected, and apprehended. On searching his house no property belonging to the missing female was found. The necklace and ear-rings produced in court, the prosecutor recognized, as those which belonged to his sister, and stated, that they were delivered up by the witness, Kureem Biswas, to whom they had been pledged by the prisoner, for 11 Rupees, and a piece of cloth. The prisoner and his sister were acquainted, and the prosecutor added, that they crossed the ferry on the Izamutty, in the same boat, on their way home, in the evening charged, since which the woman had not been heard of. Three witnesses, Gaur Hurmooker, Sree Monty, and Buncharam, depose to the silver necklace and ear-rings, being the property of the missing woman, the latter having made, and the first repaired them. The witness, Kureem Biswas, stated, that on the last day of Chyete, 1238, or 1st Bysack, 1239, B. S. the

prisoner pawned the necklace and ear-rings, produced in the court, to him for 11 Rs. and a piece of cloth, in the presence of the witnesses, Kunoo and Hudoo, who corroborated his statement. Bhagyruith Putny and Bhola-nath-ferry, boat men, depose to the prisoner, the missing woman and many others crossing the ferry in their boat about an hour after dark, on the evening charged, and state, that they all got out of the boat together, but they cannot say what happened afterwards; the woman Asserdah had her ornaments on when she crossed the ferry. The witnesses, Rago, chokydar, and Lhady Biswas, state that they saw the prisoner and Asserdah afterwards, but their evidence does not agree, and is unworthy of credit. The law officer's Putwa acquits the prisoner of the charge of murder and highway robbery, but finds him guilty of having in his possession property belonging to Asserdah, who is missing, and pawning the same, as being the property of his wife, and declares him liable to punishment by Tazeer. The session Judge concurs in the Putwa in acquitting the prisoner of the charge of murder and highway robbery, of which there is no proof, but differs with the law officer as to the crime of which there is evidence, and is of opinion, on strong presumption, that the prisoner has been guilty. It has been satisfactorily established, that the necklace and ear-rings produced in the court belonged to the missing woman, and that the prisoner pawned them to another person as the property of his wife; the session Judge is consequently of opinion, that he must have obtained them by unfair means, and that there is strong presumption of his having stolen property in his possession, knowing it to be such; and under all the circumstances of the case, the session Judge recommends, that the prisoner be sentenced to 30 Stripes, and 7 years' imprisonment, with labour in irons.—In conclusion, the session Judge added, that the body has not yet been found—and although there is no proof of the prisoner having murdered and robbed the missing female, yet there is strong presumption to suppose that he did it.

By the Court. R. Walpole.—His having been the last person seen with the missing woman, and his having subsequently pawned her necklace and earrings as the property of his wife, the latter articles stained with blood (probably from their having been forcibly torn from the ears,) combined with the other circumstances of the case, afford a violent presumption of the prisoner's having robbed and made away with the missing woman. I would sentence him for the Robbery to imprisonment for 7 years, with hard labour in irons; and to be further imprisoned till the woman be forthcoming, or until it be ascertained, that she died by means not implicating the prisoner.

R. H. Rattray.—I concur with Mr. Walpole, that the evidence warrants a violent presumption of the prisoner's having robbed and made away with the missing woman; but I do not concur in the sentence suggested as proper to be passed against him. There seems to be no reasonable doubt of his having destroyed her, and I would convict him of robbery and murder, and sentence him to imprisonment for life. If any after circumstance should demand a revision of the sentence, it can readily be taken into consideration, and such modification be made as may appear suitable to the new facts which may be substantiated.

H. Shakespear.—I concur with the other Judges, that the circumstances proved, afford a violent presumption, that Mussamut Asserdah, the missing woman, was robbed and murdered by the prisoner; and the body not having been found is the only circumstance, that operates to save the prisoner's life. I am of opinion, that the sentence proposed by Mr. Rattray is the most appropriate, and concur in it accordingly.

AUGUST 15, 1832.

Zillah Tipperah—Session 2d, of 1832.

Mukhun, Prosecutor, *versus* Assaun Olla, alias Ochee Mohamed and Rumun, alias Rujjub Ullee.

Charge—Murder of Emambux. "Futwa"—Akoobut, Shudeed, Seasut leauk-hutul.

Mr. H. Middleton, the Session Judge, in a letter to the Nizamut Adawlut, thus detailed the particulars of this case.

The deceased died nine days after being beaten with sticks, and wounded in five places with a Daw. or bill hook, by the two prisoners, who are father and son. The evidence went to show, that the parties had long been at variance with each other. Some of the wounds were deliberately inflicted, since the bill-hook, after being thrown on the ground, by one prisoner, was taken up by the other, and then used against the deceased, who, at that time, was lying on the ground, bleeding and senseless. The cause of the assault was the cattle of the prisoner's partly trespassing on the field of the deceased, who, it appears, struck one of the prisoners with his fist, at the commencement of the cattle quarrel. Assaun Olla pleaded guilty before the Magistrate, but retracted his confession before the Session Judge. The evidence is complete, as regards the death of Emambux, by cutting and maiming. The only circumstance on the trial, which appeared improbable to the Session Judge, was the asserted fact of the deceased surviving nine days, without any sustenance, not even water. This, the Session Judge would have imagined an impossibility, had not the Civil Surgeon, whom he consulted, assured him to the contrary. Being satisfied of the guilt of the two prisoners, as touching the wounding with a sharp instrument, with intent to do the deceased grievous bodily harm, the Session Judge concurred in the Futwa of the law officer, and submitted the case for the final orders of the superior court.

By the Court, R. H. Rattray.—The futwa of the law officer of the court regards this case, as originating in an affray, incident upon a cattle trespass, of which there appears to be no doubt, with reference to each party having used violence towards the other, before all fighting ended, by the deceased becoming senseless, and disabled from farther contest. But allowing the prisoner the full benefit of the statement given by Assaun Olla in his defence, of the deceased having commenced the affray, by attacking him, he admits, that he succeeded in disarming him, and, of course, that self-defence demanded nothing further. Instead of forbearance, however, both father and son fell upon the deceased, and so maltreated him,

that death ensued, the consequence of a blind violence, which there was nothing to warrant or extenuate. I convict both the prisoners of manslaughter, and sentence them to imprisonment with labour for fourteen years. The Commissioner observes, in his letter referring the trial, that the only circumstance which appeared improbable, was the asserted fact of the deceased surviving nine days, without any sustenance, *not even water*; which he should have imagined an impossibility, had not the Civil Surgeon, whom he consulted, assured him to the contrary. On reference to the Civil Surgeon's answer to the query put to him, I find him to have furnished an opinion, that it was probable that a man, desperately wounded, could survive nine days without taking any sort of nourishment, and that life could be supported during that number of days by merely drinking water. This circumstance is noticed with the view of pointing out the discrepancy involved in the two statements as regards the water, which the register will be pleased to notice to the commissioner.

In conformity with this decision, the prisoners were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, in irons, with labour.

AUGUST 15, 1832.

*Court of Sessions, Zilla Behar—Trial
No. 12, of the 1st Sessions of 1832.*

Referred by Mr. R. NEAVE the Commissioner.

Government on the prosecution of Govind Sahoy *versus* Seebun, Beechoo, and Hoolas; charge high-way robbery and murder.

PUTWA TAZERR.

This case rests wholly on circumstantial evidence, and is as follows:—The two persons deceased, by name Alum and Tekka, were sent by the prosecutor to Patna, with property in money and goods, to the value of 246 Rupees. They were found, it would seem, on the evening of the 21st February, 1832, in a state of intoxication, on a plain, near the village of Geryeh, when they were made over to the care of the prisoner, Seebun Cho-

kydar, who, with several of his sons, were employed in a threshing floor some 4 or 500 yards from the village. This happened about 5, or half past 5 o'clock in the evening. After this the two deceased persons were seen sleeping in the "Kulyon," by many persons, but subsequently they were never seen alive. On that same night, however, some of the people of Geryeh were alarmed by the cries of thieves, in the direction of Seebun's threshing floor, on which some of them went with the burkundoz stationed there, to see what was the matter. They found the three prisoners standing a little way from their threshing floor, who, on being interrogated said, it was a false alarm, and that it was only a bear that had appeared, and they drove it off. On the evening of the next day it was rumoured that two dead bodies were lying in a watercourse, 150 yards south of Seebun's threshing floor, and the burkundoz went with Seebun and others, and found the corpses of Alum and Tekka, together with several petty articles they had with them. Suspicion fell on Seebun and his sons. On Seebun was found a turbun in his house, deposited to as belonging to Alum, deceased.

Seebun made a declaration of his innocence before the police, but implicated all his sons. Beechoo confessed to privity and participation in the murder, and named several others, as accomplices, against whom sufficient proof to warrant a committal has not been obtained; Beechoo has likewise made a declaration before the magistrate nearly tantamount to a confession. Hoolas has always denied all knowledge of the affair. As from the evidence adduced, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the corpses found in the watercourse were those of Alum and Tekka, who had been sleeping in Seebun's threshing floor the previous evening, and the persons who had been sent by Govind Sahoy. The commissioner next proceeded to the cause of their death, in which some difficulty, he added, may occur on the subject, as those persons, who saw the bodies, assert, that they saw no marks of beating on the corpses, and no wounds, save those occasioned by dragging the bodies on the ground. It is, however, stated, that there was some extravasated blood in the ear of one of them. This perfectly elucidates and confirms what Beechoo has stated in his

confession, that the deceased men were strangled, and by the hand. In explanation of this, the commissioner begs to refer the Court to Dr. Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, in Chap. 13. Sec. 4, on persons found strangled, where will be found a confirmation of the above symptoms, in a case precisely similar. (The commissioner gives the extract.) In regard to the proof against Seebun, the Session Judge thinks it sufficiently clear, that he received the charge of these two travellers, who had considerable property with them, and that they were never seen alive after sleeping in his threshing floor, and that the bodies were found very near his house. There is likewise positive testimony to his having had in his possession, articles belonging to Alum, deceased—and the witnesses he has called to prove that property his own, have denied all knowledge of the fact. The defence of Seebun too, is much against him,—being unable to account for his guests, he is compelled to deny that they came to him, which fact is too plainly proved to admit of denial. Two other points are essentially worthy of observation,—first, that Seebun, when searching for the body, in company with the burkundoz, evidently, as stated in the depositions, attempted to throw obstacles in the way of the search, and likewise, refused to report the case to the Thadar; but it is more especially worthy of remark, that Seebun, when the bodies were found, though he must have recognised the bodies as those of his guests of the preceding night, was wholly silent on the subject. Had he been innocent, his first exclamation would have been that they had stopped with him, and his silence could only have arisen from his knowledge, that he would have been suspected when they were recognised. Of Bechoo, it is necessary to remark, that he stated himself to be 26 years of age before the Magistrate, but before the Session Judge, he reduced his age to 15 years, with a view, as the Session Judge conceives, of lessening the strength of the confessions he has made; he is, however, a grown up young man; two respectable persons, who were called as assessors, stated him to be about 25 years of age. His confession at the Thanna is, the Session Judge apprehends, good in law, against himself only. That before the Magistrate, is

a singular piece of cunning half-denial, half acknowledgement; but his participation in the crime may be concluded from thence. It is to be further recollected, that this prisoner was with his father, when Alum and Teka were sleeping in the threshing floor, and also, that he was with Suban when the alarm of thieves was given, and when it is presumed the crime was committed. The guilt of Hoolas is not so clear as that of the other two prisoners, inasmuch as he has not confessed, nor has any further evidence been given against him than that of his having been present in the Kulyan with his father, and having been present when it was presumed the murder was committed, i. e. when the cry of thieves was heard. Under these circumstances, the commissioner does not think that Kessas should be barred in the present instance, and deems the circumstantial evidence against Seebun and Becho, to be so strong, as to leave no doubt of their guilt, and that Koolas was privy to the whole transaction.

By the Court. R. H. Rattray—I think there is sufficient evidence to convict Bechoo of having been an accomplice in the murder of the deceased, and Seebun of having been an accessory to the murder, both before and after the fact. I would sentence the former to imprisonment for life, in the Aligoor Jail, and the latter to imprisonment for 14 years in banishment, with labour and irons. Against Hoolas I do not consider there is that on the proceedings upon which we could safely ground a penal sentence; and I would acquit and discharge him accordingly; with reference to the nature of the evidence and of the crime charged, I think the opinion of another judge of the Court should be taken upon my proposed disposal of the prisoners.

R. Walpole. Exclusive of Becho's confessions, which amount only to his having been privy to the murder, and aiding in concealing the bodies of the murdered persons, I do not think there is sufficient evidence to convict him of being an accomplice in that crime, or the prisoner Seebun of being accessory thereto before the fact. Under all the circumstances of the case I would convict them both of being accessories to the murder after the fact, and concealing their knowledge thereof, and sentence them to be imprisoned for 14

years, with hard labor, in banishment to another district. I concur in the acquittal of the prisoner Hoolas.

A. Ross. I think the presumption is violent, that all the 3 prisoners were accomplices in the murder and robbery of two of the travellers, and I would sentence all three to imprisonment for life.

H Shakespear. I concur altogether in the view taken by Mr. Walpole of this case. Let the prisoners Seebun and B-choo be sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years, with hard labour in banishment, and the prisoner Hoolas be released.

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AUGUST 18, 1832.

Zilla Cuttack, Central Division—No. 2,
July Sessions of 1832.

*Trial of Gopee Bul—Charge Murder of
Mussamut Surro.*

FUTWA (KESSAS.)

Mr. J. C. Brown, the Session Judge, in his letter to the Nizamut Adawlut, thus declared the case. It appears, from the evidence of the prosecutor, that Mussamut Surro, of whose murder the prisoner has been convicted, on the clearest evidence and his own confession, left her home about mid-day, on the 29th of May last, to go to the house of the prisoner. As the deceased had not, by the evening of that day, returned home, the prosecutor, Gungai Mehtei, (who is her brother,) went twice to the house of the prisoner, to make enquiries regarding her. The first time the prisoner was not at home; but when the prosecutor went a second time, he found him, and asked him about the deceased, when he denied all knowledge of her. The following two days were spent in searching for her, and on the 1st of June, the chowkedar laid his information at the Thanna of the corpse of the deceased, (who had been, according to his account, missing for two days,) being found partly buried in a hole near the village. The Thanadar, on learning the circumstances connected with the disappearance of the deceased, apprehended the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the affair. As, however, the prosecutor stated, that at the time the deceased left her home, she had some ornaments, about 15 or 16 Rupees worth, on her, which were not found on her corpse, and as it appeared

she had gone out with an intention of calling at the house of the prisoner, the Thanadar, in hopes of obtaining some clue to the discovery of the murderer, sent a burkundaz with the prisoner, and accompanied by witnesses, to search the prisoner's house for the missing ornaments, and to see if there were any marks of blood on the premises.

On entering his house, the prisoner agreed to point out the ornaments, and did so; on which the Burkundaz sent for the Daroga, and on his coming, the prisoner confessed having murdered the deceased. The ornaments, which he gave up, were smeared with blood, and were recognized by the prosecutor as having belonged to his deceased sister. A broken bamboo stick was found in the house, which had marks of blood on it, and which the prisoner acknowledged was the weapon with which the murder was committed by him. It came out on the trial, that by the Daroga's orders, a Burkundaz, previous to his confessing and pointing out the ornaments, pulled the prisoner's ears, but it does not appear that this caused him to confess; he persisted in his utter ignorance and innocence until the house was about to be searched, when his confession was quite voluntary. Before Mr. J. C. Brown, the Commissioner, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and set up a defence, which he could not prove, nor did he attempt to do so. The parole and circumstantial evidence in the case is strong, and brings the crime home to the prisoner. The futwa of the law officer of the Commissioner's Court convicts the prisoner of the wilful murder of Mussamut Surro, by the blows of a heavy stick, and twisting her neck, on his own free confessions before the magistrate, and the Police officers, as proved by the attesting witnesses, and on the ground of the ornaments worn by the deceased being found in his house, and her corpse in a hole or tank near it, and declares him liable to suffer death by kessas. The Commissioner entirely concurred in the Futwa of the law officer, and seeing no circumstances of a favorable nature for mitigation of the punishment, was compelled to recommend, that the prisoner, Gopee Bul, be sentenced to suffer death.

By the Court, R. H. Rattray. It appears, that the prisoner first forcibly violated the person of the deceased, a

young woman of about 19 years of age, and then struck her senseless, and wrung her neck till life was extinct. The evidence is conclusive as to his guilt; and nothing appears to induce a wish to stand between him and the utmost penalty of the law. I concur with the Session Judge and the convicting "*Futwa*" of our law officer, and would sentence him capitally.

H. Shakespear. I concur with Mr. Rattray in the conviction of the prisoner, and in sentencing him to death. Adverting to the remark of the Session Judge, and to the depositions of the witness, Buddon Snonder, as to the Police Daroga having ordered a Burkundaz to pull the prisoner's ears previous to his confession in the *Mo-fussil*, I would direct a further enquiry to be made, with a view to the punishment of the Darogah and Burkundaz, if guilty, in conformity to the rule prescribed in clause 2nd section 19th Regulation XX. of 1817. The Session Judge should also be informed, that he ought, in his letter of reference, to have noticed more particularly the confession of the prisoner before the officiating Magistrate.

AUGUST 18, 1832.

Court of Sessions, Zilla Sylhet, Trial No 1, Calendar of July Sessions for 1832, referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, by Mr. Gouldsbury, the Session Judge.

GOVERNMENT—Prosecutor.

Keshon Ram Doss—Charge Murder—*Futwa* Kissas.

The prisoner is charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Mussamut Chundre, aged about 15 years. It appears in evidence, that on the night of the 6th July, 1832, the Daroga of the Sudder Thanna of Sylhet received information, that the prisoner had a few moments before murdered his wife: on proceeding to the prisoner's house, (which is within a short distance of the thanna,) the body of the deceased was found with several severe wounds, and the prisoner lying near it, with a gash across his throat, and beside him two sickles and a club, used in pounding rice, (called *moonul*;) all stained with blood. The prisoner, on being ques-

tioned by the Daroga, confessed that he murdered his wife in a fit of anger, in consequence of an intrigue she had with a man named Dhunnee Ram; that in the evening Dhunnee Ram, accompanied by two other persons, whose names he did not know, went to his house, and asked his wife to go home with him; that on the prisoner's telling his wife not to go, she quarrelled with him, on which he became enraged, and snatched the club out of her hands, and struck her a blow with it, and several blows with the sickle which caused her death, after which he attempted to cut his own throat. Before the Magistrate the prisoner confessed to the same effect, and stated that the intrigue between his wife and Dhunnee Ram had existed for three months before the perpetration of this murder; that on one occasion he saw them in the actual commission of adultery, and that he prohibited his wife having any further intercourse with Dhunnee Ram, notwithstanding which she persisted in it. The prisoner pleads guilty before this Court, and admits the correctness of his Thanna and Foujdary confessions. There are no eye witnesses, as the only person who appears to have been present, besides the prisoner and the deceased, was the mother of the prisoner, Mussamut Parbutty, who denies all knowledge of the murder, being evidently unwilling to give evidence against her son. The witnesses to the inquest depose, that the body exhibited one severe wound on the head, supposed to have been inflicted by a club, and several wounds of some sharp instrument on other parts of the body. There is no direct evidence to prove the criminal intercourse, but from all the circumstances of the case it appears most probable that it did exist, and that the disgrace which the prisoner suffered in consequence thereof, instigated him to commit the murder. The *Futwa* of the law officer, in which the Session Judge concurs, convicts the prisoner on his own confessions, and declares him liable to *kissas*. As however the conviction rest on the prisoner's confessions, which state, that the murder was committed in a sudden fit of anger, and under circumstances of great provocation, the commissioner is of opinion that the prisoner should be allowed the benefit of the same, and that a punishment of

imprisonment for life would be sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice.

By the Court. R. H. Rattray. The Futwa of the law officer of the Nizamut Adawlut convicts the prisoner, Kishun Ram Doss, of wilful murder, and declares him liable to Kissas. The Court concurring, sentence the prisoner, with reference to all the circumstances of the case, to imprisonment for life in the Alipoor Jail.

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AUGUST 22, 1832.
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Court of Commissioner of Circuit, Zilla Mymensing, Trial No. 4, Calendar of July Session for 1832, referred by Mr. Cheap, the Session Judge.

Trial of Sheebdeen Tewarry, Suzaooul Peada, and Tota Khan, on a charge of affray, in which Ram Sunker, the father of Eholanauth Sein, the prosecutor, was severely wounded; with an additional charge of aiding and abetting in the affray—Futwa Tazeer.

The necessity of this reference is, that the Session Judge does not concur in the Futwa, as regards one of the prisoners, (Tota Khan,) declared to be convicted. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—A dispute between two neighboring Zemindars seems to have arisen, (no uncommon occurrence,) from a new haat, (market,) being established in the vicinity of another of older standing. To prevent or put a stop to persons frequenting the latter, the prisoner, Sheebdeen, together with the two others, came down violently with a tumultuous assembly, and there grievously assaulted the prosecutor's father, who was a witness for the prosecution. The assault was made by the prisoners Sheebdeen and Suzaooul, and the other seems to have been present at the time. The two former prisoners are charged with the affray, and the latter with aiding and abetting therein. The Commissioner said he had his doubts whether the offence amounts to an affray, as it is termed by the Regulations of Government, and which he opines to be reciprocal, giving and receiving blows, or fighting of two or more persons. At any rate, there was a breach of the peace, and the Commissioner concurs in the Futwa which convicts the prisoners, Sheebdeen Tewarry and Suzaooul Peada, of striking with a club, being accompanied

with a tumultuous assembly ready for an affray but with regard to the prisoner Tota Khan, there being no proof of his being actively engaged in the assault, the Session Judge considered it unnecessary to take the evidence of the witnesses in attendance, to his defence, and closed his proceedings, calling upon the law officer for his Futwa, who the Commissioner first consulted verbally, and who seemed then to assent, that nothing was proved against the prisoner Tota Khan; but notwithstanding, the law officer subsequently brings him in guilty of being an accessory. In this part of the Futwa the Commissioner cannot concur, for two reasons; first, because, he does not consider any offence established in the remotest degree amounting to that with which the prisoner is charged; and secondly, he has had no opportunity of refuting the charge by the evidence of the witnesses which he named in his defence being taken in his behalf, and would now, if the Commissioner were to concur in the Futwa, be convicted and punished on an ex parte investigation. Entertaining doubts as to whether a Session Judge can pass sentence on prisoners who are convicted by a Futwa in the whole of which he may not concur, the Commissioner has not passed any sentence on the prisoners, Sheebdeen Tewarry and Suzaooul Peada, but he concurs in their conviction, and if the final admeasurement of punishment rested with him, he would have sentenced the prisoner Sheebdeen to two years' imprisonment, (as he has before been guilty of a breach of the peace, and seems to be a ready instrument in the hands of his employers, when his services on such occasion seem to be required,) and the prisoner Suzaooul to one year's imprisonment, but both of them without labor or irons. In conclusion, the Session Judge begs to be also favored with the Nizamut Court's orders on the point alluded to; viz. whether in trials where several persons may be convicted under a Futwa, the session judge can pass sentence on whom he may deem properly convicted, referring the case, as regards the prisoner or prisoners, who he may consider entitled to their release, or vice versa? or, in other words, does a partial difference of opinion, as to some of the prisoners convicted or acquitted by the Futwa, render it necessary to make a reference regarding the whole of

the prisoners, the passing sentence being restricted to a concurrence in toto with the Futwa or verdict.

The searching for a case in point, (ineffectually,) among the Nizamut reports and other causes, have occasioned the delay in submitting this case for the orders of the superior court.

By the Court, R. H. Rattray.—The Court concurring in the acquittal of the prisoner Tota Khan, direct, that he be immediately discharged, and desire, that the proceedings be returned to the Session Judge, to enable him to dispose of the remaining prisoners. On referring the trial, sentence should have been passed against these latter, under

clause 3d, section 4th, regulation IX. of 1831; but execution suspended under clause 6th, of the same. The Session Judge also erred in staying the proceeding as regarded Tota Khan, under his own opinion of that prisoner's innocence, or the insufficiency of the evidence of the prosecution for his conviction, which conviction actually occurred, in the absence of the defence, which the Session Judge had deprived him of the opportunity of making, before the case was referred for a Futwa. The regulation above cited will furnish all the information required by the Session Judge in the concluding paragraph of his letter.

INDIGO MART.

OCTOBER 10, 1832.

REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

The occurrence of the holidays, previous to the close of the past month has prevented our publication at the usual period. September has been a very fine month for the finishing of the manufacturing season, in lower Bengal. In Tybhoot there has been continued and heavy rain, so as very seriously to affect their second makings, while their first closed with about a deficiency of one-sixth on the produce of the past season; the estimated return from this province must, therefore, be reduced as well as those of Purneah, Ghazeeপুর, and Benares districts; but there have been some instances of increase in the lower provinces, and from all the information we have been able to collect, up to the present date, we think, that the crop may now, with some certainty, be stated to amount to

F. M. 125,600

The latest accounts from England continue to be favourable as respects consumption, but not as to any improvement of prices.

N. B.—To those anonymous writers, who occasionally remark upon our reports, we have only to say, that instead of attacking them under assumed names, we should be too much obliged if they would furnish us direct with such information as would enable us to make these reports as correct as possible.

The Liverpool quotations of 8th June are at exchange of 1s. 11d.

	9s.	8s.	per md.
Purple and Violet.....	5s 9d	a 6s 3d=185	a 200
Blue and fine Violet,...	5s 6d	a 6s 0d=175	a 190
Violet, good and fine,...	4s 9d	a 5s 6d=150	a 175
Ditto ord. and middling.	4s 0d	a 4s 9d=125	a 150
Violet and Copper mixed,	3s 6d	a 3s 9d=110	a 115
Copper, good and fine..	4s 0d	a 4s 6d=125	a 140
Ditto ord. and middling.	3s 3d	a 4s 0d=100	a 125
Mixed consuming,.....	2s 9d	a 3s 3d=85	a 100
Oude,.....	1s 6d	a 4s 3d=45	a 135

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SILK MART.

OCTOBER 10, 1832.

NO. 20.—REPORT UPON BENGAL
RAW SILK.

The market, during the past month, has been very dull for Europe qualities, but an active demand for Madras and Bombay, during the early part of the month, when the importations were the largest, has kept up prices beyond what might have been expected; very little remained in first hands at the closing of offices for the great holidays, except from the Bauleah aurung. This description fetching very low prices in England, comparatively with the produce of the other aurungs, and being consequently avoided here. There was an unusually splendid promise from the August and September bunds, in the Radanagore district, but the late dreadful gale and overflow from the bursting of the bunds, has destroyed every hope; and it is to be feared, that few of the other aurungs have escaped, at least, from the violence of the wind and rain. The supply must necessarily be unusually small, and prices in the aurungs have already advanced considerably.

Particulars of importation and of price to the 30th Sept. 1832.

Mds.	100	30	0	Bauleah, of which about one half is for the Madras and Bombay markets direct, the rest remains on hand for sale at from to we have not heard of any sales of this description for the Europe market.
"	107	12	8	Cossimbazar, of very good quality, all sold during the month, at

				from 10 8 to 10 14 per factory seer.
"	11	0	0	Gonatea, of superior quality, found a purchaser at 11 2 per factory seer; this description very seldom comes to this market.
"	369	13	6	Radanagore, of July bund, mostly of middling quality, and of which less than one-half has been taken for the London and Liverpool markets, the remainder for Bombay and Madras,—prices have ranged from 8 12 per bazar seer, to 9 2 per factory seer, averaging about 8 14 per factory seer, for the English market.
"	38	7	12	Hurrupal, only one small parcel has been on show for sale, which was placed at 9 2 per factory seer.
"	5	18	0	Ferridpore, not exposed for sale.
"	27	27	0	Radanagore, country wound.
"	47	3	0	Ditto, waste and inferior.
"	706	31	10	Total.

Exportation of September.

	Bales.	Maunds.
To London,	102	173 8 4
" Liverpool,	83	" 160 10 0
" Madras,	2	" 4 0 0
" Bombay,	119	" 329 20 0
	306	666 38 4

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SUPREME COURT.

Those who attended the Supreme Court yesterday, on the commencement of the Term, will have seen, that at length it has exteriorly assumed an appearance of respectability, and that internally a great number of alterations have been made: plenty of employment on the premises having been given to blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, and painters. The Court-room, in particular, has been

furbished up and altered very considerably; and among the additions and changes, several improvements may be discerned, such as a couple of extensive ventilating sky lights newly opened, the admission of light and air by windows hitherto closed, and the clipping of about two feet of unnecessary width from the Counsellors' table. The greatest addition to the room is a gallery,

supported on small iron pillars, facing the judges' seats, but as far off as possible, and while those who resort to it are not likely to hear much, there is an appearance of especial care having been taken, that they shall not see any thing, or rather that they may be left to guess which of the Judges is delivering an opinion, or passing a judgment, there being a huge, clumsy punkah, to act as an obstruction to both voice and vision, suspended between the seats of their Lordships on the bench, and their unhearing audience! We should have considered the inconvenience, may we say, worse than uselessness—of the gallery to the public, a sufficient reason for noticing it, but we have another, arising from personal considerations. Heretofore newspaper reporters were permitted seats at the Counsellors' table; and as they never were found to impede, in the slightest degree, the course of justice, no objection was ever made to their availing themselves of places calculated to afford them the best facilities for noting what was going on. At all times, as now, a sufficient number of spare seats could be found without depriving the gentlemen of the bar of any of theirs, and while no necessity exists for depriving Reporters of their former places, it must appear somewhat strange, that an order should have been passed to exclude all but counsellors and attorneys from the inner part of the platform-railing. We do not know whether attorney's assistants and apprentices will be permitted to raise a claim on the favorable side of the rule, which, whatever be its other merits, does not appear, (though coming from the three Judges,) to have been worded in the usual precision of the law; and since there must be some deviation from its strict letter, we trust that some new construction upon the wording will be eked out, to leave the

reporters in quiet possession of their old quarters. If, however, we be doomed to the obnoxious gallery, we shall endeavour to use our faculties to the best advantage; but when we are obliged to be more deaf than those who will not hear, almost as blind as those who cannot see, and are left without any convenience for writing, we cannot promise to accomplish much in the way of detailing the operations of a system of justice, famed to the world for its courting, and offering facilities to—*publicity*.

We expect that persons in the gallery, not being in sight of any of the Court officers, and therefore *above* their control, will be able to indulge a little more in conversation than could have been hitherto done under the surveillance of the Judges, the Sheriffs, the Clerk of the Crown, the Crier of the Court, and the host of petty myrmidons who before had the privilege of looking down upon the audience, and perhaps the noise then made will speak more plainly than we can, that the introduction of the gallery, with its consequent arrangements, affords little room for praising the wisdom of the plan now to be brought into operation. One good thing however, has begun to result from it; we should rather say several good things, have been said about it; for however ill-gotten these bantlings of wit may be, some of them we have thought worthy of collecting, and as it is our duty to record opinions and facts relative to public measures, we shall observe, that some wags maintain, that the present arrangement is one of the first fruits of Russell's plans of Reform; while others are of opinion, that it is Russell's amendment,—though like a great number of amendments, a very bad one,—upon the good old measures and practices maintained and permitted under the Grey administration.

INSOLVENT COURT,—SATURDAY,

SEPTEMBER 15, 1832.

BEFORE SIR EDWARD RYAN.

James Shellingford and *Lachlan Fraser* were this day discharged.

In the matter of G. W. A. Naris, a dividend of one Anna in the Rupee was declared.

In the matter of Etienne Gervain and Josephine Martin, a further dividend of 3 Pie in the Rupee was declared.

In the matter of Jumeat Khan, a dividend of 2 Pice in the Rupee was declared.

In the matter of Muddoosooden Ghose, a dividend of Annas 2½ in the Rupee was declared.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 18TH SEPTEMBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

- Adams, G, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th, or Dacca Division. Oct 9.
 Attah Oollah Khan, Sudder Ameen of the Hissar Division of the Dehly Territory. Sept 18.
 Biasumbhur, Pundit; Sudder Ameen at the Zillah of Meerut. Sept 18.
 Brownlow, H B, Mr; Deputy Collector of Hoogly. Aug 14.
 Campbell, J G, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 10th or Sarun Division. Sept 25.
 Campier, J, Mr; a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Gorucknore. Oct 9.
 Cumming, A, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore. Sept 18.
 Elliott, W H, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 13th or Bauleah Division. Sept 25.
 Halkett, R C, Mr; Deputy Collector of Nuddeah. Sept 18.
 Hamilton, H C, Mr; an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 12th or Monghyr Division. Sept 18.
 Marten, T P, Mr; Deputy Collector of Rungpore. Aug 14.
 Mooftee Ekram Ooddeen; a Sudder Ameen in the Central Division of the Dehly Territory. October 2.
 Moohummud Qoolio, Moulavee; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Meerut. Sept 18.
 Nuwab Abdoolah Khan; Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Erawah. Oct 2.
 Read, F E, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Purneau. Sept 18.
 Rivaz, J T, Mr; Civil and Session Judge of Futtehpore. Sept 18.
 Thomason, J, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Azemghur. Sept 18.
 Thornton, J, Mr; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Azemghur. Sept 18.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

- Colvin, J R, Mr; Deputy Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. Sept 18.
 Marshall, G T, Captain; 35th N I, Examiner of the College of Fort William. July 31.
 Thomason, James, Mr; to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. Sept 18.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 15TH SEPTEMBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.]

- Alexander, J, Colonel; 19th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb. 1833, to proceed to Bareilly and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Sept 5.
 Anderson, John, Ensign; 44th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d Sept, 1832, vice J Burnett deceased. Sept 17.
 Anson, F W, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 18th N I, leave from 30th Oct to 28th Feb. 1833, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Sept 13.
 Armstrong, Richard, Captain; 73d N I, and First Assistant Military Auditor General, permitted to resign his Staff appointment from the 9th August. Sept 17.
 Atkinson, C, Cornet; 10th L C, leave from 15th Oct to 10th Nov, in extension, to remain at Futtyghur, on medical certificate. Sept 17.
 Baddeley, H C, Ensign; 61st N I, leave from 30th Oct to 30th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 18.

- Barstow, J A, Captain ; 37th N I, leave from 5th Nov to 5th March, 1833, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs. Sept 15.**
- Baxter, Thomas, Sergeant Major ; 71st N I, remanded to the European Regiment, in the rank of Sergeant. Sept 1.**
- Bazett, Henry Young, Cadet ; Cavalry, appointed Acting Cornet. Sept 17.**
- Beatson, R W, Lieutenant and Adjutant ; 72d N I, leave from 30th Aug to 2d Oct, to visit Dinapore, on urgent private affairs. Sept 11.**
- Berrill, R, Barrack Sergeant ; attached to the 6th Division Department of Public Works, appointed an Overseer in the Stud Establishment at Hissar, vice Murphy resigned. Sept 8.**
- Blackwood, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; Medical Department, leave from 1st Aug to 1st Dec, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 13.**
- Boileau, John Theophilus, Captain ; Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer, of the 10th or Agra Division of Public Works, leave from the 15th Nov, next to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, to Europe. Oct 8.**
- Bonsfield, Henry, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Mynpooree, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Sept 17.**
- Bowron, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; 24th N I, leave from 10th Oct to 10th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 25.**
- Bridgman, P, Supernumerary Second Lieut. ; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Oct 1.**
- Brind, F, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, leave from 14th Sept to 25th Oct, to visit Simla, on medical certificate. Sept 18,**
- Brown, B, First-Lieutenant ; Artillery, to be Captain, vice R B. Wilson deceased, with rank from the 2d Sept, 1832, in succession to R C. Dickson deceased. Oct 1.**
- Brown, J S, Lieutenant ; 66th N I, to officiate as a Junior Assistant in the Province of Arrakan, until the existing vacancy is filled up. Oct 8.**
- Browne, John, Sergeant-Major ; 5th N I, remanded to the Artillery Regiment as a Sergeant. Sept 15.**
- Bruere, J E, Lieutenant ; 13th N I, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Burnett deceased. Sept 20**
- Brunskill, W, Sub-Conductor ; Department of Public Works, transferred to the Pension Establishment, on the Invalid pay of his rank. Oct 1.**
- Bryce, J, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Artillery at Dum-Dum, to proceed to Arracan and do duty with the 66th N I, vice Fullarton employed on the Quarantine Station. Sept 3.**
- Burkingyoung, F W, Ensign ; 5th N I, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Jan, 1833, to rejoin. Sept 13.**
- Burroughs, L, Captain ; Artillery, to rank from 20th Aug, 1831, vice I Pereira promoted. Oct 1.**
- Campbell, E A, Brevet Major ; Major of Brigade, General Staff, leave from 15th Sept to 15th Nov, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate. Sept 8.**
- Campbell, R, Lieutenant ; 43d N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Sept 3.**
- Caulfield, P, Sub-Conductor ; Ordnance Department, leave from 1st Oct to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 8.**
- Champeva, E G J, Ensign ; 14th N I, leave from 30th Oct to 30th Jan, 1833, to visit Delhi and Meerut, on private affairs. Sept 26.**
- Chapman, Henry, Assistant-Surgeon ; attached to the Civil Station of Chittagong, leave for six months to visit the Upper Provinces, on private affairs. Oct 1.**
- Cheape, John, Major ; Corps of Engineers, Superintending Engineer of Public Works, Cuttack Province, leave for six weeks, from the 1st Oct, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, for health. Sept 24.**
- Christie, C, Major ; 7th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 15th March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 13.**
- Conolly, E B, Lieutenant ; 6th L C, leave from 27th Sept to 27th Nov, in extension, to rejoin. Sept 24.**
- Corfield, C, Lieutenant ; to act as Adjutant to the 47th N I, during the absence of Lieutenant Raban. Sept 3.**
- Cornish, Philip George, Mr ; appointed as Cadet of Infantry. Sept 17.**

- Crickshank, George**, Ensign; 9th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Sept 17.
- Daly, Patrick**, Gunner; Laboratory Man in the Expense Magazine, promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Sept 3.
- Daniell, J T**, Ensign; 47th N I, leave from 25th July to 18th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 3.
- Davies, A T**, Captain; 57th N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, via Bombay, on private affairs. Oct 1.
- Davies, Samuel**, Assistant-Surgeon; appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Wynne deceased. Sept 17.
- Day, E F**, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Detachment of the 5th Battalion at Dum-Dum. Sept 15.
- DeMontmorency, R H**, Lieutenant; 65th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th July 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs. Aug 29.
- Dempster, Thomas Erskine**, Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for two years, for health. Sept 15.
- Deverill, G S**, Lieutenant; H M 16th Lancers, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff. Sept 17.
- Dundas, T G**, Lieutenant; to act as Adjutant, to the 72d N I, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Beatson. Sept 11.
- Dunlop, W**, Lieutenant-Colonel; 49th N I, leave from 2d Sept to 2d Nov, to proceed to the Presidency. Aug 30.
- Elton, R W**, Ensign; 16th N I, leave from 5th Aug to 5th Feb, 1833, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Aug 28.
- Emly, G**, Captain; Artillery, to rank from 19th May, 1832, vice C Graham, promoted. Oct 1.
- Francis, Robert Bransby**, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Jessore, leave for one month, for the purpose of remaining in Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Sept 17.
- Gaitskill, James Gandy**, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Garstin, Edward**, Captain; Corps of Engineers, and Officiating Executive Engineer, 2d Division Department of Public Works, leave for six months, to proceed to China, for health. Sept 17.
- Goldie, Barre, Williams**, Second-Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer, 10th Division, from the date of Captain Boileau's departure from Agra. Oct 8.
- Goodall, John**, Sergeant-Major; 64th N I, admitted to the benefits of the pension. Sept 17.
- Grange, R**, Ensign; 10th N I, leave from 29th Sept to 25th Nov, in extension, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate. Sept 8.
- Greig, John**, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Banda, leave for three months, to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs. Oct 1.
- Griffith, S M**, Assistant-Surgeon; lately arrived, to do duty with H M's 3d Foot, vice Smith. Sept 3.
- Griffiths, C**, Captain; 37th N I, leave from 25th Sept to 10th Oct, in extension to rejoin. Aug 29.
- Gwatkin, C R**, Lieutenant; 60th N I, leave from 30th Sept to 15th Oct, in extension, to rejoin. Sept 26.
- Haig, C, Wm**, Lieutenant; 5th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Sept 17.
- Harrison, Wm**, Private; European Regiment, admitted to the benefits of the Pension. Sept 24.
- Hartt, Falls**, Assistant-Surgeon; attached to the Civil Station of Gwalpara and Gowabattee, permitted to resign the appointment. Sept 17.
- Harvey, Edward**, Cadet; Cavalry, appointed Acting Cornet. Sept 17.
- Hawes, George**, Major; Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 1st Oct, 1832, vice C J, Doveton deceased. Oct 8.

- Hawkins, Edward Simeon, Captain**; 38th N I, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Sept 17.
- Hav, P M, Lieutenant-Colonel**; 29th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Henderson, H B, Captain**; 8th N I, to be First-Assistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Captain Armstrong resigned. Oct 8.
- Hewett, J, Captain**; 52d N I, to officiate as Major of Brigade at Meerut, during the absence of Brigade Major Campbell. Sept 25.
- Hopper, A Q, Ensign**; 24th N I, leave from 7th July to 7th Nov, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 26.
- Horne, W G, Supernumerary Ensign**; 55th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Hadden dismissed the service. 21st Sept. Oct 1.
- Howorth, H, Cadet**; Infantry, leave from 4th Sept to 25th Oct, to proceed to Landour, on medical certificate. Sept 18.
- Howorth, Humphrey, Cadet**; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Humfrays, A, First-Lieutenant**; Artillery, to rank from 19th May, 1832, vice G Emly promoted. Oct 1.
- Innes, M D, James, Assistant-Surgeon**; attached to the Civil Station of Bangalore, leave for two months, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Irving, James, Acting Cornet**; Cavalry, to be Cornet, from the 20th Aug 1832, in succession to Captain H Garstin deceased, Sept 24.
- Jackson, I, Surgeon**; 68th N I, leave from 24th Aug to 24th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 7.
- Jackson, I, Surgeon**; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, via the Isle of France, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve months. Oct 1.
- Johnston, G, Ensign**; 46th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th June, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 18.
- Johnstone, George Demister, Lieutenant**; 25th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 21st Sept, 1832, vice T Haslam deceased. Sept. 24.
- Lamb, Y, Supernumerary-Lieutenant**; 51st N I, brought on the strength of the Regiment. Oct 8.
- Laughton, John, Second-Lieutenant**; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 2d or Berhampore Division Department of Public Works, during the absence of Captain Garstin. Sept 17.
- Lawson, J G, Lieutenant**; 2d L C, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 24.
- Lewin, W C J, First-Lieutenant**; Artillery, leave from 26th Aug to 26th Aug, 1833, to proceed to Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Sept 17.
- Long, Richard, Supernumerary-Lieutenant**; 25th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Sept 24.
- Macadam, J, Ensign**; to officiate as Adjutant to the 33d N I, during the illness of Lieutenant Bremer. Sept 3.
- MacKean, A, Mr**; appointed as an Assistant-Surgeon on this Establishment. Oct 1.
- Mackenzie, F G, Second-Lieutenant**; Artillery, to be First-Lieutenant, vice Brown promoted, with rank from the 2d Sept, 1832, in succession to Captain Dickson, deceased. Oct 2.
- Maling, C, S, Lieutenant and Adjutant**; 68th N I, leave from 20th Aug to 20th Oct, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Aug 28.
- Marshall, George Turnbull, Captain**; 35th N I, to be Examiner of the College of Fort William. Oct 1.
- Maxwell, M D, N, Surgeon**; 3d L C, leave from 10th Oct to 10th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Sept 24.
- Mayhew, W A J, Ensign**; 8th N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs. Sept 3.

- McKimm, John, Corporal** ; lately discharged from H M's 13th Light Infantry, and enlisted for the H. C's Service, promoted to Sergeant, from the 4th June, Sept 1.
- McKimm, John Sergeant** ; appointed Sergeant Major, to the 71st N I, vice Baxter, Sept 1.
- Michell, G B, Lieutenant** ; to act as Adjutant to the 9th N I, until further orders, vice Field, promoted. Sept 25.
- Michell, John Woolmore, Captain** ; 49th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Milner, John, Captain** ; Invalid Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Oct 1.
- Minto, W, Captain** ; 18th N I, leave from 27th July to 15th Dec, in extension, to rejoin. Sept 13.
- Moore, F, Lieutenant** ; 52d N I, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Dec, to join his own Regiment. Sept 17.
- Newhouse, T H, Lieutenant** ; 19th N I, leave from 4th Sept to 30th Nov, to remain at Hansi, on private affairs. Sept 11.
- Nicholl, T, Captain** ; Artillery, to rank from 9th Oct, 1831, vice J Brodburst deceased. Oct 1.
- Nisbett, D, Lieutenant** ; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 53d N I. Sept 11.
- Nixon, R, Hospital Apprentice** ; discharged the service at his own request, Sept 22.
- Pagan, J, Assistant-Surgeon** ; appointed to the medical charge of the 25th N I. Sept 17.
- Palmer, H, Ensign** ; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 48th N I, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Raban. Aug 29.
- Palmer, W, Lieutenant** ; 39th N I, leave from 24th Aug to 20th Sept, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 18.
- Paton, James, First-Lieutenant** ; Artillery, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 25th Sept, 1832. Oct 1.
- Patton, J W, Captain** ; Executive Officer, of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, to officiate as Superintendent of Public Works, in the Cuttack Province, during the absence of Major Cheape. Oct 1.
- Pearce, C, Captain** ; 29th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 5th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to retire from the service. Sept 8.
- Pennington, G, Captain** ; Artillery, to rank from 28th Jan, 1832, vice J Scott promoted. Oct 1.
- Perreau, C J H, Lieutenant** ; 58th N I, leave from 20th Oct to 20th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to submitting an application for one year's furlough. Sept 24.
- Pettingal, E, Captain** ; 39th N I, to be Commandant of the 5th Local Horse, from the 1st Nov, vice Warde, who resigns. Oct 8.
- Powys, R V, Lieutenant the Honorable** ; 12th N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Innes, deceased. Sept 22.
- Pyne, J, Captain** ; 32d N I, to be Second-Assistant Military Auditor General, in succession to Captain Armstrong resigned. Oct 8.
- Raban, R, Lieutenant** ; Interpreter and Quarter Master, 48th N I, leave from 31st Aug. to 31st Oct, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Sand heads. Sept 7.
- Rankine, Robert, Assistant-Surgeon** ; attached to the Civil Station of Sarun, leave for two months, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Oct 1.
- Rawlinson, G H, Captain** ; Artillery, to rank from 30th July, 1831, vice R B, Wilson (deceased,) struck off from the expiration of two years, after the date of his arrival in England. Oct 1.
- Ripley, J P, Captain** ; European Regiment, leave from 25th Oct to 25th March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 18.
- Rooke, Benjamin, Lieutenant-Colonel** ; 12th N I, leave commuted to the Isle of France, for three months and 18 days, from the 14th June, 1832, on private affairs. Oct 8.

- Ross, —, Captain**; Political Agent at Kotah, leave extended to the 15th Jan next, to visit the Presidency, and eventually the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Sept 17.
- Row, J, Surgeon**; 73d N I, leave from 20th Oct to 20th Nov, to remain at Banda, on private affairs. Sept 24.
- Ruasel, Thomas, Mr**; appointed as an Assistant-Surgeon. Sept 24.
- Salmon, G P, Acting Second-Lieutenant**; Artillery, leave from 1st Oct to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to Berhampore, on private affairs. Aug 28.
- Savage, C, Major**; 27th N I, leave from 25th Oct to 25th March, 1833, in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying to retire from the service. Sept 24.
- Scott, J, Major**; Invalid Establishment, leave for two years, to proceed to the Isle of France and to the Cape of Good Hope. Sept 17.
- Shairp, George, Cadet**; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Sharpe, J G, Lieutenant**; 24th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Sept 8.
- Sherwill, Markham Eccles, Cadet**; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Sept 17.
- Smith, M D, T, Assistant-Surgeon**; doing duty with H M's 3d Foot, to proceed by water to Dinapore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station. Sept 3.
- Smyth, W M, Lieutenant**; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 1st Division, during Captain Patton's detached employment. Oct 1.
- Somerville, J T, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain**; 51st N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st Oct, 1832, in succession to Major Hawes, promoted. Oct 8.
- Stewart, N, Captain**; 72d N I, leave from 1st Sept to 1st Oct, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 24.
- Sturrock, H, First-Lieutenant**; Artillery, to rank from 25th July, 1832, vice E R, Watts, promoted. Oct 1.
- Taylor, Henry, Pensioned Sergeant**; appointed Bazar Sergeant at Dinapore, from the 22d Aug, vice Spinks removed from that situation. Sept 6.
- Timings, H, First-Lieutenant**; Artillery, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 25th Sept, 1832. Oct 1.
- Thomson, G, Captain**; 40th N I, leave from 25th Oct to 25th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Sept 11.
- Torkler, P A, First-Lieutenant**; Artillery, leave from 20th Nov, to 11th Jan, 1833, in extension, to join his Company. Sept 11.
- Trelawney, Jonathan, Captain**; 51st N I, to be Major, from the 1st Oct, 1832, in succession to G Hawes, promoted. Oct 8.
- Tweedale, W H, Cornet**; 8th L C, leave from 15th Oct, to 15th Oct, 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Sept 24.
- Vincent, G F F, Captain**; 8th N I, leave from 11th Aug to 11th Jan, 1833, to join his Regiment. Sept 8.
- Vincent, W, Lieutenant-Colonel**; 57th N I, leave from 31st Oct, to —, in extension, to proceed to Muttra, there to await the arrival of his Regiment from Mhow. Sept 18.
- Voules, H P, Lieutenant**; 3d L C, leave from 20th Aug to 15th Oct, on medical certificate, to proceed on the river. Aug 30.
- Wakefield, J H, Lieutenant**; 17th N I, leave from 15th Aug to 1st Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Aug 30.
- Watt, E, Lieutenant and Adjutant**; 6th L C, leave from 10th July to 13th Aug, in extension, to remain at the Presidency. Sept 3.
- Watts, E R, Captain**; Artillery, to rank from 25th July, 1832, vice G Everest promoted. Oct 1.
- Wilkinson, Thomas, Captain**; 6th L C, to be Political Agent on the South West Frontier, and to the command of the Ramghur Local Battalion. Sept 17.
- Wingfield, W., Lieutenant**; 10th L C, leave from 15th Oct, to 15 Jan, 1833, to proceed to the presidency and to apply for furlough to Europe. Sept 25.
- Ximenes, D, Brigadier**; General Staff, leave from 1st to 31st Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Sept 18.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Sept				
25	Exporter, <i>barque</i> .	English	R. Anwel. ..	Mauritius 16th August, and Madras.
"	Alli Olive, ..	ditto	G. F. Andree, ..	Bombay 22d August.
"	Forth, ..	ditto	C. Robinson, ..	China 8th July, and Singapore 1st Sept.
26	Woodlark, <i>barque</i>	ditto	R. Jump, ..	Amherst 28 Aug & Vizagapatam 22 Sept.
27	Droogan, ..	ditto	J. Mackenzie	Mauritius 20 Aug. Pon. & Mad. 20 Sept.
"	Samdanney, ..	Arab	Abou Banker	Bombay 23d Aug. and Malabar 10 Sept.
28	Futtah Rohoman, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Juddah.
"	Futtah Maberick, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Mocha.
Oct				
1	Abassey, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Juddah.
"	Pezrobaney, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Juddah.
4	Duke of Lancaster	English	A. Hannay, ..	Liverpool, 17th June.
5	Sabina, ..	Spanish	M. A. Somes.	Manilla 3d April, and Bombay 10th Sept.
6	Harrier. <i>H. M. S.</i>	English	S. L. H. Vassal	England, last from Trincomalee 20 Sept.
"	Derrea Dowlat, ..	Arab	Nacoda, ..	Juddah 8th July, and Allepee 13th Sept.
7	Caven. Bentinck, ..	English	R. Humphreys	Rangoon 21st Sept. [27 Sept.
10	Timor, ..	American	J. Henry, ..	Boston 13 May. Padang 18 Aug. & Mad.
"	Fenelon, ..	ditto	H. H. Green,	Boston, 30th June.
"	Amitie, ..	French	— Pouvereau.	Bordeaux, 5th June.
11	Childs Harold, ..	English	T. Leach, ..	London, 21st June.
"	Calcutta, ..	French	P. Saliz, ..	Bordeaux, 25th June.
"	Petite Nancy, ..	ditto	C. de Trelo, ..	Bordeaux 30th June.
"	Star, ..	American	M. Griffing, ..	Phil. 1 June. Madra. 12 & St. Jago 30 July.
"	Cornelia, <i>brig</i> ..	ditto	J. Beard, ..	Baltimore, 31st May.
12	Vesper, <i>barque</i> ..	English	D. Brown, ..	London, last from Bombay, 15th Sept.
14	Bolton. <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	ditto	T. W. Aldham	London, 10th June, & Madras. 27th Sept.
"	Lord Hungerford, ..	ditto	C. Farquharson	London, 5th June, & Madras. 28th Sept.
15	Mary Ann Webb, ..	ditto	J. Hesse, ..	Liverpool, 5th June, & Madras 24th Sep.
16	London, ..	ditto	J. Wimble, ..	London, 16th June, & Madras, 25th Sept.
20	Sir A. Campbell, ..	ditto	C. Robinson, ..	Madras, 4th Oct.
"	L'Victoire, ..	French	J. Desse, ..	Bordeaux, 25th June.
"	Albion, ..	English	N. McLeod, ..	Liverpool, 20th June.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Sept				
20	Swallow, <i>barque</i> .	English	W. Adam, ..	Bonrbon.
21	Sovereign, ..	ditto	W. McKellar, ..	Sydney, via Mauritius.
26	Patriot King, <i>bar.</i>	ditto	J. Pinder, ..	Liverpool.
"	L'Union, <i>barque</i> .	French	B. La Sonchais	Bourbon.
"	Alexander, ..	English	G. S. Jones, ..	Mauritius.
"	Fifeshire, <i>barque</i> .	ditto	W. J. Crawley	Bombay.
28	Tropique, <i>brig</i> ..	French	R. Roy, ..	Bourbon.
30	Sir D. Scott, <i>H. C. S.</i>	English	D. Ward, ..	Singapore and China.
Oct				
1	Ruby, ..	ditto	Thomas Hill, ..	Bombay.
"	Challenger, <i>sch.</i> ..	ditto	A. McDonald	Rangoon and Amherst.
"	Nestor, <i>brig</i> ..	French	A. Thibault, ..	Bordeaux.
"	Hydros, ..	English	S. Mura Libby	Bombay.
"	Shawul Hamid, ..	ditto	E. Dumont, ..	Bombay.
10	Princess Victoria, ..	ditto	J. C. Snell, ..	Liverpool.
11	John Adam, ..	ditto	P. Butler, ..	London.
14	Harrier. <i>H. M. S.</i>	ditto	S. L. H. Vassal	
19	Mary, <i>barque</i> ..	ditto	J. Dobson, ..	Liverpool.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per William Wilson.—Mr. Jones, Mariner.

Per Abgaris.—Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Noyes, Mr. W. Saunderson, and Mr. J. D'Souza.

Per Cashmere Merchant.—Mrs. Tingate and Mr. J. Ambrose.

Per Alexander, from London.—Mrs. Richardson; Messrs. Lushington and Hodgson, Civil Service; Doctors McKean, Ronald, and Campbell, H. C. Service; Dr. B. L. Sandham and Capt. Stack, H. M. Service; and Mr. Newton. *From Madras.*—Armenian Bishop; Messrs. Steel, Landies, Edmonds, and Andrew Mason.

Per Alli Olive.—Mrs. Andrew; Miss Craig, and two Misses Chapman.

Per Exporter, from London.—Mrs. Anwyl. *From the Mauritius.*—J. N. Lyall, Esq.

Per Forth, from China.—Mrs. Robin, Mrs. Russel; Captain A. Tenton, B. N. I., W. Russell, Esq. died at Sea on the 14th August, *From Singapore.*—Mr. James Landers, late of the ship *Lady of the Lake*, and Mr. J. Owen, Mariner.

Per Woodlark.—T. Burgess, Esq. and Captain T. D. Tozer.

Per Dromon, from Mauritius.—Lieut.-Col. Roup.

Per Fenelon.—Miss Commings, Mission; Revd. T. Simons, Missionary; Mr. R. B. Hawcock, Printer; Mr. G. M. Thacker, Supercargo; Mr. G. G. Hubbard, and Mr. C. A. Pollard, Clerks.

Per Timor.—Miss C. S. Weeman, Capt. A. Savage, and D. S. Kendall, Esq. Supercargo.

Per Ametia.—Mr. Francis Ford.

Per Child Harold.—Mrs. Alexander Colvin and Child, Mrs. Smithson, and Mrs. T. S. Rawson; Misses Jane Blagrane, and H. Hodder; Major H. Ross; H. V. Hathorn, Esq. Civil Service; James Brewster, Esq. Writer; T. S. Rawson, Esq. Merchant; and Thomas Fox, Esq. Free Merchant.

Per Calcutta.—Mr. Charles Gerard, Merchant.

Per Vesper.—Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, and Mr. T. D. Finney.

Per Bolton, from London.—Mrs. Burridge; Col. D. Towlis, M. C.; Col. Bercher, B. C.; Captain Thompson, M. I.; Captain Ellis, H. M. 13th L. D.; Captains Whyllie and Thorpe, M. I.; Cornet Scott, B. C.; Cornets Burridge and Rose, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Ensign White, B. I.; Mr. Bercher, B. C. S.; Messrs. Towlis and Campbell, M. A.; Mr. Tottenham, M. C.; Mr. Money, B. C.; and Mr. Inglish, B. I.

Per Lord Hungerford, from London.—Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Winch and child; Mrs. Louis and child; Mrs. Frances; Misses Shakespear, M. A. Shakespear, Low, Barnes, Liddell, Bruce, and Fooks; W. F. Dick and E. Wilmot, Esqrs. Civil Service; Lieut. G. Farquharson, B. N. I.; Mr. Newcomen, one Corporal and five Privates of H. M. 16th Lancers. *From Madras.*—Miss Watts.

Per Mary Ann Webb, from Madras.—Captain O'Dell, 25th N. I.; Capt. E. Worthington.

Per London, from London.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. E. Wintle, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Loveday, Miss M. A. Campbell, Miss J. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, Miss C. Campbell, and Miss Marcus; J. A. O. Farquarson, Esq. Civil Service; W. J. Shaw, Esq. and J. P. Gibbon, Esq. Merchants; Lieut. J. Guthrie, Engineers; Lieut. M. N. Ogilvie, 10th Regt. Cavalry; J. Dalrymple, Esq. Surgeon; Mr. J. Staples, Cadet; Mr. Riddle and Mr. Thompson, Free Mariners.

Departures.

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott, for London.—Mrs. Davidson, T. R. Davidson, Esq. Civil Service; Major Stuart; Captain Garstin; William Smith, Esq.

Per Palmira, for the Cape.—Mrs. Hawkins; Captain E. S. Hawkins, 38th B. N. I.; *Children.*—Miss Elizabeth Amelia Hawkins; Master Edward Lindsay Hawkins. *For London.*—Mrs. Irwin Maling; Mrs. J. Gale; Miss Maria Wolt; Captain John Milner, 9th Light Cavalry; Lieut. Richard Murray, R. N.; Lieut. W. S. Prole, 37th B. N. I.; Lieut. C. W. Haig, 5th B. N. I.; Lieut. William Tollemache, 22d B. N. I.; T. Newton, Esq.; *Children.*—Misses Harriett Mulgrave Maling, Jane Ann Maling, Sophia Welchman, Isabella Douglas Gale, Mary Ann Douglas Gale, Frances Maria Manning, and Georgiana Manning; Masters Henry Manning, Archibald Gale, Walter Welchman, Edward Welchman, and —. Chapman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- July 21 At Sea, on board the H. C. Ship *Lord Lowther*, the Lady of W. H. C. Plowden, Esq. of a Son.
- 21 Delhi, the Lady of Captain R. R. Hughes, of a Daughter.
- Aug. 2 In Camp, at Kamptee, the Lady of Capt. R. W. Sheriff, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
- 28 At Moradabad, the Lady of T. Louis, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- Sept. 2 Meerut, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a Daughter.
- 2 Chuprah, Mrs. Julia Dessa, of a Daughter.
- 2 Mirzapore, the Lady of J. F. Gaitskell, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. E. Rodrigues, of a Daughter.
- 6 Chandernagore, the Lady of H. Piddington, Esq. of a Son.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a Daughter.
- 6 Kidderpore, Mrs. I. N. Martin, of a Son and Heir.
- 7 Ghazee pore, the Lady of Capt. Vernon, Pay Master, His Majesty's 38th Regt. of a Daughter.
- 8 Chinsurah, Mrs. Howard, of a Son.
- 8 Chinsurah, the Lady of Lieut. J. Bruce, H. M. 16th, of a Daughter.
- 8 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Bolat, of a Daughter.
- 8 Agra, the Lady of Captain Boileau, Engineers, of a Daughter.
- 9 Agra, the Lady of Capt. Aitchison, 28th N. I. of a Son and Heir.
- 9 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Dessa, of a Daughter.
- 9 Baraset, the Lady of Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
- 10 Ghazee pore, the Lady of Major G. M. Greville, of a still-born Infant.
- 10 Benares, Mrs. James Dorand, of a Daughter.
- 10 Meerut, the Lady of Dr. Ross, 4th Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.
- 11 the Dhee, Buxar, the Lady of Lieut. C. R. Gwatkin, H. C. 60th Regt., of a Daughter.
- 14 Bancoorah, the Lady of John MacRitchie, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 15 Calcutta, Mrs. John Jenkins, of a Daughter.
- 16 Calcutta, Mrs. William Byrn, of a Son.
- 17 The Lady of Lieut. W. Stuart Menteth, 69th N. I. of a Daughter.
- 17 Nauthpore, Mrs. W. H. Kerry, of a Son.
- 18 Calcutta, the Lady of H. Holroyd, Esq. Barrister at Law, of a Daughter.
- 18 Serampore, Mrs. Joshua Rowe, of a Daughter.
- 18 Lucknow, the Lady of Lieut. W. Macritie, Artillery, of a Son.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs. John Gilbert, of a Daughter.
- 19 Suiken, the Lady of James Mackenzie, Esq. of a Son.
- 20 Calcutta, Mrs. E. J. Rebello, of a Daughter.
- 20 Midnapore, the Lady of D. J. Money, Esq. C. S., of a Son.
- 21 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Dickson, of a Daughter.
- 21 The wife of Mr. Jordan, Riding Master, 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

- Sept. 22 At Muttra, Mrs. D. W. Taylor, of a Daughter. ^{*}
 25 Moosereah Factory, in the District of Purneah, the widow of the late Mr. James Henry Lewis, of a Son.
 25 Serampore, Mrs. Maria Surita, of a Daughter.
 26 Chowringhee, the Lady of J. Grant, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a Son.
 26 Beerbhoom, the Lady of Assistant Surg. C. W. Fuller, of a Daughter.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. J. D. M. Sinaes, of a Daughter.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. Bluett, of a Son.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. B. Ashwell, of a Daughter.
 23 Dum-Dum, the wife of Sergeant Major Otto, of a Son.
 28 Cuttack, the Lady of Wm. Taylor, Esq. of a Son.
 28 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Culloden, of a Daughter.
 28 Allahabad, the Lady of Robin Bird, Esq. of a Son.
 28 Mhow, the Lady of Lieut. W. C. Carleton, 36th N. I. of a Daughter.
 30 Benares, the Lady of J. Jeffreys, Esq. of Futtyghur, of twin Daughters.
 30 Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Roberts, of a Son.
 Oct. 1 Dum Dum, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Barbor, of a Son.
 1 Jeetwarpoor, Tirhoot, the Lady of T. Sherman, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2 Calcutta, the Lady of Charles Hogg, Esq. of a Daughter.
 2 Chinsurah, the Lady of R. T. W. Betts, Esq. of a Daughter.
 3 the Residency, Hyderabad, the Lady of Major General Sleigh, C. B. of a Daughter.
 6 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Keymer, H. C. Marine, of a Son.
 7 Entally, Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a Daughter.
 7 Dum Dum, the wife of Assistant Steward Sylvester, of a Daughter.
 7 Dinapore, the Lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th Regt. of a Daughter.
 7 Jubbulpoor, the Lady of Lieut. Edwards, 18th N. I., of a Daughter.
 10 Howrah, Mrs. Ambrose, of a Son and Heir.
 12 Intally, Mrs. J. Van Griken, of a Son.
 12 In Fort William, the wife of Mr. N. P. Hassell, Ordnance Department, of a Son.
 12 At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Gonsalves, of a Daughter.
 13 Calcutta, the Lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq. of a Daughter.
 14 Calcutta, the Lady of A. Agabeg, Esq., of a Son.
 15 Chandernagore, Mrs. Dugeon, of a Son.
 18 Calcutta, the Lady of G. A. Avietick, Esq. of a Daughter.
 18 In Fort William, the wife of Garrison Pay Sergt. G. Gray, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 4 At Cawnpore, Mr. F. Fantom, to Miss Susan Celilia Mills.
 12 Delhi, Lieut. Geo. J. Fraser, 1st Light Cavalry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to Wilhelmina, youngest Daughter of J. Moore, Esq. Liverpool.
 13 Calcutta, Mr. T. R. Axcell, to Miss Elizabeth King.
 15 Calcutta, W. Thompson, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Ellen, only Child of J. Royce, Esq.
 18 Allahabad, J. G. A. Rice, Esq. Lieut. and Adj. 6th Bengal N. I. to Mary Charlotte, third daughter of Henry Hawes Harrington, Esq.
 20 Agra, Augustus U. C. Plowden, Esq. H. C. C. Service, to Rosamond Newton, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Newton, 28th N. I.
 20 Meerut, Captain James Hewett, 52nd N. I. to Miss Elizabeth Waller.
 22 Mhow, W. MacGeorge, Esq. Pioneer Corps, to Mrs. Olivia Duffin.
 22 Calcutta, Mr. Robert Harvey, to Mrs. Isabella Brodie.
 24 Fort William, Serjeant G. H. Harding, to Miss Mary Scott.
 26 Calcutta, R. H. Snell, Esq. C. S. to Letitia, relict of the late J. Shum, Esq. a Senior Merchant on the same Establishment.
 27 Calcutta, R. Barlow, Esq. C. S. to Augusta Louisa, Daughter of the late Major General Seymour, H. M. S.
 27 Meerut, Mr. W. Greig, to Miss Caroline Orde.
 29 Calcutta, Mr. John Todd, to Mrs. Margaret Evans.

- Oct. 1 Allahabad, Mr. J. Rawlins, to Mrs. M. A. Bolton.
 1 Calcutta, Mr. M. Godinho, to Mary Ann, second Daughter of the late S. Sweeting. Esq. H. C. Marine.
 2 Calcutta, M. W. Carruthers, Esq. C. S. to Miss Josephine Parker.
 2 Dacca, E. I. Ommaney, Esq. Engineers, to Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late J. W. Martin, H. M. S.
 2 Calcutta Mr. A. Vallente, to Miss C. Williams.
 2 At Almorah, Lohoooghaut, Captain E. M. Orr, 58th N. I. to Lucy Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Courtaigne, Esq. of Woodpark, County Kerry.
 3 Calcutta, Mr. Alexander John Tulloh, to Miss Elizabeth Lewis.
 11 Calcutta, Mr. Anthony De Lemos, to Miss Mary Smith.

DEATHS.

- April 30 Sea, after leaving St. Helena, on his passage home from Calcutta, Captain Richard Wills, of the *St. George*, aged 48 years.
 June 23 At Camboy, Capt. T. Brown, A. D. C. to Brigadier General Kennitte, Commanding Forces of the Ahmedabad Division, aged 30 years.
 July 8 On board the *William Wilson*, off Mauritius, Mr. T. Mitchell, Commander H. C. Light Vessel *Beacon*, aged 46 years and 10 months.
 11 At Sea. Major F. L. Burman, 1st Native Veteran Battalion.
 Aug 13 Saugor, the infant Son of Capt. and Mrs. George Pemberton, 56th N. I.
 14 On his passage from China in the *Forth*, W. Russell, Esq. aged 31 years.
 17 During her passage from England to Madras, Martha, second Daughter of the late Admiral Robert Montagu.
 19 At Nusseerabad, Mrs. J. M. O'Brien, aged 48 years.
 25 Calcutta, Lieut. J. W. Conran, 64th Regt. N. I. aged 25 years.
 24 the Chandernagore Farm, Mr. John King, aged 38 years.
 24 Buxar, Lieut. William Innes, 12th N. I.
 31 Barrielly, William Robert, eldest Son of J. B. Dorrett, Esq. of Kent, aged 8 years, 11 months, and 25 days.
 Sept. 1 Malacca, Thomas Williamson, Esq. aged 53 years.
 3 Bareilly, Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master J. Burnett, 44th N. I.
 5 the General Hospital, Mr. J. Carvallo, aged 46 years.
 6 Berhampore, Mr. Henry Darling, aged 30 years.
 6 Lucknow, Mr. James Duhan, Senior, late Merchant at Cawnpore.
 7 Calcutta, Mr. Thos. H. Fletcher, aged 23 years.
 8 Aurungabad, Capt. A. Riddell, 2nd Grenadier Regiment.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. Lizarda D'Rozario, aged 105 years.
 9 Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Fraser, aged 50 years.
 9 Agra, Susan Charlotte, the infant Daughter of Capt. Boileau, Engineers.
 9 Dacca, Mr. E. Nicholson, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, aged 22 years.
 10 Calcutta, Mr. T. P. Gennoe, aged 40 years.
 10 the General Hospital, Mr. W. B. Morris, aged 32 years.
 10 Cawnpore, John, the infant Son of Mr. Conductor John Thompson, Junior, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 10 days.
 10 Meerut, Henrietta Mary, the infant Daughter of Captain the Honorable Henry Gordon, aged 6 months and 7 days.
 12 Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Doyle, aged 45 years.
 13 Agra, Gustavus D'Arcy, the only child of Lieut. J. H. Law, 39th N. I. aged 11 months.
 14 Calpee, in Bundelcund, Ely Arthur, the Son of Capt. C. I. C. Davidson, Engineers, aged 2 years and 6 months.
 14 Calcutta, P. H. Smith, Esq. aged 25 years, 11 months, and 14 days.
 15 Howrah, Augustus Chas. Smith, infant Son of Mr. E. W. Lowrie, aged 1 year and 10 months.
 15 Calcutta, Mr. Charles Lindegreen, aged 35 years.
 15 Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Gomes, aged 23 years.
 15 Lucknow, Emily, the Infant Daughter of Major and Mrs. Low, aged 1 year, and 16 days.

- Sept. 17 At Benares, Richard Nossiter, only Son of R. N. Burnard, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 17 days.
- 19 Calcutta, John Bell, Esq. aged 28 years.
- 20 Calcutta, Mrs. L. French, aged 21 years.
- 20 Calcutta, William, Son of Capt. W. J. Crawley, aged 46 days.
- 20 Berhampore, Maria, wife of Mr. Conductor Townsend
- 21 Calcutta, J. Fleming, Seaman of the *Palmyra*, aged 27 years.
- 21 Ballygunge, Arabella, Daughter of J. Dumoulin, Esq. aged 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days.
- 21 Barrackpore, Captain T. Haslam, 25th N. I. aged 42 years.
- 22 the General Hospital, Mrs. Ellen Thomas, aged 42 years.
- 22 Nudjughur, on the banks of the Ganges, 20 miles below Cawnpore, Chevalier Antoine Riccardi, Colonel in the French Army, on his way to Meerut, aged 45 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. J. Tepper, Pensioner of the H. C. P. Establishment, aged 76 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. C. Chodron, aged 36 years.
- Malda, Mr. R. Parkinson, Department of Public Works.
- 22 Calcutta, Mrs. Phoebe Spencer, aged 35 years.
- 22 Allipore, Master James G. Bridgland, aged 5 years and 10 months.
- 23 Muttra, the infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Taylor.
- 23 Lucknow, John Deverrigne, Esq.
- 24 Calcutta, Mr. William Christian Rymer, aged 28 years and 8 months.
- 24 Calcutta, Master G. G. Cornelius, aged 2 years, 5 months, & 8 days.
- 24 Dum Dum, Louisa Clementina, the infant Daughter of Captain T. A. Vanrenen, Artillery, aged 13 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Elizabeth Louisa, Daughter of Major James Tennant, Assistant Adjutant General, Artillery, aged 10 months.
- 26 Calcutta, Isabella Doris, aged 3 months, infant child of Mr. J. Rodrigue.
- 26 Allipore, Mr. John Abbott, Assistant Master, in the Lower Orphan School, aged 37 years.
- 26 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Moreiro.
- 27 Calcutta, Mr. Manuel Mendes, aged 40 years.
- 28 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Gomes, aged 29 years, 8 months, and 15 days.
- 29 Calcutta, in the 69th year of his age, Colonel Robert Francis, late of the Bengal Military Service.
- 29 Calcutta, Mr. Cornelius Frederick Kellner, Head Examiner, Military Board Office, aged 39 years, and 6 months.
- 29 In his boat, on his way to town, Mr. D. Sutherland, of Dacca, Indigo Planter.
- 30 At the Sand Heads, on board the *Sea Horse*, the Revd. W. Hoveuden, B. D., Secretary to the Military Orphan School.
- 30 Allahabad, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogg.
- Oct, 1 Dinapore, Francis Charles, the infant Son of Mr. F. Smyth, aged 7 months and 26 days.
- 2 Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Lulham, Engineer, H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, aged 21 years, 3 months, and 21 days.
- 2 Calcutta, Caroline Sarah, the infant daughter of R. Swinhoe, Esq. aged 10 months and 14 days.
- 2 Midnapore, Lieut. Colonel Doveton, Commanding the 38th N. I.
- 3 the Residency, Hyderabad, the infant Daughter of Major General Sleight.
- 3 Allahabad, Adelaide, the infant daughter of Capt. J. Bedford, aged 6 months and 10 days.
- 3 Dum Dum, Mrs. Ann Pearsall, aged 17 years, 2 months, and 4 days.
- 4 Chandernagore, J. C. Waller, Esq. Mariner.
- 4 Almorah, Captain J. W. Stiles, of the 30th N. I.
- 4 Chandernagore, Mrs. Norton, aged 46 years.
- 5 Calcutta, C. F. Hunter, Esq. of the Firm of Gilmore and Co. aged 47 years.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	SELL.	BUY.
Remittable Loan,	36 0 a	37 0 Prem.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, { 1st Class,.....	4 8 a	5 8 Ditto.
{ 2d Class,.....	3 0 a	4 0 Ditto.
{ 3d Class,.....	2 12 a	3 4 Ditto.
{ 4th Class,.....	1 0 a	1 8 Ditto.
{ 5th Class,.....	Par.	Par.
Second 5 per cent. from No. 1 to 250,	Par.	Par.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,.....	1 8 a	3 0 Ditto.
Third, or New 5 per cent. Loan,	3 12 a	4 4 Ditto.
4 per cent. Loan,	0 8 a	0 4 Dis.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 mos.	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.

Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,.....	5 per cent.
{ 2 Months,	6 ditto.
{ 3 Months,	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL,	Sa. Rs. 6,900 a 7,000 Premium.
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COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.]
1s. 10½d. Government Bills, on London, 12 months' date, per Sicca Rupee,.....		1s. 9¾d
1s. 10½d. Private Bills, on ditto ditto		1s. 11½d
98rs. 8 as. On Mad. 30 days' sight, per 100 Mad. Rs.	92rs. 0 as.	
98rs. 8 as. On Bom. 30 days' sight, per 100 Bom. Rs.	92rs. 0 as.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	„	190 8
Doubloons,	each	33 4
Joos or Pezas,	„	19 0
Sovereigns,	„	11 4
Bank of England Notes,	„	11 0
Louis D'Ors,	„	8 8
Dutch Ducats,	„	4 12
Star Pagodas,.....	„	3 11
Gold Mohurs, Old,	„	18 8
„ New,.....	„	17 8

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26, 1832.

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Contents.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

	<i>Page.</i>
THE CALCUTTA BELLE, BY H.,.....	645
STANZAS, BY J. B.,	653
LUCY AYLMEER, BY LACRYMA,	654
THE MOSLEM'S TOMB, BY ALIF,.....	660
LIFE, BY S. Y. S.,.....	<i>ib.</i>
THE FUQUEER'S DAUGHTER,	661
RECEIPT FOR "OIL OF EVERGREEN," BY J. M.,.....	672
EDWIN VAUX,.....	673
STANZAS, BY O.,	702
THE OFFICER'S FUNERAL, BY ALIF,.....	703
STANZAS FOR MUSIC, BY S. Y. S.,	704

BENGAL REGISTER.

TREATIES BETWEEN SCINDE AND KYRPOOR,	365
MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA,.....	367
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA,.....	369
CALCUTTA PROVINCIAL COURT,	371
MAGISTRATE'S COURT,	373
CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,	<i>ib.</i>
INDIGO AND SILK MART,	384

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.,.....	145
ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS,	146
MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.,	<i>ib.</i>
SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,	153
ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS,	154
DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS,	155
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,	156

THE CALCUTTA BELLE.

What a miscellaneous depôt is the society of Calcutta! How many of all sorts and conditions of persons does one see on the Course, the Esplanade, at balls, private parties, and the theatre! To an Englishman, lately arrived in this far famed land of the sun, the various motley groupes must furnish subjects of interesting speculation, from the great contrast which the general appearance of our society presents to that of any to which he has been accustomed. Men and women of every shade, colour, and complexion present themselves to the view, and the eye sees, at one glance, inhabitants of nearly all the four quarters of the globe. On my first landing at the ghaut, I remember to have been highly delighted with the appearance of Calcutta, and admiring the splendid magnificence of the houses, the irregular formation of the streets, and the curious dresses and costumes of the persons who were traversing in different directions the City of Palaces. The novelty of the scene gave rise to feelings of pleasurable excitement, and made me almost imagine, that my soul had transmigrated, that I had been cast amongst another race of beings, and was destined to figure in quite another world. This state of mind did not long continue. Although at first, every thing appeared to me like a dream in a city which I fancied grander than any described in Oriental romance; my thoughts, by degrees, wore a more sober hue, and my pleasing illusions vanished. The visions of my fancy were dissipated, and, not very long after my arrival, I caught myself exclaiming with Hamlet, "How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable" are all things at this vile presidency! A more intimate acquaintance with the European portion of the community did not, I confess, inspire me with a very high esteem for their character. Disgust succeeded my first sensations of pleasure, and I more than once cursed the fate, which in an evil hour had sent me forth to the East, a forlorn and miserable cadet. I could not help remarking the cold, heartless selfishness, the fawning kindness, when one is present, and the black, envenomed scandal poured forth in a continued flow, during one's absence, which are the most distinguishing characteristics and the most unamiable traits of all Indian coteries. Each individual seems not to have a single thought beyond himself, and all love for one's neighbour is, in this burning clime, at the lowest discount. The tone of society is artificial, the manners of its members cold and formal, and their feelings blunted and unrefined. The sun, which plays the devil with our livers, seems to shed but little influence on our hearts. Upon my first arrival in Calcutta, I lived at the house of a kind, hospitable friend, who, from a many years' residence at the presidency, had acquired a great insight into the characters of individuals, and understood well the general tone and conformation of Indian society. My friend was, perhaps, too fastidious in his taste, and too bitter in his remarks. Of a shrewd, observant disposition, he evinced a great predilection for sarcasm, and the ridiculous deportment of many in society furnished him with frequent opportunities of indulging his favourite

propensity. I remember one night accompanying him to a public ball, at which he kindly consented to officiate as my mentor, and give me hints as to the dispositions of many he knew present at "the gay and festive scene." He was exceedingly communicative, and, in his usual caustic style, drew forcible and striking pictures of some of his acquaintance. On first entering the ball room, I observed an old, shriveled, parched-up figure, bedizened with jewels, and decked out in the most gorgeous finery, wearing a lofty turban, ornamented with waving plumes, which nodded with the most appalling majesty. It seemed as if the grave had disgorged one of its victims, and this death's head had revisited the upper world after a sojourn in the tomb. "Who," said I, leaning on my friend's arm, "is that moving skeleton—that withered ghost of her former self, who nods to so many in the room, to the imminent danger of the weight of her plumes snapping her shadowy neck at each successive nod?" "That," replied my friend, "is one of the most notorious characters in Calcutta. She has been out nearly forty years, and, during that time, has chaperoned three daughters, and seven nieces into husbands. Old as she is, she still continues to get supplies of young ladies from England, and expects, I'm told, a fresh invoice by the next ships. She is always gayest of the gay, when she has a spinster under her wing. Observe what an eye she has for an *eligible*! You can always tell when a good match is passing her, by her almost thrusting her plumes into his face. That woman is a most knowing match-maker, and has a surprising genius for ferretting out the private circumstances and private history of every one. Her knowledge is extraordinarily minute, and furnishes her with ample means of intrigue and *manceuvre*. She hears every tale, report, or story that is circulated, and not infrequently contributes her talents to their promulgation. I see she is now speaking to Mrs. M. one of the legion of her nieces, a most affected creature, who endeavours, by means of the paint pot, bus-tles, and every other means, which art can suggest, to infuse beauty into a face and form which were once the admiration of our *haut ton*, but which are now falling fast into decay. What a pity it is the woman has not the sense to find out, what others have long discovered, that the brilliancy of her charms has vanished, and that every effort on her part to repair the wrecks of time only renders the decay of her former beauty more conspicuous! It is high time for her to give up dashing about at parties, and to settle into a quiet, matronly character, without making herself ridiculous in the attempt to rake up the ashes of departed loveliness. I observed a pretty looking girl, with coal black eyes, dancing with a young civilian, very foppishly dressed, and who seemed to be in a state of happy indecision, whether he should admire himself or his partner the most. Curiosity led me to ask my friend, who she was. "Her name," said he, is Miss C. She is a lively, good humoured, laughter-loving girl, who seems to enjoy herself in society, amazingly. People do not rightly understand her character. Some say she is silly, others quite the contrary; some seem to think, that although she is a most agreeable companion at a ball or supper, she would be a perfect she-devil as a wife. For my own part, I must say

I like the girl very much, in spite of her little faults and peccadilloes. Who can help admiring that gypsy countenance; that perfectly classical regularity of features; that careless archness of expression, which must put every one who looks at her in good humour! Few girls have such fine, brilliant, jet-black eyes; the expression of them is, perhaps, roguish, and shows the possessor inclined to mischief; but I like them the better for that. Take her all in all, she is exceedingly piquante, and the least enthusiastic of her admirers must allow, she has a most pleasing smile. I used to like her better, when she first came out about a year ago. She was milder and more unassuming, and not so boisterous in public. She is getting spoiled. There is this to be said in excuse for the silly levity of her conduct, that she has been flattered in the grossest manner by every fool who has been introduced to her. When first I saw her, I hoped she might escape unscathed in her passage through the ordeal of Calcutta society. There is a contagion in it, which, like the plague, seems to attack every one who is brought within its influence. All must remark the change which even a few month's residence in Calcutta brings about in the most modest and best principled girls. The life which girls lead on board a ship, and the tricks and pranks they play there with comparative impunity, no doubt greatly impair their home notions of purity and decorum; but a communion with the contaminating society of Calcutta puts a finishing stroke, by sapping the better feelings of their hearts. All girls, after their arrival in India become sordid calculators; many to so disgusting a degree, as unblushingly to confess their determination of not marrying any but a man well off in the world.

Wealth is the grand object of their ambition, the mammon at whose shrine they sacrifice their domestic happiness. Few stop to enquire the disposition and character of the man they may be about to marry. Enquiry is directed solely to his circumstances, his interest, his appointment, his probable chance of getting on, and if girls can satisfy themselves on these points, they close the bargain forthwith, content to repent of it at a future hour. How melancholy it is to see our fair country women forgetting so entirely the respect due to themselves, and the reserve and modesty so becoming to the female character! The getting a girl off, as it is called, reminds me very much of the sale of a horse at outcry. She goes without reserve to the highest bidder in almost every instance. As soon as possible after her landing, her friends hawk her about to every public place, and afford her every opportunity of being trotted out, and seen to the best advantage. Immediately a man shows an inclination to make an offer, an enquiry is set on foot into the state of his affairs, and the girl is instructed how to shape her behaviour to him.

I thought my friend was inclining to be prosy, and, therefore, by way of turning the subject, and giving him a new field for remark, I called his attention to those tall, stout, strapping-looking girls, who were dressed in the worst taste, and had altogether a most vulgar appearance: these girls would have been pro-

nounced plainest of the plain, by every one who saw them; the grossest flatterer could not have discovered in their countenances the slightest trace of female delicacy; all was coarse, harsh, rough, and forbidding: the tallest, who appeared also to be the eldest, was very masculine; her features very large; her eyes grey, with a savage expression; her nose shaped like a hawk's beak; her mouth broad, and plentifully furnished with immense teeth, of a discoloured hue. The other two were not so unfortunately plain, but a strong family likeness pervaded the party. "In the name of Heaven!" said I, "who are those vulgarians? They appear to me the most vulgar in a room in which the company are certainly not exclusively select. How, in the name of all that is wonderful, have they contrived to obtain a footing in society?" "A footing in society!" exclaimed my friend, with astonishment. "You can little imagine how easy it is to gain a footing in Calcutta society, and how many persons of most exceptionable appearance and character are admitted. Our society is, in fact, a regular hodge podge, a greater amalgamation of all sorts, than perhaps any other on the face of the earth. Those three strapping women, whom, I can see from your countenance, you admire so much, are striking illustrations of this remark. Their grandfather was a butcher in Whitechapel, and managed, by hook or by crook, to obtain a cadetship for his eldest son, now a colonel, who is, perhaps, the coarsest man in this very polished army. The said colonel married a low, ill-bred woman, a Whitechapel plume, who was no better than she should be; and the result of the marriage has been one son, as great a boor as his father, and those three fine, showy girls, you have made such enquiries about.—Poor girls! I pity them much: they cannot complain, that many gay and gallant youths have offered up the incense of flattery at the altar of their charms; they stalk about unnoticed and unadmired, without seeming to make the slightest impression on the flinty hearts of the Calcutta bachelors, their appearance is so decidedly against them;—and I fear many generations must pass away before all traces of their Whitechapel origin will be effaced from the members of their family. I see old P. has just gone to have a confab with them, and is grinning most engagingly at the prominent charms of the eldest. P. is called the last resource,—the forlorn hope of Calcutta. It is an awful sign in a spinster's prospects, when she admits him within the circle of her admirers. There is an anecdote told of him, which has gained universal belief, and which makes him very unpopular with the fair sex. He used to be a dashing blade in his youth, drove his four-in-hand in the Buildings, and was remarkable for great extravagance in dress, and a high opinion of his own personal merits, although, as you may easily imagine, from his present appearance, he was altogether singular in his opinion. But there is a tale abroad, which makes all his attempts to enter into the happy state miscarry. However, he appears to have a large share of philosophy, and to be but little inclined to the despairing mood. I have no doubt, he'll make a fool of himself many times yet, before he forswears the sex altogether. He has a growing attachment for the eldest of those tall

girls, and receives every encouragement from the father and mother; and, I believe, from the fair lady herself;—it's more than probable, if he pushes matters, that he'll succeed in that quarter. He has lots of money, which any girl, who accepts him, will have at her command, and as he is not blessed with a very large portion of sense, he will, no doubt, resign himself with the utmost composure to petticoat government. Do you know his nephew in the cavalry? He was talking to P. about half an hour ago: he is his uncle's heir, and will come in for his coin, provided the old gentleman does not succeed in his matrimonial speculations. The nephew is of course very assiduous in his attentions to the old boy, and rejoices most heartily when his worthy relation experiences a *juvauv*. My friend and I were not inclined to dance during the evening. We amused ourselves by sauntering about in different parts of the room, and watching the partners in the different quadrilles. I observed the affected, listless, and apathetic manner in which most persons seemed to go through the figures. The style of dancing which is patronized in Calcutta, is the least distingué imaginable. Laziness is mistaken for grace, nor is it uncommon to see fat, awkward, gawky persons pretend to float through a quadrille, as if they had the slightest particle of lightness and elasticity. I observed one woman, in particular, whose appearance and dancing were remarkable and striking. Her figure was stout, and considerably en bon point,—I may add, disagreeably so. She was evidently suffering severely from the torture of stays laced almost to bursting. Her shoes were much too small, and had, by dint of great pulling and hauling, been forced upon a pair of large, broad splay feet. Her toilette seemed to have been most elaborate, but in spite of all the assistance and the contrivances of the most lavish art, a single glance at the woman was sufficiently convincing, that she had had no taste in dress, and that, in addition to this misfortune, nature had made her a being, whose appearance it was impossible for dress, if it were even in the best taste, to display to advantage. My friend smiled when he saw me looking at this strange creature, and guessed at once what thoughts were passing in my mind. "You think it strange, no doubt," said he, "that such a monstrous woman should stand up to dance, and make herself the laughing stock of the party?"

I replied, "non equidem invideo, miror magis." A room so hot as this, in such a climate as India, must make her almost thaw and resolve into a dew. I should not much like to be her partner; for going near her would be like approaching a furnace. She must communicate a considerable degree of heat to all in her immediate vicinity. She would be a most pleasant neighbour if one had an ague. What miserable taste a man must have who asks her to dance?" "Taste, my dear fellow," said my companion, "is what few men, and fewer women, in India have. Your fat and fair friend, who is so enthusiastically fond of la danse, contrives to get as many partners as she wants, and seldom sits down during a party. She has been married many years, and is mother of a large family, but cannot, in spite of these circumstances, get rid of a vile mania for exhibiting her heavy steps. If she had a figure of decent size and dimensions, one might excuse the folly which would lead

a married woman of her age to indulge in a girlish amusement, and becoming only in girls, but to see a creature of such enormous proportions, with a figure having a marked likeness to the Falstaff family, affect to move through the mazes of the dance, with pretended grace and lightness, is almost as absurd as it would be to see an elephant make one of the quadrille party." We left this stout lady to the enjoyment of what appeared to be with her a favourite recreation, and my friend and I proceeded to another part of the room. My eyes became suddenly riveted on a most lovely looking girl, who was dancing with a grave, middle aged man. I could not help remarking to my satirical companion, that she was the loveliest creature I had seen, and that if India had many such fascinating beauties, it would not be such an intolerable place after all. "Ah!" said he, "that girl is, indeed, a beauty. She is allowed by all to be pre-eminently the belle of Calcutta. You may believe this, when I assure you I have heard even pretty women allow it. Her beauty is of so superior an order, that it is, if I may be allowed the expression, beyond envy: she is beautiful beyond praise, and no description of her charms could possibly be exaggerated." "Certainly not," I said, "no description could do her justice. She moves like an angel amongst men, and realizes all that I have ever heard or read of beautiful in women. What a soft, gentle, voluptuous expression there is in those languishing eyes! What mildness and good feeling bear in every feature of that face! I would stake all my skill in physiognomy, that her countenance is an index of a benevolent and feeling mind!" "Right for once, Mr. William,—quite right," exclaimed my delighted friend; "you make me respect your talents as a physiognomist, although it would not require one very crafty in the art to form the opinions you have just expressed. Her face is a bright mirror, which exhibits her virtues in the purest colours. The man, who could look twice on that face, without feeling and acknowledging in his heart the presence and fascination of real beauty, must be insensible to female charms. I would not find fault with a single feature,—but the most magical and fascinating charm, is the heavenly expression of her countenance. Miss — has not been long in India, and is not, I believe, happy at the house of her relation. When she arrived at Madras, she was thought one of the greatest beauties that had ever appeared at that presidency. The public papers took notice of her arrival, and mentioned her departure in terms of regret. You may easily imagine, that the sensation she created in Calcutta was equally great. Her first appearance was disadvantageous in this respect, that the fame of her beauty had travelled before her; but when she shone forth in the full splendour of her charms, she was declared unanimously, and without a dissenting voice, the Belle of Calcutta. She has no rivals, nor is it likely that she will have any. But in spite of the unbounded admiration she excites every where, you will be surprised to hear, she alone appears unconscious of her beauty, and is exceedingly modest and unassuming. Her disposition has not a particle of affectation in it; she is frank to a fault, and speaks in the most undisguised manner. I never enjoy conversation with any one so much as I do with her. Her manner of conversing is

very agreeable. She is not too silent and reserved ; not one of those tame, spiritless beings from whom you extract a simple *yes* or *no* with extreme difficulty, but a lively, well informed, well educated girl, whose remarks are full of playfulness and good humour." During this eulogy I could not turn away my eyes from the lovely creature who was the subject of it. I remained gazing in the fondest admiration of her charms, and confess, that I never before felt so fascinated by the presence of any human being. However, I, a poor, forlorn Cadet, was one of the humblest admirers in her train. Every one present seemed anxious to pay her attention, and I observed many whose eyes spoke eloquently as they fell upon her face. The Belle seemed to be in a full flow of animation and spirits, and the joyful expression of her countenance showed the delight she felt at the kindness which was shown her. I marked the features of her face most particularly : her complexion was beautifully fair, her hair of a light brown, her forehead full, broad, and high, expressing the greatest candour and openness of disposition. Her eyebrows were arched, and far apart, and her eyes of a dark blue, mild, soft, and languishing. Her nose was, perhaps, her worst feature, but her small, rosy mouth, enough to shake the virtue of the strictest anchorite, was exquisitely expressive, especially when she was pleased, and smiled. Her cheeks were beautifully dimpled, and the slightest circumstance would summon a bright, unconscious blush, which made her look doubly interesting. But the chief charm in the face was its expression ; an expression which was fascinating, whether she was gay or serious. In her graver moments I thought I detected a slight tinge of melancholy in her countenance, which, in my opinion, added greatly to the beauty of her appearance.

When, however, she was cheerful and animated, it seemed as if the genius of good humour had made her features its resting place. Her's was not an artificial smile, forced and affected,—practised for the purpose of showing off a fine set of teeth, but one which shed a radiant lustre over her whole face, and showed that the mind was really rejoiced. The figure of the Belle was well proportioned, inclining rather to be tall, and her movement in walking was graceful and voluptuous. My friend told me an anecdote of her character, which greatly increased my esteem and respect for this amiable girl. She had refused a man high in office, with prospects of rising still higher in his profession, from a disapproval of his principles and character,—an instance of high-mindedness and good feeling which I am the more happy to record, as I consider it a signal exception to the selfish and mercenary motives which commonly influence Calcutta spinsters. During the remainder of the time I spent at the ball, I paid but little attention to the severe and sarcastic criticisms of my cynical companion. My eyes were fixed intently on this beautiful being, who appeared lovely as a heroine of romance. She left the ball almost immediately after supper, and I prevailed upon my friend to leave it at the same time, for all appeared to me blank and joyless, when she was away. When I beheld her quitting the scene of festivity, I could not help wishing in my heart, that the fate of that girl might be happy ! Years have passed away since

the night on which I first beheld the Belle of Calcutta, and she herself has long ago entered upon the graver condition of married life. My wishes respecting her happiness have, I hope, been fulfilled. I never saw a girl, whom I should pronounce so calculated to make a man happy, and I hope, for her sake, that her husband has sense enough to value the sterling worth of her character, and is sufficiently amiable to behave to her in such a way, that she may never have occasion to repent her marriage vow. The sensation, which a first view of the charms of this amiable woman excited in my mind, though now comparatively faint, has not been entirely obliterated, and the vision of the Belle, as she appeared that night at the ball, is to me the "green spot on memory's waste." I would strongly recommend the conduct of this quondam Belle of Calcutta to the serious consideration of spinsters of the present day. A fault commonly remarkable amongst modern belles is, that they strive to please by an artificial manner, rather than by following the natural bent of their dispositions. Affectation is their besetting sin, and pervades the minutest actions of their lives. There is affectation in their dress, their conversation, their dancing, their walking; affectation even in their smiles. Nature seems to be entirely disregarded, and girls imagine that it is by art alone they can secure husbands. How often do you see a pretty girl smirk and smile, when really there is nothing to smirk and smile at! An unmeaning smile must make a countenance look silly, as the pleasurable feeling of mind, which should excite a smile, is wanting. Men soon see through the manoeuvres of art, and little do our spinsters, who have recourse to it, imagine how unfavourable a sentiment their conduct creates. It is not expected from a woman, that she should boldly make the first advances. Such conduct on her part cannot but create disgust. Her duty is to conduct herself on every occasion with becoming reserve, and not to appear anxious for the attentions of men. A modern belle, like our common parent Eve, ought to be one, who, "would be wooed, and *not unsought*, be won." Marriage must be an object of primary importance to all girls, and each is justified in adopting all reasonable and legitimate means of bringing about this consummation so devoutly to be wished. The reason why so many fail in this grand object of their ambition is, that they lay their plans in a clumsy manner, and, by being too artful, overreach themselves. I am not one of those who wish to see a girl prim, starch, demure, and straightlaced in society; far from it; but, at the same time, I would positively proscribe boldness, forwardness, and the habit of making dead sets at individual men. I consider this habit a most dangerous propensity, and calculated to do a girl serious mischief. However amiable a man may be, and however good a match, to make up to him boldly is certainly not the way for a girl to win his affections.

Believe me, O ye spinsters, it is miserable policy to let the cat out of the bag, and show men you have a regard for them. You may be assured that they are never so disposed to give themselves airs as when they see girls desperately in love with them, without their having made any effort to excite the passion. Let me assure you, ladies, there is no policy so good as that of waiting patiently until your affec-

tions are laid siege to in a proper, becoming manner. Let me recommend extreme modesty of deportment, for there is a charm in female modesty which wins its way to the heart, and which amply compensates for a multitude of defects. Most girls in India contrive to get rid of their small stock of modesty very soon. They acquire a boldness of manner and freedom of conversation which, although men may think it amusing, they cannot think ladylike. I have always thought, and will still maintain, that a girl need not be a first rate beauty to be very much admired. If she do but possess easy, natural, and agreeable manners, she will never fail in attracting admiration. The lady, with whose appearance I was so fascinated soon after my arrival in India, I am convinced captivated more hearts by her gentle and attractive manners, than by the charms of her face and person; and I mention it as an extraordinary fact, that the most ladylike girl at the presidency was the Belle of Calcutta.

H.

STANZAS.

I leave, I leave my own dear land
 For foreign climes afar,—
 And as recedes my native strand,
 I feel life's pulses jar;
 I feel the throb that swells my heart,
 The tear I would repress,
 When thus from all I sadly part,
 Thus left in loneliness.

I leave the fields and sunny bowers,
 Where boyhood swiftly flew;
 The scenes of all my joyous hours,
 I quit with fond adieu:
 Another land I now must hail,
 And other friendships form;
 But what can riches e'er avail,
 When friendly links are torn?

' A change will o'er my spirit pass,'
 As manhood's cares arise;
 And toil for wealth may break, alas!
 That spirit's energies,
 Yet hope, that gilds each future scene,
 Shall homeward point my track;—
 Thy hills, dear Isle! thy vallies green
 Shall sweetly woo me back!

Bhojipoora.

J. B

LUCY AYLMEERE.

"Dry your tears, and hasten down to the town, my dear girl!" said Mrs. Aylmere, "for crying wont bring back poor Willy—take all the money in the house to buy the brave lad from the soldiers—and may the curse of a mother light on their heads if they detain him any longer;—I care not how much is given, for I cannot part with the boy in my old age."

"Ah! mother, they will not give him back for tears or money—they murdered Master John Stanley, and why should they spare our dear Willy, because I beg his life? To be sure he is much younger than poor John—but it's no use—I'm sure it's no use!"

"Worse the luck, my dear child! but we are all bidden to live in hope; so run quick to the jail, and try first if you can see Willy before you speak to those heartless men."—"It's of no use, mother," said Lucy again, as she prepared to obey her mother, "it's of no use," and having thrown her bonnet loosely over her head, she kissed the tears from her mother's eyes, while she could ill restrain her own, and was soon on the road to Bridgewater.

Deep was the grief of old Mrs. Aylmere, as she gave her parting blessing to the girl. She had some years before lost her husband, and she now looked upon her Lucy and William, as the solace of her declining years. The latter had lately joined the unfortunate expedition of the Duke of Monmouth, and had just returned home, after having escaped the fatal field of Sedgemoor. Lucy was devoted to her brother, she had looked upon him from her childhood as the sole partner of her joys and griefs, and she was in anxious expectation of the promised amnesty being published, when her hopes were blasted by his unexpected arrest.

The bells were ringing, as she entered the town, in mockery of the misery which pervaded all classes. The recent executions at the place had filled all hearts with terror,—all eyes with tears, and no one had yet escaped death whose doom had been once pronounced by Colonel Kirk. When she arrived at the jail she was refused admittance: no entreaties, no bribes could prevail upon the jailer to incur the risk of Kirk's displeasure; and the poor girl, with sickening heart, turned her steps to the castle. It was with difficulty she passed through the guards, whose swaggering self-importance and hilarity contrasted sadly with her humility and sorrow. When she reached the inner court she was informed, by the sentry, that Colonel Kirk wished to be alone, and that all access was consequently denied. "Can I not see him before to-morrow?" said she weeping. "How can I tell?" cried the soldier, "your whining and blubbing won't get you there a bit sooner." "Oh! speak kindly to me," she said, "for I'm a poor, unhappy girl, and my heart is breaking."

By this time a party had collected round her, and began insulting her ears with their impure and profane ribaldry. Her feeble frame

could support her no longer, and she sank down on the pavement exhausted. She lay long in this state, insensible, till she was roused by the voice of an officer, whose nature had not yet been brutalized—he took an interest in her sufferings, and promised for her a speedy interview with his colonel. Tears of joy streamed down Lucy's cheek, in sincere acknowledgment of the stranger's kindness, when she was conducted to an ante-room, where she was to await Kirk's orders. Here at least she was protected from the brutal violence of the soldiers;—those men of Belial, who had ridiculed her sensibility, and triumphed over her weakness.

How dark, however, was the prospect before her! To have to intercede for her brother's pardon with such a tyrant as Kirk! The very thought distracted her, and nourished sad misgivings—but if she should, by chance, succeed and save her William from an ignominious death! It was this reflection that animated her hopes, and inspired her with courage in the midst of her despair. She was at last summoned to the presence of colonel Kirk. He was sitting in a large, dingy-colored room by a table, covered with papers, loosely thrown in every direction, containing, perhaps, the doom of hundreds of his fellow-creatures. As the door creaked harshly on its hinges, he took a hasty glance at Lucy's figure, and, utterly regardless of the solicitude impressed upon her countenance, soon renewed his occupation of writing. She augured no success from the dark scowl which seemed to declare his soul a fit dwelling-place for a demon, and, with a trembling step, she walked up to the table. "I have but one brother, sir," said she, with a calm and composed voice, "he is now, by your order, confined in the jail, and it is in your power to release him,—will you do so, and have pity on my sorrow?" "Your brother, I think, you said?—hem!" said Kirk, jeeringly, with his eyes fixed on the paper before him, "Yes, good sir, he is my only brother, and very young and inexperienced." "And what may be his name?" "His name is William Aylmere."—"Aylmere! hand me that list, Trevil," said he to his secretary, "Aylmere! let me see! to be hung, I think! yes! here he is at the top! to be punished by instant death."

Lucy could brook his cold-blooded indifference no longer, and falling on the ground, she clasped his knees in an agony of despair, and besought his mercy on her brother. "For the love of God!" she exclaimed, with an energy that shook her frame, "for the love of God, spare him, kind sir, spare my poor brother!—Oh! I know you will—you would not kill him." "Woman," said Kirk, spurning her from him, "such license I suffer not,—hold off! begone instantly! his doom is sealed, I tell you—what would you more?" "And can nothing avert it?" exclaimed she, in more earnest supplication, as she clung closer to his knees, "can no boon,—can no prayers avert his doom?" and she wept most bitterly. "Pitiful wretch! what boon canst thou give?" "My poor mother's goods and my own,—our little all we will cheerfully sacrifice;—nay! take, I implore you, my own life for his, but spare, oh! spare my dear Willy, for if he be killed, my weak heart will break,

and then I shall die too, and my mother cannot part with both her own darling children in one day."

Fretful and enraged he now rose up, and looked upon that beautiful virgin prostrate at his feet. Her cap and bonnet had fallen off, and her dark tresses were playing about her pale cheeks. Her meek, enquiring look sunk beneath his fixed stare, and sought refuge in a fresh flood of tears. "Thou art a comical wench methinks," said Kirk, "to prate in poetry to me; you know my answer; begone! he meets his punishment to-morrow!"

Weak and overpowered by her exertions, the feeling of utter desolation entered into her soul as she receded with horror from the wretch. "Stop," said he, suddenly, "there is one, and only one condition on which I will grant your brother's life. 'Trevil, leave the room.'" "Oh! mention it," she exclaimed, as a ray of hope penetrated the deep gloom around her heart, "mention it—I will agree—will my own life suffice? speak! oh! save me from this despair!" "I want not your life, young woman, I will come to easier terms;" and advancing to her, he informed her, in a low voice, on *what* terms she might purchase his safety; but she understood him not till she saw the diabolical expression of his face. With a terrible gaze he feasted his eyes upon her person, and, in the stupor of his passion, grasping her waist, he drew her towards him, and embraced her with rude violence. "This will suffice," he vociferated, "this will suffice—is this beauty made for nothing? are all these charms to be bestowed upon some rustie clown?"

She sprang from him with all the vigour she could summon to her aid; but a mingled feeling of disgust and terror enfeebled her, and she leant against the wall for support. "Wilt thou consent," repeated the monster, undaunted by the momentary glow of courage which lent animation to her pallid features. "Never! savage villain, never! let me rather die this moment!—what? stain my spotless life by a crime which no time, no penitence can wash out? Never! Oh! that I had known how truly detestable you were! Oh, that I had believed one-half of what the world informed me regarding you; I would not then have deceived myself into any hope of mercy from such a monster. May the God of heaven, in his great justice, reward you according to your hellish deeds!" So saying she drew herself up, and darting on him a look of ineffable contempt, motioned with her hand as if to prevent his farther advance. Never did such majesty and fire beam from eyes so swollen with grief, or purity from a countenance so haggard and wan. Even Kirk stood confounded and abashed, and dared not encounter the frown of innocence.

His, however, was not the heart to admit compunctious visitings, and virtue had never yet met with protection from him. His surprise and defeat were but momentary, and only tended to make his choler rise more violently. His chest heaved with emotion, his eyes glared with malice and revenge, while his rage, with difficulty, found utterance—"Hear me, then, rash, girl; your brother dies this day;—nay, this

instant; he shall be tortured while he is hanging from the gallows; his face shall be scarred, his eyes shall be rooted out with red hot irons; boiling lead shall stifle his groans, and limb by limb shall be mangled and severed, and thrown as food to the dogs, till he has yielded a just retribution for *his* crime and *your* folly." Here the poor girl became unnerved, her courage failed her, she shuddered convulsively, and her head drooped, as a dying flower, upon her bosom. "Aye!" continued he, in savage triumph, "and all before your face; you shall see him from this window; you shall not faint; and if you do, you shall be revived by stripes and wounds; you shall be made to witness his struggles, his writhings, his agonies, and you shall be reminded every fleeting second, that you, *you*, his sister, are his torturer and fratricide." "Oh! not I," she cried, in a paroxysm of grief, as the image of her dying brother floated before her aching vision, "not I; spare him, pardon my dear Willy; let him live; I will, I *do* consent to disgrace and infamy." "Repeat that once more," said he, coolly. "I do consent," she repeated, "and may God, in his mercy, forgive me, a weak and miserable sinner, Amen!" "Amen!" rejoined the canting hypocrite, and then commanded her to swear she would fulfil the engagement. "I do swear!" she ejaculated, with tremulous emotion. "There now," said he, changing his tone, while she averted her head in shame and confusion, "you talk like a sensible girl;—but listen; take this key, and with it, at midnight, open the little park-gate towards the south; there, at the lodge, you will find a servant, who will conduct you to my apartment in safety—remember the penalty of disobedience!" Recklessly she took the key held out to her, and with a voice scarcely audible, through her sobs, requesting leave to visit her brother, she was dismissed to his prison, with the colonel's order for her admission.

Lucy had been locked in her brother's arms, long before she could communicate the joyful tidings of his release. The poor boy danced round his cell like a maniac, and with a heart, overflowing with joy and gratitude, poured forth a profusion of thanks to his sister. A faint smile lighted up her countenance, and she tried, for her brother's sake, to be happy—but her gladness was a gaudy and glittering surface, animating to all around and near it, but denied access to the inmost recesses of her own heart, which was cold and darkened by sorrow; it was like moss on a stone, whose rugged nature could not be altered by the soft herb creeping round its exterior. William was already arranging the plan he was to adopt upon his release; he would, he said, bind up all the flowers in Lucy's garden, which had been neglected during his imprisonment. He would then dance again on the green, with his sister; he would save money to purchase some lambs for her. But the harsh jailer's voice dissipated, for a moment, his dream of happiness, as Lucy was summoned by him from the cell. "Farewell!" she said, as a tear stole down her cheek, "farewell, my dear William, till to-morrow, and *then* I shall see you free!"

A similar interview passed between Lucy and her mother—they were again to enjoy the smiles of William, to see their deserted cottage

again the scene of life and happiness. They both knelt, and, in silent adoration, offered up their prayers to the Throne of Heavenly Grace—the one in an effusion of gratitude, the other in asking fortitude to strengthen her in her approaching trial, and forgiveness for her frailty.

Hour after hour rolled on;—when her mother retired to bed, Lucy returned to her devotions. Was it an inexpiable crime, thought she anxiously, she was about to commit? Was it sinful to save the life of her doating brother? Though she would be unhappy, would not William,—would not her mother thank her for her disgrace? The hour of midnight awakened her from her reverie, and with an aching heart, she threw her cloak over her, and stole softly into her mother's chamber; there she watched over her with tenderness, till a tear from her eye fell upon her mother's cheek, and fearful of detection if she staid, she kissed it off, and hurried out of the room. She passed her own garden gate, and ran to the castle. Every shadow, every leaf, rustling as she passed, frightened her, and the sound of her own footsteps fell like the warnings of conscience heavily on her heart. But she could not now recede, for she had already reached the park gate, and was dragged along half lifeless, through lanes and passages, till her conductor left her in the appointed room. On the morning that followed that too fatal night, the poor girl's happiness had gone for ever!

"You silly dupe," said Kirk, pointing to the open casement, "behold!" and a satanic smile played upon his dark visage, as he heard her shriek, and saw her fall senseless on the floor. She *had* run to the window, and there, (oh horrible spectacle!) she saw her brother's body hanging from the gallows. What daggers of sorrow must have entered her soul at this sickening sight! What agonies must have pierced her, when that mad, harrowing shriek burst from her body! But even here, that remorseless ruffian did not desist; for, with a devilish refinement of cruelty, he ordered his myrmidons to drag the inanimate body of his unpitied victim, into the court-yard, and there threw her into the languid embrace of her brother, who was cut down for the purpose, while the rattle of death was sounding in his throat, and but one faint spark remained, to warm his life-blood!

The sad and widowed mother, had early in the morning, missed Lucy, and had gone to the town, in company with Louisa Stanley, to seek her: there she was carried along to the castle with the crowd which was going to witness the execution. She arrived in time to see her children clasped in each other's arms, while Kirk, from the window, was glutting his fiendish joy as his ears drank in the moaning cries of the wretched old woman—she received the last breath of her William, who was at last *indeed free*; but Lucy,—the desolate and afflicted Lucy, was not yet destined to die. She still prolonged her existence, though her reason had fled, and left her apparently oblivious of the past. Her mother did not long survive this shock; she tended her daughter with more than maternal fondness, and pressing her closely to her heart, besought her for but one transient smile of recognition, before she died. The hopes of the poor girl's final recovery inspired her with a wish to

live, but sorrow-stricken and withered by age, she could bear up no longer, and sank into the grave before her Lucy.

The poor orphan, now utterly abandoned and broken-hearted, had no home to flee to,—no pillow to rest on; her mother was gone,—her William had been murdered, yet *she* was still amongst the living. Though every one, more particularly the Stanleys, received her with kindness and affection, yet she would stay no where, but wandered from spot to spot about her native village: no smile or tear intruded upon her cadaverous countenance—she would give no utterance to her grief, and life was to her indeed a blank.

“The day drags through, though storms keep out the sun,
And thus the heart will break, yet brokenly live on.”

It was a sad, a very sad thing to see her! she used often, with a melancholy satisfaction, to linger near the spots, which having been hallowed by the presence of William, whispered a tale of days gone by, and there,—there alone did she seem occasionally to recover her memory and her reason. Many a leaf and many a blade of grass had witnessed their youthful gambols; the winding paths and murmuring brooks had been as it were the journals of their once happy feelings, on which nought but mirth was registered. But as she gazed at them now in silence and in sadness, when the full tide of joy, “in the olden time,” pushed on her memory, how often did she wish the earth to gape beneath her, and receive her into its bosom, where she might be at rest for ever, and her heart even find comfort and repose!

Six months had she roamed about in this sad state, pitied and beloved by every one, and death came at last to relieve her from her misery. One morning, after sleeping on the cold grass, as was her custom, without pillow, and without shelter, she came to Mrs. Stanley to ask for her usual portion of bread. A lambent ray of intelligence gleamed on her countenance, and Mrs. Stanley hailed it as the dawn of returning reason—alas! it was the suddenly brilliant close of a gloomy and clouded day. The sweet and plaintive tones of her voice, which now again had found brief utterance, recalled the many happy days of the past, when Lucy was a gay and blithsome child. “Stay here to day, I beseech you, dear Lucy, and rest yourself.” “I will stay here,” she replied, falling on a couch, “I will stay here, my dear friend—for, thank God, I feel, yes! I know, I am about to die at last—Alas! how long have I been in this state? And where is my poor mother gone? Oh! I forgot—she is with William; I too will follow, and we shall all be happy again. Come here, Louisa, feel this cold heart; it was warm, very warm once—but now, Oh God! where are they all—I come, I come, receive my soul!” Her voice became weaker and weaker, and at the close, muttering a short and fervent prayer, her spirit passed away imperceptibly, and, without one struggle, left her a cold and breathless corpse, in the arms of her attached friend.

LACRYMA.

THE MOSLEM'S TOMB.

Mourn thou wild tree ! within that lonely grave,
 Beneath that turf the Prophet's follower sleeps ;
 Thy moaning branches in the winds that wave,
 Sigh but for him : no friend is there who weeps
 Beside that shrine, so desolate and drear,
 Whose sheltering wall is hast'ning to decay.
 A human voice but seldom echoes here,
 Save when some traveller, on his weary way,
 Seeks a still shelter from the noon-day sun,
 To rest awhile in slumber and repose ;
 Or kneeling there, soon as his prayers are done,
 A few wild flowers around the place he throws,
 Whose gaudy leaves, in all their rosy bloom ;
 Show bright, but sad, upon that lowly tomb.

ALIF.

LIFE.

What is this transient life of ours,
 With all we may possess ?
 A dream of passions and of powers
 Employ'd in nothingness ;—
 A fairy fable pictured out to be
 A tale of hope, love, truth, and certainty,

What is its hope ? the phantom fere *,
 That waits on proud mortality .
 The bubble in its brief career,
 Alas ! hath more reality ;
 A tear of joy, inflated with a sigh,
 Gliding on fancy's stream to glance and die.

What is its love ? the offspring mild
 Of purity and peace ?
 Alas ! how often but the child
 Of folly and caprice—
 Born in *desire*, nursed in *delusion's* lair,
 Cradled in *doubt*, and coffin'd in *despair*.

What is its certainty ? its truth ?
 Alas ! how little known !
 Mark, grey-hair'd age—mark, reckless youth,
 While time is yet thine own ;
 Its truth is, as the Holy Scripture saith,
 The word of God !—its certainty is death !

S. Y. S.

* "Fere" is a Saxon term for "companion."

THE FUQEER'S DAUGHTER.

About two miles, or a little more, from the village of Chityal, in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, is a beautiful spot, sheltered by large banian trees, in the sight of a long range of hills to the westward; and a little further on is a large, but ruined mosque, with other buildings, which shows the place to have been, in former days, the residence of some powerful nobleman. More to the south is a well with excellent water, by the side of which, under a shady tree, is, or was, the *durgah*, or shrine of one of the champions who fell in the attempt to subjugate the country.

In this place, in the reign of NIZAMUT ULEE KHAN, officiated *Shah Saheb*, a *fuqeer*, or *peerzada*: he was a poor, but pious man, and had an only daughter, having buried his beloved wife many years back. His only means of subsistence were the contributions of travellers, who either stop to quench their thirst at the well, or to discharge a vow, made with a view to the safe prosecution of their journey. Every evening he carefully gathered together the *courrees* scattered on the *durgah* by the charitable, but the collection afforded him and his daughter a wretched subsistence, on which they could barely sustain their lives. As Uzeemun advanced in years, her father found, that his miserable earnings were scarcely sufficient to provide them both with food and raiment, in consequence of which, they lived on but one meal per day, and were clothed in rags that served scarcely to hide their nakedness. This privation was, of course, a source of great affliction to the heart of a tender parent, who loved his offspring with a fondness proportioned to his inability to supply the wants and necessities of that offspring. However reluctant, he was at last reduced to the painful necessity of seeking an employment for his daughter; but all his endeavours to procure her a respectable post, for a time, proved totally unavailing. In this state of perplexity and distress, he fell prostrate at the foot of the *durgah*, and wept bitterly, offering up, during the intervals of his sobs, an ejaculatory prayer. 'Oh, holy and blessed saint! wilt thou leave us to perish like the beasts of the forest, roaming in search of prey, and famishing in hunger and cold? Oh, patron of my tribe! desert not a faithful slave, who has wasted his life in serving at thy shrine;' but a prayer addressed, however piously, to a lump of clay, covered with materials of the same kind, could bring no relief to his aching heart, and he was still doomed to endure the agonies of a mind suffering under, penury and affliction.

At length he was accidentally informed, that a vacancy had occurred in the *chupput*, or female battalion, in the service of Mobarukood-doulah, a nobleman of high rank and splendid fortune, in which, he was told, he could easily enter his daughter; but this was an alternative from which his mind recoiled with pious horror; yet no other resource was left him. What could he do? how could he arrest the advances of the most fearful poverty? how could he provide against consequences of an ill satisfied hunger and thirst, which threatened to overwhelm

not him alone, for he could have borne the direst cravings of nature with patience; but also his beloved child, whose tender years and delicate frame, which was cast in beauty's finest mould, would soon sink under the pressure of the worst of earthly calamities? The scanty pittance which he earned would probably have sufficed for himself; but then there was another being,—one dearer to him than his own life, for whom he had to provide. Often, when his daughter seemed, from the haggardness of her countenance, to suffer under hunger, would he resign his own share of the meal to her, under the plea of indisposition; but how long, or how frequently, could he submit to this privation? Nature must be satisfied, or it will eventually sink; and what then would become of Uzeemun? Young and unhackneyed in the ways of the world, she would, it was to be dreaded, fall an easy prey to vice. He shuddered as he contemplated this distressing picture. He would have abandoned his profession, and betaken himself to one less precarious, and more lucrative, could he have done so without entailing on himself and his posterity, should heaven bless him with one, a worse calamity than that with which he was menaced. He had been bred up a *fuqeer*, and he was not at liberty to desert his profession on any account whatever, without drawing on himself the curse of the saint at whose shrine he served, and the maledictions of the faithful, who would pursue him with their hisses and execrations to the grave. To Uzeemun, the feelings which continually agitated the bosom of her father, were, in a great measure, unknown; yet, in spite of his utmost attempts, he could not wholly disguise from her the melancholy which would occasionally shade his countenance. That some thing internally disturbed her father, appeared very evident to Uzeemun, but, with all her ingenuity and penetration, she was unable to divine the cause of his secret sorrow. Grief, however, sometimes proves infectious, and it was impossible for Uzeemun to witness, from day to day, the internal struggles of her father, which betrayed themselves in his features, without her mind imbibing its influence. This unexpected change in his daughter tended not a little to alarm the old man, and arouse his worst fears on her account. He dreaded to think that she was drooping gradually into the grave, and that unless a favourable turn suddenly took place in his circumstances, her health was not likely to be restored, and she would ultimately fall a sacrifice to famine. He lamented his poverty, which appeared to be irretrievable, and when he beheld the famished state of Uzeemun, as well as the tattered condition of the garment which covered her limbs, he smote his breast and sighed deeply. Again the sad alternative, which alone could administer the necessary relief, presented itself before him; and he now no longer hesitated to embrace it. Going, therefore, to the city, he succeeded, with some difficulty, in bespeaking the vacancy for his daughter, who was accordingly enlisted in the service of Mobarukood-doulah. In a very short time Uzeemun acquired a tolerable knowledge of the evolutions, in which the battalion was trained, and the transformation which the military costume wrought in her appearance contributed, in no trifling degree, to render her more interesting,

if possible, than she had appeared even in feminine habits; it will, therefore, be supposed, that her prepossessing exterior did not fail to attract universal admiration.

The residence of Mobarukoddoulah was a superb mansion, and possessing, as he did, immense wealth, he lived in suitable magnificence: he had an extensive *zenanah*, but its tenant was an only daughter, whom he had liberally furnished with a large number of female attendants. The *zenanah* was guarded by the female corps in question, which had been raised for that express purpose, and into which, as has been observed, Uzeemun was enlisted. Mobarukoddoulah was a widower, and besides his daughter, Zuhoorun Khanum, had a son about two or three years older than she, whose age nearly corresponded with that of Uzeemun. She had been betrothed to the son of a friend of Mobarukoddoulah, but the young man had been cut off by sickness previous to the celebration of the nuptials. Between Neazmut and Zuhoorun, there existed the purest and tenderest affection that a brother and sister can feel for each other, and it was with the highest satisfaction, that Mobarukoddoulah perceived their attachment. He lamented, with great poignancy of feeling, the death of Zuhoorun's intended husband, for whom he had begun to entertain the same regard and affection which he cherished for his own offspring. The youth possessed all those engaging and estimable qualities which ennoble and raise the mind, and excite that esteem and respect, which real worth will always demand and receive; but who can arrest the decree of fate, and turn aside the dart of death? In the prime of life Suyud Hoosyn was cut off, and became the prey of death. Time had, however, revolved on, and many moons had rolled over the sod which covered the mortal part of Suyud Hoosyn, the betrothed of Zuhoorun, and the wound which his demise had inflicted in the heart of Mobarukoddoulah had begun to heal. As for Zuhoorun, she had, in compliance with the customs of society, mourned her bereavement, and regretted the melancholy event which deprived her of a protector, as much as the feelings of one who had never seen the object of her father's selection, and for whom she could have conceived no real attachment, would permit.

It was scarcely possible for a young and handsome woman, like Uzeemun, to appear in any place, and under any circumstance, without attracting attention. She could not, therefore, long remain in her present situation without being noticed by the domestics of Mobarukoddoulah, who, one and all, strove to recommend themselves to her favour. Her beauty was so much talked of, that the report of it soon found its way even into the *zenanah*, and reached the ears of Zuhoorun, whose curiosity, to see this wonderful piece of nature's mechanism, was raised to such a pitch, that she determined to gratify it. Accordingly, she ordered one of her women to bring this much-talked-of beauty into the *zananah*, where Uzeemun was soon introduced to her. Her comely person, though in a singular accoutrement, found a response to the praises generally bestowed on her, in the heart of Zu-

hoorun, who, in spite of her feminine fastidiousness, could not but acknowledge Uzeemun's claim to superior charms, and give vent to the expression of unqualified admiration.

While Zuhoorun was thus engaged in admiring the charms of Uzeemun, and occasionally condescended to converse with her, Neazmut-doulah, her brother, suddenly entered the *zenanah*, and on the impulse of the moment, mistaking Uzeemun for a man, drew his sword, and was on the point of sheathing it in her body, when his sister, with a shriek of horror, threw herself between them, and caught his uplifted arm. In another moment, an explanation took place, which completely satisfied Neazmut, who, indeed, upon closer examination, could not but discover his error, and acknowledge his rashness. The sight of a young woman, in the garb of a soldier, was a spectacle to which Neazmut was accustomed; but then, the female *sepahees* were generally persons of the most ordinary exterior, and, in consequence, he never paid much regard to them. The spectacle which now stood before him was of a different and more attractive character, and he was little prepared to find, under the habiliments of a soldier, a shape and features of such exquisite softness and beauty, as were found united in the person of Uzeemun. Even among the higher and more respectable classes of females, Neazmut had not met with one, whom he conceived to possess equal pretensions with her. He was rivetted to the spot with admiration, and for several minutes could scarcely withdraw his ardent gaze from the charming object. At length, sighing deeply, he turned to Zuhoorun and asked her, who and what she was. The more he contemplated Uzeemun's superior charms, the more he admired her, till simple admiration was converted into a warmer feeling, which ultimately ripened into undisguised affection for her. Far removed as Uzeemun was from him, by circumstances and situation, Neazmut could not but be sensibly alive to the risk to which he was exposing himself, by suffering her to possess such a dangerous ascendancy over his feelings; but the enthusiasm of youthful attachment made him despise the disparity which existed between them; and had it depended entirely on himself, or on his own choice and inclination, he would not have required another moment or motive to induce him to sacrifice the pretensions of rank, with every other prospect in life, to secure the object of his most devoted and fondest affections, by uniting his fortune with hers; but alas! the bitter conviction forced itself on his mind, that his actions were not under his own controul, and that he had to consult the will of another in the step he was desirous of taking; so that his mind was filled with a melancholy and gloomy foreboding. His heart told him, that, though his own scruples, if any opposed themselves to his hopes of felicity, could be subdued, and his sister's satisfied; yet how could he expect to overcome the repugnance, which he knew his father must feel to a proposition regarding a measure, which he would consider degrading in the highest degree? The old gentleman was jealously tenacious of his dignity, and entertained too high notions of rank to leave any room for Neazmut to suppose, for a moment, that he

would stoop from his eminence to consent to the purpose he had in view.

Such were the reflections which rapidly passed in Neazmut's mind, as he contemplated the inimitable loveliness of Uzeemun. On the other hand, though her eyes were constantly averted from her admirer, and fixed on the ground, Neazmut had not escaped altogether unobserved by Uzeemun. She had seen him for an instant; but that instant had sufficed to make a deep impression on her heart, and to infuse a sweet and soothing influence into her feelings. Neazmut was not a youth who could be regarded, by a young woman, with indifference; and it cannot, therefore, be deemed surprising, that the heart of a tender and inexperienced girl did not remain impervious to the power of love, when it came recommended by the prepossessing and fascinating exterior of a youth like Neazmut.

In a place like Hyderabad—the sink of iniquity, and the nursery of vice—the morals can hardly be expected to escape uncontaminated. The dangers that lurk there in the path of youth, and beset it in every shape, are so numerous and so serious, that it is scarcely possible to escape them unhurt. The atmosphere which surrounded the paternal roof of Uzeemun was pure and holy, and so long as she breathed in that atmosphere, she was comparatively safe; but she had quitted that hallowed precinct, and left that sanctuary where peace and contentment resided, and now moved in one sown with the poisonous seeds of corruption.

What alteration did a few days produce in Uzeemun's appearance! A short space ago she was one of the blandest and most cheerful girl of her age. No care, no anxiety, had disturbed the native serenity of her mind; no fears, no perils had ruffled the 'even tenor' of her life, which had, on the contrary, glided smoothly and innocently on the stream of time; but now the scene was changed; her brow had become clouded with melancholy, and her mind darkened with the gloom of sorrow. When she returned home on relief, she could not hide from her father's penetration the unsettled state of her mind—her looks, in spite of the assumed hilarity of her voice, and the assumed cheerfulness of her countenance, too plainly betrayed the troubled condition of her feelings. With all the anxiety of an affectionate parent, he enquired into the cause of her ailment; but Uzeemun, instead of answering his question, flew into his outstretched arms, and burst into tears. Shah Saheb bit his lips in anguish, and pressed Uzeemun tenderly to his bosom. This touching expression of parental solicitude and sympathy, to which she had been a stranger since her separation from her father, wrung Uzeemun's heart with agony—she put her arms round his neck, and wept and sobbed loud and long, till nature, almost exhausted, sunk under the load of pain and agony. Shah Saheb gently drew his daughter to a seat on an old, worn-out mat, which had seen many years' service in the family, and proceeded to interrogate her on the cause of her grief. 'Uzeemun, child of my bosom!' said he, in faltering accents, 'what ails and disturbs thee? Why is thy countenance, which

was the seat of health and bloom, pale and cast down? Why are thy spirits depressed? Why, tell me, O! tell me, my daughter, why art thou unhappy?' Uzeemun did not reply; she could not reply—her heart was too full for utterance, and she continued sobbing and weeping more and more bitterly, till the tears, which flowed profusely down her lovely cheeks, relieved the oppression of her heart, when, with hesitation and interruption, she opened its secrets to him. The disclosure afflicted her father exceedingly; but while he sympathized with his daughter, and commiserated the utter hopelessness of her case, as it appeared to him, he could not but seriously lament the circumstance. After a little reflection, he endeavoured to soothe her feelings, and caution her against cherishing a hope so futile, which he said would only tend to wreck her peace and happiness in the end. 'Aspire not, my beloved Uzeemun!' said he, 'to mount the lofty eminence, lest thou become dizzy, and be hurled down from it. The timid dove ventures not to soar high; it is the eagle only that is capable of ascending upwards to the clouds, and gazing at the sun. Remember, that thou art the offspring of a poor mendicant, who subsists on the charity of the benevolent, and lives in neglect and obscurity. Can the innocent lamb mate with the ravenous wolf? or the harmless pigeon pair with the edacious hawk? Presume not then to flatter thyself with deceitful expectations of alliance with the noble house of the princely Mobarukoddoulah, whose pride and arrogance are proverbial, and would crush thee under their weight for thy arrogance. Beware, lest he suspect thy folly; for he would not hesitate to have thee hewn in pieces for thy presumption. Reflect on the distance that exists between thee and the heir of his possessions and his dignity, and, if possible, efface his image from thy heart, which, if thou persistest to cherish it, will inevitably destroy thy peace and tranquillity, and lead thee to certain ruin. Forget, O! forget the youth, and let thy mind resume its usual serenity. Forget him, if' —— 'Forget him?' and Uzeemun then, as if she had lost all consciousness of her father's presence, exclaimed with emphasis, 'Impossible—never—never!' The old man started, but said nothing further on the subject at the time; and Uzeemun, after remaining a few days with her father, returned to her duty, the discharge of which was now rendered painful and humiliating to her.

Fearful of the consequences that would result from a disclosure of the tender circumstances in which he had involved himself, Neazmut cautiously kept them a secret from Mobarukoddoulah, trusting to time and chance for a happy issue of the matter. His sister felt the tenderest sympathy for him, and exerted herself to the utmost of her power to promote his views. She brought the lovers together in her *zenanah* as frequently as she could contrive, with a due regard to their safety. Many were the private conferences which Neazmut and Uzeemun were thus enabled to indulge in; many the vows and protestations they mutually exchanged. And many the sighs their bosoms heaved, and the tears their eyes shed, when they reflected on the difficulties which opposed the consummation of their hopes and desires;

yet, in the midst of these obstacles they extracted consolation from futurity, that 'golden age' of the poor, as well as the rich,—of the happy, as well as the miserable.

As Zuhoorun loved her brother dearly, nothing would have yielded her so much gratification, as the practicability of a union between him and Uzeemun, but she could see no probability, for the present at least, of its being effected, well aware, that her father would never brook the idea of raising the daughter of a beggar to the elevation which he occupied; he would never suffer such an unpardonable outrage committed on his dignity, without punishing the offender with a severity proportioned to that outrage, nor would he tamely see his son degrade himself to the level of a vagrant; such a thing would drive him to madness. He would as soon behold his son a corpse at his feet, for his death would be a less dreadful evil in his estimation, since it would save his noble blood from pollution, and rescue his name from infamy. She bethought herself of many schemes, by which the object she had in view might be accomplished; and, after the deliberation of days and weeks, hit upon one which appeared not only feasible, but which, if managed with dexterity and caution, promised to be completely successful. Like children in all countries, the *Moosulman* boys and girls are very partial to *gooreeas*, or dolls made of cloth, stuffed with cotton. Frequently even adults amuse themselves with performing marriages between these puppets, accompanied with all the relative preparations and formalities of a real engagement of this nature; and it is incredible what intense interest is excited by an occasion of this sort, and what a deal of money is lavished on it. It occurred to Zuhoorun, that a ceremony of this kind would afford an excellent opportunity for carrying her project into execution, and, accordingly, she communicated her plan to her brother and Uzeemun, who both highly approved and applauded it. She was, however, obliged to defer the execution of the scheme till the termination of the *Shububirath*, which was at hand, and would take place the next new moon, for which Neazmut and Uzeemun awaited with an impatience and anxiety proportioned to the ardour of an increasing passion.

The *Shububirath*, which corresponds with the *Shraddho* of the *Hindoo*s, is the celebration of the memory of a departed relative. It is observed, by preparing bread and *muleedah*, a mixture of flour, sugar, raisins, and almonds, offering the same at the graves of the dead, and sending portions to friends and acquaintances. During the early part of the day people visit the *mosques*, for purposes of devotion; the remainder of it is appropriated to the performance of mournful rites. In the evening illuminations are made, and fire-works let off; the tombs also are illuminated, and offerings made to their sleeping tenants. Such persons, especially those who are young, as are desirous of making vows, manufacture boats of the bark of the plantain tree, put some consecrated bread and *muleedah*, with a lighted lamp, in them, and float them on the river. If the lamp continue burning, and the boat glides down without meeting any accident, it is considered an auspici-

ous sign ; if otherwise, it is deemed unfortunate. Again, at midnight, the parties visit the graves of their deceased relations, and place a lighted lamp at the head, with a portion of the offering near it. A short prayer is then offered up, and a vow made. If the lamp be extinguished during the performance of this solemn act, it is looked upon as indicative of the rejection of the vow ; if otherwise, it augurs its acceptance.

The stately mansion of Mobarukoddoulah was, on the present occasion, most splendidly illuminated. The balustrades of the building, and the walls of the enclosure, were lined with blazing lamps, while, from within, magnificent fireworks were let off, which irradiated the sky with their brilliancy, and called forth the applauding shouts of the people in the streets and in the neighbourhood. The moon had gone down ; but the illumination, in every quarter of the city, served to dissipate the darkness of the heavens, and to bring back departed day. As Zuhoorun did not choose to expose herself to the public gaze, she deputed two of her confidential domestics to execute the necessary rites, and to make vows for her on account of her brother, whose evil star seemed to lower and frown upon his fate. As the report of the performance of the ceremony was unfavourable, Zuhoorun, more than once, resolved upon the abandonment of her scheme ; but the entreaties and importunities of her brother prevailed on her to persevere in her undertaking.

Uzeemun had obtained permission to return home, in order to celebrate the *Shububirath* festival. The destitute circumstances of her father, notwithstanding her earnings, precluded its observance with any degree of pomp and splendour. A dozen lighted lamps were placed on the edges of the *durgah*, and only a couple of them burnt at the tomb of his deceased partner. Uzeemun also constructed a small boat of the plantain bark, and, placing a little offering and a light in it, proceeded to the river, on which, after putting up a short prayer, she floated her venturous bark : she then stood watching its silent progress, marked by the glimmerings of the light. The boat glided down smoothly to some distance, when the stream appeared to be suddenly agitated, the lamp was extinguished, and the vessel upset. ' Alas ! ' sighed Uzeemun, ' my fate is dark and threatening, and my hope dashed for ever ! ' One resource, however, was yet left her, and to that she next betook herself. With an agonized heart and trembling limbs, she took the remnant of the offering and another lamp, and hastened with them towards her mother's grave. When she arrived there, she found that the lamps which had been placed there by her father had gone out, and that the night was unusually dark and fearful. A deep sigh involuntarily escaped her. With a beating heart and trembling hand, she put the lamp and the offering she had brought at the head of the tomb ; then crossing her hands over her bosom, and taking her station at the foot of the grave, she remained absorbed in thought for a few minutes ; after which she exclaimed, in a faltering voice—' O ! my mother ! ' but she had scarcely uttered these words, when the

lamp, as if by the breath of some invisible person, was suddenly extinguished, leaving the poor girl enveloped in utter darkness. It may be easy to imagine the state of Uzeemun's feelings, at the occurrence of this strange accident. She felt an agony which seemed to tear every fibre of her heart. Time and reflection served, however, to restore her a little to self-possession, when, as she turned round to retrace her steps homewards, she exclaimed, in a piteous tone, 'Farewell, my mother—farewell—may thy ashes slumber in peace, and thy spirit from above look compassionately upon thy unfortunate daughter! Peace be to thy shade; but as for me, I am' — 'Lost for ever;' said a hollow, sepulchral voice, which seemed to issue from the very depths of the grave, and thrilled through her soul like the shock of an earthquake. Uzeemun gave a piercing shriek, and fell to the ground quite senseless, and long had she remained there, but for the opportune appearance of her father, who, unable to account for her delay, had come in search of his daughter. The agonized feelings of the old man, on seeing her, may be more easily conceived than described. He fell on her neck, and sobbed like a child, till grief had spent itself, and brought to his recollection the dying state of his ill-fated daughter. He hastened to attend to her case, and applying his hand to her breast, found that it beat, though almost imperceptibly. Forlorn as this assurance was, yet it tended to encourage his spirits with the hope, that his child might still revive. He raised her head, and placing it on his lap, chafed alternately her forehead, temples, and the palms of her hands, which, in a short time, added to the vivifying breeze, that had before been very gentle, but now began to freshen, restored her to animation. The joy of the father was now as intense as his grief was before acute. Supporting her on his arms, he assisted her to walk homewards, but her progress was extremely slow, and she was frequently on the point of dropping from excessive weakness. But as soon as her strength returned, and she had recovered from the effects of the terror which the recent catastrophe had excited in her mind, she related the particulars of the accident to her father. Shah Saheb was pierced to the heart with agony for his daughter's misfortunes, and again took the opportunity of admonishing her to abandon the deceitful hopes she was cherishing, and to return to the path of duty, from which she had deviated, and was persisting in a course of error and self-will. It is true Uzeemun listened to her father with patience; but he required a sacrifice which she was conscious she had not the power to make. They only, who have felt the passion of love, are capable of appreciating its value, and judging of its powerful influence; they only, whose affections have been fixed on a worthy object, can know how impracticable—how utterly impossible it is to efface the image it leaves upon the heart.

As soon as Uzeemun had recovered from the effects of her late indisposition, she returned to her duty, but its performance was now felt to be more irksome than ever, and she would have quitted the service and returned home, had she possessed the resolution to tear herself from

the idol of her affections. Her intercourse with Neazmut was of course immediately renewed, and many a happy hour did they pass in each other's society. They met as usual in the *zenanah*, but these were not the only interviews they had with each other, for whenever Uzeemun was on guard, Neazmut would visit her, and continue with her until she was relieved.

The opportunity for carrying Zuhoorun's plan into execution at length rapidly advanced. *Shububirath* being over, it was determined that its execution should not be deferred beyond the last quarter of the moon. Nothing in the meanwhile occurred to delay the business, or to defeat its success; and when, at last, the moment arrived, the *gooreeas*, or cotton dolls, were worked, and the requisite preparations made for the performance of their nuptials. To render the success of the project certain, as well as to avoid suspicion, Neazmut and Uzeemun stood sponsors to the dolls to which their own names were given. The dolls were arrayed in most splendid dresses of gold and silver tissue, and adorned with costly gems. For several days the mansion of Mobarukoddoulah resounded with the din of mirth and gladness, while music and dancing were added to the enlivening nature of the scene. Friends and acquaintances were invited to grace the occasion with their presence, and to partake of the festivity. The *gooreeas* were richly decorated, and placed on a splendid *musnud* of cushions of embroidered crimson silk. On the night of the marriage a grand illumination was made, and a variety of fireworks displayed. Neazmut, as the sponsor, mounting a magnificent charger with the doll bridegroom in his lap, sallied out of the house with a splendid retinue, and after parading the streets, returned home, and entered his sister's *zenanah*, where the nuptial knot was tied, ostensibly between the dolls, but, in reality, between him and Uzeemun. The *Quazee*, was easily bribed to favour the deceit, and keep the matter a secret, together with a few others, who, as witnesses, were necessarily made accessaries to the circumstance. Though married in this private manner, Neazmut and Uzeemun were forced, in order to avoid discovery, to live separately, until fortune should be pleased to smile more propitiously on their union.

Uzeemun, far from neglecting, continued to discharge her duties, but with a reluctance she could not conquer; satisfied with availing herself of the means afforded her of passing a few hours occasionally with Neazmut in the *zenanah*, into which she was now more frequently admitted, for the obvious purpose of bringing Neazmut and Uzeemun together as often as appeared consistent with their personal safety. Zuhoorun, indeed, intended obtaining her release from the corps, and receiving her into her intimacy, ostensibly as an attendant on her person; but prudence induced her to wait some time, lest too sudden a partiality for Uzeemun might be regarded with suspicion and jealousy; consequences which would naturally result from her so soon admitting a comparative stranger into familiarity and confidence, and taking too much interest in the welfare of so obscure and indigent an individual.

Time flew rapidly away, and things went on smoothly for some weeks ; but even the most equable stream is liable sometimes to be ruffled by a gust. The happiness and peace in which Uzeemun and Neazmut had lived, since their marriage, was destined to be disturbed by events which no human foresight could have anticipated, and no human precaution and ingenuity have averted. An intimate friend of Neazmut's childhood, returned to Hyderabad from his *jaeger*, after an absence of several years. The tenderest friendship subsisted between these young men, which time, instead of abating, had cemented more and more firmly, and absence, instead of cooling, had bound more and more strongly. Since the arrival of the former their intimacy was again renewed, and their intercourse was as close and cordial as ever. Neazmut often called at his friend's, and remained there till late at night. One night—and it was a dark and fatal night, as Neazmut was returning home, at an unusually late hour, deeply occupied in a train of the most gloomy reflections, suggested by a tale which was related to him by his friend, of two unfortunate lovers, who were much in the same situation with Uzeemun and himself, and whose end was of the most melancholy nature, having been suddenly discovered together, and killed on the spot—he was challenged by the sentinel at the entrance of his sister's *zenanah*, but the voice seemed not to have reached his ears ; another challenge was given, but that even failed to arouse him ; a third was given, and still no answer was returned. The next moment a sudden, but transient, flash illuminated the atmosphere ; a report ensued ;—a loud and deep groan was heard, and Neazmut dropped a lifeless corpse upon the ground. But the groan had reached the ears of the sentinel, and awakened her to a sense of the dreadful error she had ignorantly committed. Dashing the fatal engine against the ground, and giving a shriek, more like that of a falcon or an eagle writhing in the agony of death, she rushed to the spot where the victim of her unerring shot lay weltering in his gore, and clasped him to her withering bosom. The report of the gun roused the inmates of the house, who hastened with lights to the scene of the unhappy disaster. Mobarukoodoulah, too, was, by a singular accident, just at that time, in the *zenanah*, on a visit to his daughter, which probably made the sentinel so hasty in the act she had committed. The fact was discovered—Neazmut had been murdered. Mobarukoodoulah, in the excess of his grief and indignation for the loss of the heir to his title and fortune, uttered the most dreadful execrations, threatening vengeance on the whole kingdom and the world ; and when, at last, his passion was somewhat subdued, and he gave orders to slay and hew the sentinel into a thousand pieces, it was found—dreadful fact ! that it was Uzeemun's self who had slain Neazmut, and the spark of whose life had become already extinguished, and her soul taken its flight to that Paradise where her Neazmut had just before gone. The stiffened limbs still held each other in cold embrace, and the pale lips were united in a kiss of eternal serenity. As it was thought unadvisable to separate them, they were buried together in one tomb ; a measure to which Mobarukoodoulah condescended to consent, upon learning they

had been married to each other. Thus the unhappy pair that had lived separately in life were owned in death as man and wife, and made their graves together; and thus THE MARRIAGE OF THE GOOREEAS was confirmed, though the result proved fatal.

RECEIPT FOR "OIL OF EVERGREEN."

By a Gentleman of 64, who had been quadrilling with his children, when an antiquated spinster, rather sarcastically wished he would give her a recipe for Oil of Evergreen, which he forthwith sent her.*

A quart of good nature, a gallon of sense,
Sincerity, plenty, unmix'd with pretence;
Good air and good exercise, taken together,
Fresh gather'd each morning, in all sorts of weather;
Good food of the plainest and simplest kind,
To aid the grand junction of body and mind;
For these, 'tis well known, are so closely united,
If one should get injur'd, the other gets blighted.
Good sleep, sound and sweet, a fair dose, quantum suf—
Six hours and a half say, or seven's enough; [hours—
Friends, books, and sweet converse, with good and kind neigh—
And love, that sweet soother, to lighten our labours;
Daily converse still sweeter, with him always near us,
Who is ever most graciously ready to hear us.

From such choice ingredients, it must be confess'd,
Good Evergreen Oil may be surely express'd.
But while the pure oil from all these is expressing,
To make it *essential*, pour in a "God's blessing;"
Now, the blessing of God is no where to be BOUGHT,
But long to be pray'd for, and earnestly sought.
Sacred Scripture assures all those readers who mind it,
In the plainest of terms, that "who seeks it will find it."

J. M.

* This worthy man, an eccentric, warm-hearted old friend of mine, whose verses I used to ridicule in former days, has eight grown up sons and daughters, all soberer, but none better than himself, though one of the sons reared by him, is likely to become a distinguished luminary of the church; and they are all, a delightful family. I do not, perhaps, quite like the *taste* of mingling solemn things with sprightly; but if you, Mr. Editor, chuse to make use of this, the note above, explaining the occasion, will qualify it, and exhibit the man.

C. E. R.

EDWIN VAUX.

CHAPTER I.

Veray is one of the sweetest spots on the lake of Geneva. The town is, in itself, extremely interesting, and the houses in the neighbourhood are delightful residences in summer, surrounded as they are with laughing vineyards, and overlooking a varied extent of campagna, with the grey prison of Chillon on the left, reposing, like a sea-bird, on the blue waters of the lake, whose opposite shores are bounded by snow-capped mountains, rising above each other, and throwing their deep shadows upon its unruffled surface. To see, at the fresh hour of sun-rise, such a scene start into life and beauty, or to watch it, at the lulling close of day, sink gradually into repose, was a sight which I would not attempt to describe. Julia Wilmot, the fair heroine of my tale, was an ardent admirer of nature, and would gaze with rapture upon these panoramic exhibitions. Leaning on the arm of a blind parent, she would whisper into his ear all she saw and felt, and awaken many pleasing, as well as painful recollections, in his breast, by her glowing descriptions. Like Oedipus and Antigone, the faithful pair would wander among the vineyards, or along the side of the silent lake; or, at times, ascend a little distance up the wooded hills, that stood behind their habitation. She would oftentimes leave him on a mossy bank, and search for violets and wild flowers of the valley, and, making them into a nosegay, present them to him, with a bounding step, and, before he could take them in his hands, load him with kisses. She would sit by him, and put her fingers through his grey locks, and, playing with them, sing to him, in a voice of the most touching sweetness. At other times the old man would recount circumstances of his past life, and it was happy for him, at such moments, that he could not see the tears that chased each other down his lovely daughter's cheeks. His life had been a chequered scene: he had lost most of his property by the abandoned conduct of one whom he had reared in his infancy, and adopted as his own son. His wife, one of the gentlest of beings, naturally delicate, and susceptible of joy or sorrow, to an intense degree, fell a victim to the ingratitude and baseness of the youth they loved, and died broken-hearted. Her death almost overcame him. Loss of sight was the consequence of a long illness that succeeded, from which he would hardly have recovered, but for the tender solicitude, and constant watching of Julia, who never left his bed, and gradually whiled away his sorrows. He was recommended to try the Continent for the recovery of his health, and Veray was the spot he selected for his residence. Julia had heard the name of the wretch who was the cause of so much misery, but had never seen him. Edwin Vaux had destroyed her father's happiness and fled, no one knew whither, before she arrived to cure him of his grief; and since they had left England Juan Wilmot never once alluded to the subject.

CHAPTER II.

The dwelling of Juan Wilmot was as neat and comfortable as any round the lake of Geneva: there were many larger, but none could boast of more simple elegance. It was a fine morning in July, Juan and Julia were taking a Swiss breakfast under an awning, that was attached to the verandah in front of the house: Swiss loaves, fresh eggs, and grapes and strawberries, were spread before them, and an old English servant, who had been in his master's service from a boy, was in attendance. Julia was less talkative than usual, and was gazing heedlessly on the lake, where several white sails were skimming in all directions. Her attention was attracted to one, that seemed to be making for the town of Veray, and she watched its quick approach until the boat and its freight were discernible. The steersman seemed a foreigner in appearance, and the man at his side could, at that distance, be distinguished as his courier, by his gay Italian dress—a strong pull of the oars brought the boat to land and out of sight. The breakfast was scarcely finished, and Julia, at her father's request, had just commenced an air upon her guitar, when the old servant drew her notice to the approach of two strangers, who were walking towards the house, through the vineyard plantations. Not yet worldly enough to seek and be fond of the admiring gaze of strangers, perhaps a little unconscious of her own charms, and perhaps a little too bashful, Julia hastily retreated to her own room, and left her father with old Mackay to encounter the visitors. The old servant was pleased with the noble bearing, and manly look of the foreigner, who presented himself as the Baron of Holstein, but cast a suspicious glance on his follower, whose flowing mustachios, sun-touched countenance, black eye, in which cunning and revenge seemed struggling for victory, and sycophant politesse, proclaimed him Italian; and an Italian courier from head to foot. The Baron having requested a private interview with his master, Mackay introduced him to Juan, and marched off with Shirro, to discuss the merits of the kitchen.

"I am come," said the Baron of Holstein, as soon as he saw they were left alone, and with a low inclination of the head, forgetting that his listener was blind, "I am come to offer my heart, my hand, my fortune to your daughter, if she will deign to accept them! I expect not a favorable answer immediately, but I have the pride to hope that I may be allowed to pay her court, and if she should approve, that you will not object to her acceptance of the offer I make."

Juan was silent for some seconds, and a slight paleness came over his features, but it gave way, on a sudden, to a deep flush—his lip curled, and raising his feeble form to more than its ordinary height, he replied with a dignity, that shook the lover's purpose. "Baron of Holstein! I am not insensible to the fascinating charms of my daughter, but I am surprised,—I am astonished, that one who is a stranger to them should ask for her hand, before he is sure of her heart."

"You wrong me," replied the Baron. "I am no stranger to her charms. Unseen myself, I have seen her frequently. I have seen her

pluck nose-gays for you, and love you with all the fervor of filial devotion. I have heard her sing to you, and a sweeter voice never sounded in my ears; and I have seen her shed tears, when you have spoken to her of your past life, and were unable yourself to witness the tender sympathy such tales excited."

"What, Sir! Have you dared to intrude upon our privacy, and would you have the effrontery to confess it to my face? Guilty of such meanness—such dishonour, would you come to claim her hand—to woo her affections—and seek to ally her to one, who has not scrupled to intrude upon private confidence, and might, if he chose, abuse its secrets? away with such a son-in-law! I would rather give her to the Italian slave who follows at your heels, than to his dishonorable master, with all his baronial possessions," and saying this, Juan turned his back upon him, and walked away. He was trembling with a passion which he had not felt for years, and which shook his frame. His hands were clenched, and he kept muttering on to himself. He saw not the fiendish smile upon the Baron's lip, nor heard the curse he swore, as he raised the hilt of his sword, and was near the entrance of the house floor, when the Baron, with an intreaty, which from its earnestness, it was difficult to refuse, requested but one word more.

"You have wronged me, Sir," passionately continued the Baron, "by heavens you have wronged me! I lost my heart before I was aware of it, to your daughter. I love her to distraction. My love led me to seek her wherever she went, and I endeavoured, unobserved, to observe her conduct. There was not a word she spoke, a look she gave, or a single movement she made, that did not make me love her more. I was once accidentally nearer than I either wished or should have been, and overheard a part of your history. Upon the word of a man of honor, be assured, Sir, that what I then heard I hid in my breast—and torture the most acute would not extract one syllable; no! I shall never, I could never divulge it;—my love for your daughter, if honor did not, would prevent such a disgraceful confession. Attribute not the accident, I implore you, to any mean curiosity on my part, but to the excessive vehemence of my passion." Sir! I need say nothing of my character, my connections, my estate, my fortune. They are all too well known. The Baron of Holstein's name is a passport in every foreign society, and his possessions, his barony, the largest in Europe, shall be thy daughter's, if she ———"

He hesitated, and Juan took up the sentence, "Will have thee? or in other words, sacrifice her happiness for thy wealth; a very commendable mercantile speculation! Sell my daughter for the influence of thy rich barony? I would rather die first. I tell you, Baron of Holstein, it is impossible!"

The last words were uttered with a distinctness, a dignity, and an energy that unnerved the Baron, and it would be difficult to say what might not have been the result of such a conference, had not Julia, most opportunely, made her appearance. She was rather above the middle stature; her step was elastic; her figure light, with a bust beauti-

fully moulded. It was such as required no art to adorn it, and the unbecoming and deceitful inventions which are practised now by the fair-sex would have destroyed its uniformity and beauty. Her hair was dark, and fell in glossy ringlets on each side of her face. Her forehead open, smooth, and fair; her eye-brows dark, thick, and arched; her eyes blue, large, and tender, with long lashes over them; the lids opened gradually, not *fitfully*, as in some sparkling eyes I have seen; but, when once lifted, you were dazzled with the pure and quiet gaze of the eye beneath; her neck, and arms, and bosom, were of snowy whiteness, and the blue veins, and the occasional glow that spread over them, enhanced their beauty;—in fact, she was a being too lovely to look upon unmoved. A cottage bonnet was placed carelessly on her head, with the strings loose; her dress was white, and with no ornaments about it, excepting a broad, straw-colored ribbon round the waist, and a fresh blown rose, pinned with a little sweet briar to her breast. She blushed as she passed the Baron, and whispered in her father's ear; her voice acted like a charm. His feelings were soothed; the irritation was over in an instant, and turning round to the Baron, he introduced to him his daughter, and observed, that she had prepared a little dessert, which, he hoped, he would partake of, before he returned to his boat. The Baron bowed and followed them into the house. The dessert consisted of all the fruits that could be collected from their garden, and with Julia's superintendence, was most tastefully arranged. The Baron partook of most things, and commended Julia for her taste. She had never before seen one whom she thought so manly. His profile was handsome in the extreme; his dark eyes and spacious forehead, and brown hair, in natural disordered curls, and lips that could frown fearfully with pride or hate, and smile delightfully whenever he was pleased, soon won her fancy. His voice, when he spoke to her, had a tender sound, that every now and then startled Juan by its sweetness; it was yielding and persuasive, and the manner that always accompanied it, kind and affectionate. The repast was soon over, and the Baron departed with his courier, while Julia took her father's hand in hers, and led him out to their old haunts in the neighbourhood. Juan was more communicative, Julia more silent than they were wont to be in their ramblings. The difference was perceptible to each, but neither chose to remark it. The walk was over, and the evening was passed with the same restraint, and each was glad to return at an earlier hour to rest.

CHAPTER III.

About three months after the interview, mentioned in the last chapter, one cold evening, a carriage and four drove up to the inn, at the village of Simplon. The door was opened by a fat hostess, who was shivering with cold, and out strode a traveller, muffled from head to foot, in a large, black velvet cloak, lined with fur, of the same colour, who was followed into the inn by an Italian courier.

"Inquire, Sbirro, if Mr. Wilmot and his daughter are arrived yet, and make haste with you," whispered the impatient traveller. The inquiry was made, and Sbirro answered, that they had not arrived. "Then show me," (turning to the portly, good-humoured woman, who had welcomed him,) "to a shug room. Have a fire lit, and get me some supper; and, Sbirro, take care that I am left quite alone—do you mark me!" In a few minutes Baron Holstein had taken off his cloak, and, with his arms folded, was sitting in deep thought before a crackling fire. Every step startled him, and had any one seen him, he would have supposed he was under the influence of some dreadful spell; now lost in meditation, now walking to and fro hurriedly and laughing, and again resuming his seat before the fire. How long such a state of excitement could have lasted, it is difficult to imagine. He was roused suddenly by the voice of Sbirro, calling out for him at the top of the stairs. He was with him in an instant. A Swiss countryman had just arrived out of breath with the news, that a carriage had been stopped by some banditti, at the bottom of the Simplon—that a lady was forced out of it, and that an old man was severely wounded in the scuffle. The Baron ordered Sbirro to follow him, and with the villager, hastened to the spot. They found the story true. The old man was no other than Juan Wilmot, and Julia, the lady, who was carried off. Mr. Wilmot was brought to the inn, and laid upon the Baron's bed—and the Baron was most attentive in dressing his wounds. He was fortunately but slightly wounded, and quite insensible to what was going on. After his wound had been dressed, the hostess was called in, and the Baron requested she would remain by his bed-side, while he went with Sbirro to search for Julia. He put his cloak on, and taking a pair of pistols with him, mounted his horse, and was soon among the passes of the Simplon. The moon was up, bright and beautiful, and the night dew upon the ground, hoary with its light. It was a cold, chilly night, and neither spoke a word; after mounting rocks, crossing ravines, and wading through deep fords, they arrived in one of those close valleys, so peculiar to Switzerland, from which the traveller perceives no outlet, and wonders how he ever got there. The valley was oval in shape, and surrounded by a lofty, rocky mountain, almost perpendicular in some parts; a torrent was rushing from one extremity, with great velocity, and after roaring over several small precipices, murmured quietly along through the valley. No cottage was near, and yet the ground, in parts, was cultivated. Our knight errants took a path along the stream, towards the bed of the noisy torrent. The Baron was seldom affected by scenery, though he had seen nature in its softest beauty as in its wildest grandeur—but the sound, the giddy, unceasing, rushing roar of the torrent, checked him for a moment, and turning to Sbirro, he said—"There's something prophetic in that eternal noise, and my spirit almost sinks at it, but courage, Sbirro;" (taking a pistol in his hand,) "if I reach not the girl, here's something will send me to ———. Hush! did you hear any thing? What cry was that? This cursed torrent drowned it!" "Nothing, my Lord, there was an owl flew past, perhaps it was only its

screech." "Hark! again do you hear it not?" "Yes, my Lord, that was her voice; I would plunge headlong into this abyss, if it was not Julia's cry!" The cry was repeated again and again. "Oh! Sbirro, for your life, 'tis Julia! those brutes are taking her off." The torrent now was so near, that they could hardly hear each other's voices. They reached the cascade, and entered, by a small path behind it, into a long, dark cave; a light was glimmering at the other end. "Oh, Sbirro! by Heavens, they are dragging her." A shot whizzed by the Baron, and hit Sbirro on the shoulder. The Baron fired his pistol, but without effect. They rushed on, however, and the men frightened at their appearance, let go their hold of Julia, and fled by another outlet. In another instant, she was seated insensible upon the Baron's knee, with her head resting upon his shoulder. She gradually opened her eyes and screamed. "Hush! Julia, thine own Arnold is with thee; I have saved thee, my own loved one, and thy father is safe—awake, and you shall soon see him." "My father! where is he? oh! let me see him?" She was overcome with the recollection, and swooned again. On recovery a second time, she looked at the Baron, and said, "Arnold! how kind! how generous is this of you—but where is my father? oh! take me to him, Arnold!" "Wait awhile, dearest Julia! you are too weak, and insufficiently recovered for me to bear you to your father yet!" "Oh, say not so! take me to my father, my poor, dear father, and I will do whatever you wish." "Will you then, Julia? then wait but a moment only, be mine, and you shall see your father; be mine in the presence of the Deity you adore, Julia—be the bride of him you have sworn to love? my servant shall be witness. I will unite thee with as much sacredness as any priest of your persuasion could do it, and the angels in Heaven shall smile upon our union; consent then, Julia!" "Consent! in this horrid place? in this state of fear and anxiety, do you ask me to consent, when you know my father is opposed to it? when it would be a crime secretly, illegally, to do it? and when my own heart would spurn such an unholy, un consecrated proceeding? No! Arnold, lessen not the esteem you have raised in my breast; lessen not the hold you have on my heart, by persisting in your request." "My own Julia, you have sworn to be mine, and you know how long I have already waited; your father would never relent, and it may be, he would, if we were married; but I will not press it. Smile upon me only, love, and I will yield in every thing to you, dear Julia, my own for ever!" and with the last words he embraced her tenderly.

Julia, impatient of seeing her father, entreated to be taken to him; and the Baron, fearful of offending her, and defeating his own object, complied. He made a comfortable seat for Julia on his own horse, by doubling his cloak on the saddle, and led her by a more open and less difficult path, to the inn of the Simplon.

The old man's wound was trifling. He had slept from exhaustion, and was sitting up when Julia rushed into the room. The meeting needs no description. When it was over, the feeling that was upper-

most in the father's and the daughter's heart, was gratitude to the Baron, for her safe delivery. The affair was talked over before the hostess, who affirmed, that such an event had never occurred before on the Swiss side of the Simplon. She sent her whole establishment out in search of the bandits, and Sbirro went with them. The Baron offered a large reward for every man they could capture; and it was late that night before silence reigned in the old inn of the village of Simplon.

CHAPTER IV.

The reader will perceive, from the last chapters, that a great intimacy had arisen within the last few months, between the Baron and Julia, and that she was only waiting her father's permission, to be allowed to unite her future destiny with his. Juan had taken a prejudice he could not explain to himself, against the Baron, and was strongly opposed to their union, but hoped time might effect a change in his feelings, and with this view, he permitted the Baron to travel with them. It was a fortnight after the event related in the last chapter, that the Baron, in one carriage, and Juan Wilmot, with Julia, in another, left the old village of Simplon, one bright, sunny morning, for the soft plains of Italy. They took a kind farewell of the old hostess, and giving a parting look to the dazzling peak of the Simplon berg, and the distant glacier of Rosboden, they were soon hurried away, as fast as the post horses could take them. Whoever has descended the Italian side of the Simplon, will never forget the dreariness and horrors of the descent. The wild gorge of Yselles, a dismal valley enclosed by rocks, that seem ready to fall upon you, and full of fearful precipices; a torrent roaring over its rocky bed below, and bearing lofty pines and furs in its fitful stream, and the road winding at an elevation of several hundred feet, and overlooking the whole, with no other defence erected at its side, but large stones placed at a distance from each other. Duomo d'Ossala, the Boromean Isles and Arona were soon passed, and Lago Maggiore, with its wooded shores, and soft calm waters, was lost to the sight, as our travellers journeyed on towards Milan. Their stay was short here, as Florence and Rome were the chief objects of their journey. The gothic richness of the cathedral, the evening charms of the Corso, and the flattering sociality of the Milanese, could not detain them. They pressed on for Florence, and amid the marble walls, or on the far-famed port of Genoa, with its forest of masts, or, on the road, along the Mediterranean, to Pisa, where there is a variety, and a combination of scenery more lovely, and occasionally as grand as any in the world; the prospect of La Bella Firenze, was never a moment absent from their minds, and it was not long before its tower-topped hills and glittering domestic olive groves and vineyard gardens, and the silver stream of Arno, with its modest vale and flowered hedges, broke, like a fairy scene, upon their ravished sight, glowing with the rosy loveliness of an Italian sun-set.

CHAPTER V.

Some of the hotels at Florence are very large, and conducted upon an English scale; and what surprises a traveller most, is to see more English in them, than people of any other country. The Table D'Hôte is generally well supplied, and consequently well attended. Living in the season is dear; but in spite of this, crowds of travellers throng to them. It was in a small room, in one of these inns, that two persons were holding the following conversation together, about a month after the arrival of our party at Florence; one seemed to be an invalid, and was reclining upon a bed, drawn near to a fire—the other was sitting by his side.

"Well, O'Brien, I only wish you could get upon your legs again. That wretch Bruzzo is playing the fool with your constitution. Why will you consult him? Here have you been six months upon that couch, and from the day he first attended you, I have seen no visible improvement. Do try, my friend, Dr. Gambier, and tell old Bruzzo, you are quite satisfied with his attentions, and you don't wish to trouble him any more; say, in the best Italian, that you are quite sure he has done all he could, and depend upon it, the fellow will take it as a compliment, and bid you farewell, with a smile upon his countenance."

"If I saw any good reason why he should not continue his visits, I would let him know it immediately; but he always appears to me to be very anxious about my recovery; and he has a name among the Italians at Florence, and his remedies are mild, and if they do not change me for the better, they certainly do not make me worse. I really think him a clever, kind man, and I attribute the want of my improvement, to the inveteracy of my disease, and not to the inefficacy of his medicine. I will try him a little longer, Merton, and if I don't get better, I will call in your friend Gambier."

"You may please yourself, O'Brien, but I think you will some day regret, that you had not taken my advice before."

"Well, well, Merton, I hope not; let it be for the present, and tell me what's stirring at Florence; what have you been doing to-day? another visit, I suppose, to the goddess? You certainly are a most faithful lover; but tell me, do you find your first impressions lessen, or are they as strong as ever?"

"You will think me mad, I suppose, when I solemnly affirm, that were the Venus de Medicis in the palace of the Emperor of China, I would take a voyage to Canton, and, in the disguise of a Chinaman, would go to gaze upon her beauty."

"And be laughed at for your pains?"

"No! I think not; the monuments of Thebes and the ruins of Persepolis, would have less interest for me, than this matchless marble goddess. I feel a kind of pleasurable intoxication, when I look upon her, and can never take my eyes off without regret. How many of the female sex have we seen, O'Brien, in our wanderings, and where did we ever find in a living mould, such exquisite sweetness—such inimitable grace, as in this marble bust? what perfection of figure! and though naked, looking not ashamed, and how innocent the attitude! At times, I could almost fancy she had life, when she looks animated and glowing with

love; and in such moments, I feel, as if 'twas breathing another atmosphere, her own pure air of divinity!" "This is all very well, when spoken by such a rapturous man as you are, Merton; but what would you think, if such a sober bachelor like myself, gave utterance to such a rhapsody? The fact is, I never could. The Venus has impressed me very differently; she looks immodest in my eyes, and I cannot help thinking they are right, who suppose her to represent the abandoned Phryne. If she is the Cnidian Venus of Praxitéles, and there is little doubt of it in my mind, we know that Phryne was the model."

"You may form your own conjectures, but you will never change my admiration; you may fancy her whatever Venus you like. It's a happy thing, perhaps, that little on this point is known—that the statue is Grecian, no one denies, and it is better for each to form his own conjecture, according to his own impressions." "What do you think of Canova's now? Is it as poor as ever in your eyes? or do you agree with me, that the statue is more natural, and the figure more like figures of women in general?" "I fully agree with you, O'Brien, that it is more like what a woman's figure is in general; but figures of women, in general, are so bad, that to compare it to them, would be detracting from its merit; well, I little thought, when we were snug in the old court at Cambridge, that we should so soon, and so materially, disagree about the arts of Italy. The statues which I admire you dislike, and it's the same with pictures; my favorite Sybil of Guercino, you think inferior to the indelicately exposed Venus of Titian, and in the Pitti gallery, you universally condemn the paintings I most extol. You judge of paintings by the impression they make upon your feelings, without allowing, that your feelings might, at times, be erroneously impressed. I look upon them as works of art, and endeavour, generally, at one coup d'œil, to embrace the whole, putting feelings out of the question; and if the whole has a good effect, I then sift the parts that combine it, to see whether, and by what means, they are judiciously blended." "And do you really think, O'Brien, that I could go through every studio, and examine every work of merit, in your way? What tremendous searching of the eyes, for peculiar colourings that should not be seen! No! defend me from such a scientific investigation. I love a picture as it affects my feelings, and think those more perfect that affect them most. Out of all the paintings in the ten thousand and one studios we have seen, I think, only two should be called *chef d'œuvres*, and I don't think their impressions could be effaced from my mind, were I to live for eternity. The Descent from the Cross, in the Antwerp cathedral, and the Massacre of the Innocents, at Bologna. Go to the former, after perusing the simply told and deeply interesting history of our Lord's Crucifixion, in St. Luke, and you will say, the man who drew it, must have been present at the mournful scene, or had it exhibited to him in a vision. The lifeless body of our Saviour, the intense agony of his countenance, on which you still see a sweet expression of heavenly love, and the poor women weeping at the foot of the cross, are all faithfully and wonderfully portrayed. Reuben should never have painted again, after this grand exhibition.

The Massacre of the Innocents differs—but I am tiring you with my praises—and here comes our friend Bruzzo, his very step has a shuffling about it, that would lead you to suspect he was not sure and certain in his cures. I shall go into my room, O'Brien, and leave you to your Esculapius. Give him a hint, that he has been a long time about you, and see how his winking eyes bear the remark,"—and so saying, he went out of one door, as Dr. Bruzzo, the far-famed Italian physician, entered in at the other.

Dr. Bruzzo was a short, ill-formed man, with a circumference of body that was too large for the smallness of his legs. What a stranger would first notice, was his shuffling walk, his never looking you in the face, his constant good humour, which consisted in laughing at nothing another said, but at every thing he said himself,—and above all, a continual winking of the eyes.

"So, my very good friend, Mr. O'Brien, how are you finding yourself to-day? I hope the pain in your side is less?" "Thank you, sir, it's much the same, neither more or less. I feel cooler to-day, but I attribute this to the change in the weather." "Very good, the weather may do something, but my new medicines, I think, have effected this change. He! he! he! he! you must continue them for some months; I don't expect they will make you another man in a day; they work surely, though, perhaps for young people, rather too slowly—and how is the tongue? let me see—very good—and the pulse? give me your right hand—very good; we shall do very well. Don't let your friend—I don't see him here to-day, is he in the next room?" (lowering his voice,) "don't let him talk too much to you; you must have no excitement of any kind—take the remainder of that draught this evening, and mind you eat nothing, only drink a little warm tea, or barley-water. I will call again to-morrow, and take a little more blood from you.—Good-day, we shall do very well—he! he! he!—only take care of what I say;" and out he shuffled, winking and nodding. He had scarcely shut the door, when Merton re-entered.

"Well, O'Brien, are you not disgusted yet, with that old sinner, and his shuffling and his winking; do pray, let him take his leave, and call in Gambier. The Italian doctors look such rogues." "I will try him one month more, Merton, and then you shall have your wish, I promise you; but you must leave me for an hour or so, I feel very sleepy, and I have had no sleep for some time." Merton had got his cloak in his hand, and wishing him well, in a most kind manner, left the room.

CHAPTER VI.

Crossing the elegant bridge, over the Arno, which, next to the Venus, perhaps, is the most beautiful object in Florence, Merton hurried to a large English hotel, that stands near it; one flight of stairs brought him to a room, the door of which was open, and he could see a servant inside, bustling about, and arranging his master's toilette: a long swing-

ing glass was in one corner, with a wax candle at each side, ready to be lighted; a small table stood near, exhibiting innumerable little phials of essences and perfumes—an arm chair, with a silk dressing gown, from Java, thrown over it, was close by the fire place, where a cheerful fire was burning—on another, rather smaller, was a suit of black clothes—on the table, waistcoats of every description, satin, silk, and velvet; and on the rug were spread, polished little mirrors, three or four pair of new pumps, with one pair of red morocco slippers, slaped after the eastern style.

"Well, Matthews, what's your master about to-day; he's not going to court, surely; and yet, excepting that I don't see his bag wig and sword, I could almost swear it. What in the world is going to happen?"

At that instant, a rush up the stairs was heard, and in entered a person with an elegant air, rather younger than Merton, though not so handsome, but with a manner that betokened high birth; and an expression of countenance so good natured, though a little haughty, that it was impossible not to like him. After shaking Merton warmly by the hand, he went on in a quick, lively strain, "Well, are you not dressed? have you heard nothing of the grand ball at the Ambassador's to night, where all the elites are to be? What, in the name of Jupiter, have you been about? You look quite astonished. You will be still more so when you hear Miss Julia is to be there. Has your sister told you nothing about it? The fair Ellen first told me, and as she is going, I would not miss it for all the titles in Italy. Come, come Merton, hasten back as quick as you can. I shall be at your hotel immediately after you. I promised to escort your mother and Ellen;—dont delay; and tell your sister I will be with her directly." Merton cut him short in his harangue, by throwing his cloak on, and wishing him good by: and Bathurst, for such was his friend's name, laughed heartily, as he heard him hurry down the steps, as if life and death depended upon his expedition.

The same evening the rooms in the English Ambassador's palace were thrown open, and in poured the beauty and the fashion of Florence. Noblemen from England and France with their families; Austrian Counts innumerable; German Barons; Cardinals from Rome, and Cavaliers from Venice. The English Ambassador was conspicuous amid the throng of guests, for his high-bearing and polite condescension, and many an English officer, in his bright, red uniform, with the medals of Quatre Bras and Waterloo upon his breast, excited the admiration of his host, and the envy and jealousy of foreigners. An Austrian band was present for the occasion; and quadrilles and waltzes were kept up with unwonted spirit. Refreshments of every kind were ready in some of the by-rooms, and on the whole, though such scenes were common in Florence, this was confessed to be one of the most splendid fetes that ever was given. "Who is that lovely girl walking by the side of Mr. Merton?" said a shuffling Italian to a friend of his standing near him. "What elegance, what a tout ensemble, ay?"

Well, I have lived in Florence for 20 years, and my eyes never lighted before upon such seeming perfection! I have felt many a fair hand, and enjoyed the quick throb of a fevered pulse, but I would forget them all, if I might but one moment take that hand in mine! How she lifts those full tender eyes! what a figure for a painter, ay? If she were the Duchess de Borghese, and I were Canova, I should soon make a bust of her, and I should fancy myself in Elysium during the execution. See! how impassioned Mr. Merton appears; and yet she does not seem to like his earnestness, ay? He! for her eyes are wandering for another object!" At that instant they fell upon the Baron of Holstein, who was listening, with some uneasiness, to the free remarks of Dr. Bruzzo. They rested but a second. A slight blush covered Julia's face, giving way to a deathly paleness, as she passed the spot where the Baron and the Doctor were standing together. The next couple that passed were Bathurst and Merton's fair sister. The first glance of even a stranger could tell, that under their secret whisperings there was a mutual understanding that delighted both, and they were consequently a subject for conversation during the whole of the evening. The Baron saw them, but took no notice. His jealousy was kindled, and his eyes followed every motion of Merton. He moved from the spot he was standing at, and followed them, as they made their way through the crowd. To his astonishment, he saw them retire to a small private room; a stranger had just left it, and now none but themselves occupied it. The Baron stood at the door, and from a mirror, unseen himself, could observe them, and over-hear every thing. He gazed so long on the mirror, that his sight was becoming almost unsteady, and he had determined to leave, when he thought he saw Merton take Julia's hand, and he fancied he heard his own name uttered. It was too much for him. Fired with jealousy, he rushed in, and before Merton was aware of his motive, thrust him from his seat almost to the ground. Julia frightened at so sudden an interruption, gave a scream, and darted out of the room. The Baron did not seem contented with the insult he had given, but with a horrible oath told Merton to meet him immediately at the corner of the convent of St. Mark, and that his blood alone would satisfy him. Merton was young and spirited, and his fixed eye, and curling lip, and clenched fist bespoke a desperate purpose. In a struggle of strength he would have found it difficult to have gained the mastery, though his blood was up, and he could hardly refrain from attempting it. He said, however, nothing; but giving him a look of contempt, walked away. After quieting Julia's fears, and taking her to her father, he sought out his friend Bathurst, and whispering in his ear, and telling his sister, in a laughing way, that she must let him go, they left the gay scene, and were soon in the quiet streets of Florence. They stopped only at Bathurst's rooms for a pair of pistols, and then hastened along the valley of the classic Arno, to the convent of St. Mark. The convent was now a ruin, and with its chapel dome, and deep cloisters, looked well by moonlight. It was situated in a dell. The stream of the Arno washed its base. A vineyard bounded it on the one side, the vines clustering round some of its broken arches,

and a grove of orange trees on the other. There was one room left entire, as it was thought it must have been the sanctum of the different abbesses in former times. A bench was placed in the room, in case travellers wished to sit down, after the fatigue of wandering among the beauties of the spot. And here Merton and Bathurst seated themselves, awaiting the arrival of the Baron. Not a word was spoken till the silence almost overcame the spirits of Bathurst, and rousing himself, he commenced in his usual strain, cursing the tardiness of their adversary. He had almost exhausted his anathemas, when the heavy tread of the Baron, and the shuffling walk of his second, who was no other than Dr. Bruzzo, were heard in the cloisters. The party soon met, and the seconds chose a spot of soft green turf, as best adapted for the combat. Bathurst produced his pistols—when the Baron swore he would not fight with any other arms than foils, and the Doctor immediately produced a pair. Bathurst would never have yielded the point, had not Merton interposed, saying it was an indifferent matter to him what weapons they used; and in spite of Bathurst's entreaties, that he would not throw away his chance so madly, he took one of the foils, threw the other to his adversary and commenced the attack. The Baron was an overmatch at the exercise, and it was only Merton's excessive coolness that made him keep his ground. He received the first wound, which brought the blood from his arm. They were now both of them heated; and the thrusts were more repeated, while they seemed to guard them off with less certainty; Merton's wound maddened him, and afraid, lest his arm should fail him from loss of blood, he rushed in at his adversary, who making a trip at the moment, was brought to the ground, with the foil through his side. Merton thought it was over, and drawing out the foil, flung it on the ground, but he had scarcely done so when the Baron aimed another thrust at him, which would have been fatal if Bathurst had not passed it with his hand. "You infamous scoundrel!" cried Bathurst, "you craven coward! your name shall be branded over every town in Italy!"

He would have cursed him more, but the Baron became insensible, and sunk back to the earth. His wound had been forgotten. The Doctor now came up, and examined it, and affirming it not to be mortal, the two friends left the scene for their respective hotels. Dr. Bruzzo was just recovering from his fright, when he commenced the examination of the Baron's wound. He had never seen bloodshed in strife before, and he had almost made up his mind to run back to his house, but recollecting that he was perfectly safe himself, whatever exposure the Baron might incur, he screwed his courage so far to the sticking place, as to stand near, but never venturing to open his eyes till he was called in his professional capacity. Had the reader seen him afterwards over the Baron's body, he never would have forgotten the ludicrous figure he cut, and the amusing mode in which he gave way to his feelings.

"Lo! my very dear Baron Holstein, this is a deep gash. I ought not to have told Mr. Merton so soon, that it would not be mortal. It

has every appearance of a very deep incision; it has grazed one of the ribs frightfully, and torn away a great deal in its passage. Oh dear! if men will be so foolish as to play with such long, sharp weapons. He! He! He! I should not have cared if they had been blunt at the end, as we used to have them in the l'Ecole Française, with a bit of leather bound over the nob. He! He! He! He! He! He! This is as neat a thing as I ever saw," probing the wound with a lancet. "A little on either side, or a little deeper, and the foil would have sent you—where would it have sent you? that's the question. He! He! He! a narrow escape by all the saints! Ah! my friend, you have opened your eyes at last, a little exhausted no doubt. I have been thinking whether you would die or not. I have made up my mind at last, don't be alarmed. You are safe for this time; but a very near thing, as I was saying to myself, and what would the young lady have done? He! He! He! bless me! that figure of her's is worth living for. He! He! He! cheer up, my friend Baron Holstein; never use these long, sharp things again. If you call me another time, let me put a knot at the end of your adversary's foil. He! He! He! He! He! He! There now, I have dressed the wound, and now, if you will rest on my arm, will walk to your hotel." The Baron, with the greatest difficulty, reached his quarters; and whether the Doctor had any motive or not in curing him slowly, could never be discovered, but to the great annoyance of his patient, who was of a most irritable temper, it was six months after the combat before he fully recovered.

CHAPTER VII.

As soon as Dr. Bruzzo felt sure that his friend the Baron would recover, he got his establishment in readiness to march for Rome, where he was soon visible among the crowds of travellers, that throng to the eternal city from curiosity, pleasure, or fashion. Juan Wilmot and his beautiful daughter had made a party with the Mertons and Bathurst, and arrived there a few weeks before the far-famed Italian physician. O'Brien was left at Florence in the hands of Dr. Gambier, who had to undo the evil which Bruzzo had done, and commence upon a totally different method for his recovery. Like Penelope's web, the task was a difficult one, but like it, in the end, it fully succeeded. In the mean time, Rome was to the eye one of the gayest sights that was ever exhibited. None of the party from Florence seemed more delighted than Merton. Deeply read in classic lore, enthusiastic by nature, and in love at the time, he had objects enough to take up his attention; Julia was flattered by his manner towards her; it was not difficult for her to perceive that he took a more than common interest in her welfare, but thinking still of the Baron, she showed but little reciprocal feeling in return. Merton was aware of the state of her heart, and had it been another than the Baron who had won her affections, he never would have persevered in his exclusive attentions. There was much that he disliked in the Baron before his fight with the foils, and he had heard of strange things, which, as they

came from undoubted authority, he could not disbelieve. But the scene at the convent of St. Mark was enough to disgust an honorable mind, and strongly confirmed in Bathurst's and his own opinion the evil reports they had heard. Julia heard from both the friends what had happened. They purposely, out of delicacy for her feelings, omitted what was offensive, and she knew nothing more, than that they had fought in consequence of the quarrel they had in the Ambassador's house, and that the Baron was wounded. She had received from the Baron a line upon his first recovery, apologising for the interruption at the Ambassador's, attributing it to his violent love for her, and regretting deeply that he was so weak and foolish as to give way to jealousy in her presence, and requesting her forgiveness, as he could not excuse himself. He mentioned in the note, that his adversary had conducted himself most honorably in the fight, and that it was the unlucky accident of a slip that occasioned his wound; that he was sorry to have been obliged to go out with one whom, in spite of the momentary jealousy which was the cause, he was sure he could make his friend. Julia told most of this to Merton, but it was impossible that his incredulous look should escape her eye. And this, and some of his unguarded remarks relative to the Baron on other occasions, helped to weaken the first impression she had received. It was in this state of lessening affection for the Baron, and increasing interest in Merton, that they wandered, arm in arm, over St. Peter's, the Vatican, the Capital, the Forum, the Coliseum, and all the countless places of note at Rome. Merton, at such times, would point out every beauty, and tell some ancient legend, or modern story, connected with each spot, and his handsome face would glow with delight whenever he saw that it pleased her ear. Julia was particularly struck with Tivoli, its romantic situation, its thundering cascade, the modest temple in ruin, that crowns its height, supposed to be that of Oesta, and the beautiful scenery about the villa of Mæcenas. It was after their excursion to this lovely spot, that Julia first felt, what she blamed herself for feeling, a something more than interest—a something that is always difficult to explain to others, and was almost unaccountable to herself. It was not love in its decided tone; it was like a whisper you don't distinctly hear, when you are certain something pleasant is said; a pleasing fancy that has occurred to the mind, and is forgotten amid the thousand new ideas that throng it, leaving a sweet, indefinite impression behind; a something like the shadow of an eagle's flight over a placid, unruffled lake. On all these occasions, Bathurst and Ellen were present, and on some of them Juan Wilmot and Mrs. Merton. The former led a happy life: secure in each other's affections, they only waited till she had numbered her nineteenth year, and if marriages are ever made in Heaven, theirs must have been fixed there; for never were two beings better suited to each other. Ellen Merton was a more lively beauty than Julia Wilmot, though their points of character resembled each other in many respects. Hers was a laughing countenance on which there never was a shade of care. Dark eyes, and dark brown hair, a nose slightly aquiline, so slight, that you could hardly perceive the curve, and a mouth that always wore a

smile. Julia had become very much attached to her, and her high spirits often helped to cheer her, when she felt inclined to look upon the dark side of the picture of life. They had become sisters to each other, and Ellen was so fond of her, that she would have resigned life itself, if it were required, for her sake. Time passed delightfully for some months, interrupted only by one event, which, as it was distressing at the time, and not satisfactorily accounted for, requires to be mentioned, especially as after occurrences contributed to the solution of the mystery. There was a place of confinement at Rome, known only to a few, who were entrusted with its secrets; a kind of ecclesiastical inquisition into which a stranger often hurried at dead of night, without any previous notice, and so suddenly, that he hardly knew what had happened, till he found himself in prison. It was not known who formed the council that ordered such proceedings, but it was suspected, that some of the cardinals, with the pope's sanction, and one or two lay noblemen were of the number. It was enough for one of the order to receive but a suspicion of heretical design, even where none was intended, and woe to the poor object, who was instantly doomed to be a captive, perhaps for life. They never cared whence the information was received, or whether the authority was creditable. It was a system similar to that exercised by the council at Venice, in the time of its Doges, unjust, cruel, and inquisitorial. It was to such a confinement, without warning, that Bathurst was one night taken from his bed, and would, most likely, have been banished privately to some distant quarter of the pope's dominions, or have lingered his life out in the solitary dreariness of a prison, if Merton had not discovered that such a system was carried on, and through the means of a cardinal, who was indebted to him for some accidental civilities, obtained his release. It was, however, under a promise, that the matter should be hushed up, and that Bathurst would not divulge what had happened. He could recollect nothing of the persons who took him from his hotel. They were all armed, and appeared differently disguised. Their faces were covered for the most part. He fancied he had seen one of them before. His room was dark when he was seized, and he found he could make no resistance, as his arms were pinioned, and his mouth stopped. He saw them once when the moon, which had been hidden by clouds, shone on them, as they crossed one of the bridges, as he thought, near the castle of St. Angelo, and again, when he was put into a low vaulted room, and his captors entered with torches; one of them looked disappointed, but said not a word, and the whole party soon left him in darkness. He remained three weeks in confinement, and was removed back to his hotel in the same secret way, in the middle of the night. His absence created a great sensation at Rome, and his promise of secrecy was noised abroad, and various conjectures were formed as to the cause. Ellen's happiness, for the first time in her life, met with a check. And the smile sat less naturally upon her sweet countenance. She was in constant fear of some recurrence of what had happened, but this gradually wore off, as time flew on, and Bathurst was always with her. It was about this time, that a proposal was made to visit the Co-

Isisæum by moonlight, and warmly seconded by the whole party, the night was fixed at the full of the moon, and preparations were made accordingly.

CHAPTER VIII.

The night at last arrived for their visit to the Colisæum. A lovelier moon never shone upon the venerable ruin. The party went in two carriages. As generally happens on such occasions, two or three other families, desirous of availing themselves of so pleasant an opportunity, accompanied them. They were all struck, on their entrance into the interior, with surprise and wonder; Bathurst alone had seen it before by moonlight. The rest had viewed it often by day, but now confessed, with one accord, the poverty of its diurnal appearance, contrasted with the richness of its nightly splendour. By the light of a clear moon it is, indeed, a glorious sight: its crumbling walls, covered with ivy and wild flowers waving in the breeze; its broken arches—part in full light, and part in deep shadow; its fallen corridors, and pillars, and columns, and staircases; its lofty height, its sacred arena; sacred by a late consecration of the church, and still more sacred by the blood-flowings of holy martyrs, in former times. They viewed the scene with pleasure not unmixed with awe, and Ellen, who with all her liveliness, was timid in the extreme, clung close to Bathurst's arm, as they quietly walked along the side of the Arena. The Arena was of an oval shape, used formerly for mock fights and combats of gladiators and wild beasts. In its centre now stood a Christian cross, and when the party entered, two or three monks were worshipping at its base. Bathurst and Ellen stopped to look at them: they seemed to be deeply engrossed, and their faces were hidden in their hands. Whether they disliked the gaze of heretics, or had been long enough at their devotions, was only known to themselves; but, as the lovers approached, they rose together from their knees, and with a slow walk, and most devout attitude, retired to the other side, and were soon lost amid the many passages between the outer walls and inner arena of the buildings; one of them, as he went, cast a look behind him, but in his glance there was nothing peculiar, and it felt unnoticed. It seems as if Providence intended, at times, to warn us of any coming misfortune, when he allows us to possess a presentiment of its nature. Ellen was unusually downcast, and Bathurst tried, by every possible means, but without any success, to keep up her spirits. He attributed the feeling to the silence and awful majesty of the stupendous building they were gazing at, but in spite of such an idea, she could not rally, and Bathurst saw her lovely face looking up into his, with eyes full of tears. When he asked the cause, she said, she really did not know what was the matter, but that she felt a most unaccountable dullness and heaviness at heart, and that she was sure something evil was going to happen. He clasped her to his breast, and kissed away her tears, and bestowed upon her every endearing term of affection, and her wonted happy smile was lighting up her face, when a sudden scream checked him in his caresses.

It was Julia's voice, and came from the ruins, where the monks had disappeared. He darted forward, all was dark, but a second scream directed him towards the outer wall; Merton, at the same time, was calling out madly for help. He rushed to the spot, stumbled over a body, which Merton had brought to the ground, and was soon in the thickest of the struggle. There were numbers against them, but Merton had snatched a dagger from the first that fell, and was dealing his blows most fatally. A ray of light just then gleamed through the deep shadow, and glanced upon Julia's figure. Bathurst rushed at the ruffian who held her, seized his throat with both his hands, and pressed it with all the force he was capable of. The man relaxed his hold, and Julia, free from his grasp, fled back to the party in the arena, among whom were one or two officers, who instantly ran to the assistance of the combatants. Bathurst's grasp had done its duty too well, unfortunately for himself. He felt the man struggle no longer against him, and let him go. There was a tottering like that of a drunken man, followed by a rattling gurgle in the throat, and all was over; he fell dead at Bathurst's feet; a comrade, however, saw his fall, and before Bathurst was aware of his movement, had come behind him, and with a devilish cry of exultation, plunged a dagger deep in his back. The officers came up just as the blow had been given; the assassins hearing fresh voices, made off with the utmost speed. The whole party now joined them with torches, which one of their servants had procured near at hand, and oh! what an affecting scene presented itself. Poor Bathurst lay with his face on the ground, the dagger still sticking in his back; Merton was standing near him, covered with blood, with three of the assassins dead around him; monastic cloaks and cowls were lying about in tatters, and two or three bloody daggers, that had fallen from the hands of those who could use them no longer. Poor Ellen! she wrenched the dagger from her lover's back, fell upon him, and in mute agony, clasped his form, and kissed his face; but there was no return of pressure; his eyes were open, but with a cold, unmeaning glassy stare, his lips were cold; she put her own lips to them, to catch their breath, and it was then, for the first time, the awful truth flashed upon her, that he was dead. She raised herself up, looked on him intently for a minute, and then uttering a loud, agonising scream, fell insensible upon the lifeless figure. It would be vain to pourtray the surprise, the grief of each spectator, at this heart-rending spectacle. The mother, assisted by Julia, raised poor Ellen from the ground, and both sobbing violently, attempted to restore animation. It was not a time to indulge in the idleness of grief. Merton was the first to break the spell that bound them to the horrid spot; he raised the body of Bathurst from the ground, and assisted by one of the officers, bore it to the nearest carriage; he then assisted Mrs. Merton and Julia, in taking Ellen to another. He begged Mr. Wilmot to attend the ladies, while he himself entered the carriage that bore the body of his long-loved friend. They drove off for their hotel, and it was then, when alone with the corpse of one he had loved so fondly, and who was on the point of being united to his sister, that the tears trickled

fast down his cheek. It was an aching, silent grief, and his eyes were yet moist, when they alighted at the hotel. The body was placed on the very bed poor Bathurst had slept in the night before, and Merton desired his own servant to watch near it. The rest of the party were in attendance on Ellen. She recovered from her long swoon, but alas ! it was a recovery to pain and misery !

CHAPTER IX.

The next morning Ellen was discovered by Merton, weeping by the body of Bathurst. Her grief was now of a different description. The violence had gradually subsided, and given way to a deep settled melancholy ; she seemed indifferent to every thing around her, and when her brother touched her on the arm, she scarcely seemed to recognise him. Her face was pale, and her eyes blood-shot, heavy, and half-closed, from weeping all night ; her cheek was resting on one hand, and with the other she was closing the lids of her lover's eyes. Her brother touched her a second time, which, for a moment, roused her to the distressing reality of her situation ; she looked up at him, and then at the body. He knelt down beside her, and tried to comfort her, but it was too much for her ; nature could not bear it, and, with a faint murmur, as if her heart had just broken, she fell insensible into his arms ; he carried her back to her room,—the swoon was soon over, but a raging fever followed, accompanied with delirium. It was happy for her that this was the case, for Merton was enabled, in the interim, to make preparations for the burial of Bathurst. He was followed to the grave by old Wilmot and Merton, and many of his friends at Rome. The nature of his death, the esteem in which he was held, and the knowledge every one had of Ellen's attachment to him, brought a numerous assembly to his funeral. A general feeling of sorrow and sympathy seemed to pervade every breast, and there were many who, afraid of being seen to grieve, hid their faces in their hands ; Merton kissed the plate that was fastened to the lid of the coffin, on which the name and age of the deceased were inscribed ; and as soon as the last shovel of gravel was thrown upon the grave, he took old Wilmot by the hand, and hurried from the spot.

It was many months before Ellen recovered, and during the whole of her illness, she was more or less delirious. Bathurst's death was the one engrossing subject. She would start from her bed and call for him, and when she saw all around her silent, would cry out, that they had murdered him. She had some one, day and night, to watch her, and once, when it was Julia's turn, and she had fallen asleep from fatigue, she had got to the door of her room, and was making her way to the spot where she last saw Bathurst, when her brother met her. The fever, however, left her at last, and she had become quiet and resigned. She talked about her lot with serenity ; she said she had but one wish more, and that was, to see *his* grave, and then she would live on, though she never could be happy again. The very first day

she was freed from medical attendance, she made her brother accompany her to Bathurst's grave. She seemed to have gained a perfect command over her feelings; there was no burst of unnecessary grief; she did not shed even a tear;—she spoke not, but the sudden changes of colour on her countenance, and the look she gave Merton, told too forcibly the internal struggle. She slowly took up a flower, that had just budded, from the grassy mound, put it next to her breast, and then, placing her arm in her brother's, returned. A few days after this visit, she came to the sad determination of leaving the world, and entering a convent; she mentioned it as her positive intention to her mother and to Julia, and all their earnest entreaties, and their excessive distress at such an avowal, had no effect in changing her mind. The day for taking the veil was fixed, and a bright, sunny day it was, when it came. There was a *monasterio nobile*, prettily situated, out of Rome, that was chosen for her wilful exile; the chapel, in which the ceremony was to take place, was adjacent to the convent; a door from the altar led into it. Ellen's unhappy story was known at Rome, and the crowd, to witness the ceremony, was so great, that the officiating cardinal could hardly make his way to the altar; he was preceded by a boy dressed in white, who carried a small table, and placed it on the left of the altar; a silver crown, a monastic habit, and a pair of long scissors, were lying upon it. The cardinal was most sumptuously dressed in crimson scarls, in lace robes, embroidered with gold, and bordered with a silver fringe, with a gold mitre upon his head. He had not waited long before there was a slight murmur in the crowd, and all eyes were turned upon the party who had just entered the chapel. Ellen was dressed in black, and her mother and Julia accompanied her on each side; behind them were old Wilmot and Merton; the three first walked up to the altar, and knelt upon its steps; the gentlemen stood near; the cardinal read the nature of the institution, and the vows of the order—and Ellen, in a voice that went like a dagger through her mother's heart, distinctly uttered her acceptance of them; her ornaments were then taken off, and her outer gown, and the religious habits substituted in its stead; a leather belt was bound round her waist, and this done, the cardinal took the scissors, and cut off all her beautiful, long, dark hair; he then placed a kind of scarf of black stuff, upon the back of her head, which hung down behind to her feet, and lay, in front, in the shape of a crescent, on her forehead; the silver crown was placed over this; the cardinal uttering a blessing, as he adjusted each article of dress. When this was finished, he preached for a short time extempore, upon the beauty of holiness, and the virtue of such a noble sacrifice as she was going to make, and then gave her his blessing. This over, she rose from her knees, and her mother and Julia retired a few steps; a long torch was lighted, which she took in one hand, while with the other, she held the robes of the cardinal; at that instant, the organ struck up a triumphant strain, and the nuns behind the grating, which overlooked the chapel, sung, in the most beautiful manner, a hymn of welcome to their new sister. Julia wept, and Mrs. Merton was carried out fainting. The cardinal then preceded, followed by

Ellen, through the door that led from the altar to the convent, which, after she passed, closed upon her for ever !

CHAPTER X.

Some time after Ellen had taken the veil, a trifling occurrence happened, which led to the discovery of the most extraordinary facts. As Julia was one day making purchases in a shop, in the Piazza l'Espagna, a ring, of curious workmanship and antique appearance, struck her eye ; there was a seal on it, and the crest was similar to one she had seen in her father's study, in England ; surprised at the coincidence, she bought it, and took it home. She explained the resemblance to her father, and was astonished by the effect it produced on him ; he seized her hand, and for some minutes could not speak ; when the surprise had subsided, he said—"Look Julia, if under the crest there are no initials—can you read nothing, girl? Be quick, say what is there? Are there not two letters? Look well, there must be, a little on one side—oh! speak—say, (raising his voice to the utmost pitch,) is there not ———? is there not E———, E. V.?" He could hardly utter the letters, and when he had uttered them, she felt his hand relax its hold, and saw him swoon back on his chair.

The letters were discovered, and it was proved to be the seal of Edwin Vaux, the wretch who had ruined him. Merton was immediately summoned, and, retiring with Wilnot into a private room, heard, for the first time, the melancholy history of the old man's life. He commenced with an account of his family, his birth-place, his early life, his education, and explained, at great length, the cause and result of his first attachment. He was a boy of 12, when Julia Gardener won his heart ; she was a little younger, and he first saw her at a village Sunday-school ; her father was the village rector, and she was trained up by him entirely ; her mother died when she was an infant. She grew up under his eye a lovely flower,—too lovely, said the old man, and the tears started from his blind eyes, as he spoke,—too lovely for this wretched world ! I saw her surrounded by a circle of young children, who looked up to her as an elder sister, rather than a teacher, and loved her devotedly. She taught them the Bible, and explained its truths with much meekness and simplicity, and at the same time, with an experience of their worth that, for her age, was astonishing. She had very little color, and looked like a lily in a bed of roses, when encircled by her country flock ; her eyes were blue, and had a calmness and a holiness about them, that made you feel yourself too vile to be the object of their gaze ; her hair was auburn, and her figure well formed. Had I been a Catholic, I could have worshipped her as a saint ; as it was, I loved her with all the ardour of a boyish affection. I was the only son of my father,—he had no other child, and both he and my mother were wrapped up in me. I think they must have spoiled me, for I never recollect being refused any thing I wanted ; my father had made his fortune in the army ; he was rich,

and I was, therefore, brought up with every comfort I could desire; my parents encouraged my attachment, and when Julia was eighteen, we married. My father had great interest, and as I was fond of politics, I was brought up to the diplomatic line. Soon after our marriage, we went abroad; I was an attaché to an embassy. It was at this time an event happened, which changed the current of my life; we were in Russia, and on a journey to Petersburg: the weather was intensely cold,—so cold, that we were obliged to remain some time at a small inn, which had only been used as a place to change horses, and where we put up with difficulty. It was kept by a woman, whose husband had been killed in battle some years before; she had a beautiful child of two years old, that constantly engaged the attention of my wife; we were not blessed with any children then, and Julia did nothing but nurse the boy all day long. The boy was left with the old widow, by an English soldier, who promised to return for it, when the war, which was then raging between France and England, was over. Julia became passionately fond of the boy, and, after many attempts, persuaded the widow to let her have it, giving her, at the same time, a pecuniary reward for her compliance." Here the old man again wept, and it was many minutes before he could resume his story. "We left Russia the same year, for England, and I fixed my residence in London. The little boy, or to give him his proper name, Edwin Vaux, grew up the pride and glory of Julia. His own mother could not possibly have loved him more. I need not describe his childhood, it was like one long day of joy to us both. He left us for school, when he was 10 years old, and that very year our Julia was born; at 14 he was sent into the army; the separation from my wife was dreadful, but she was comforted in the hope of seeing him in five years. His regiment was ordered to America, and when the five years were past, he was obliged to accompany it to Spain; he was then 19, and I gave him liberty, trusting to his discretion, to draw upon my banker, whenever he liked; we never saw him more. He remained abroad 11 years longer, during which period he constantly corresponded with us; his letters, however, gradually changed in spirit, as well as in style—a soldier's life might excuse a little; but they became so indelicate and so unfeeling, that I persuaded Julia to discontinue the correspondence. It was at this time I heard, from an officer, who knew him abroad, a true account of his character; that he had become a gambler, and was known as the most profligate man in his regiment; he mentioned two facts as a sample. These, and what followed, brought my Julia to the grave. She had sent our dear girl, with a relation, abroad, and she was on her return, when this dreadful blow fell upon us. The first we heard was, that, after losing a considerable sum of money, one night he was seen by a servant, in the gambling-house, to steal from the pocket of the officer he was playing with; the servant cried out, that he was thieving; it was the last cry he ever made. Edwin Vaux turned round and beat him most unmercifully. The theft was not seen by any one else, and his violence was thought natural, as his honor had been attacked; when they parted for the night, he went to see the ser-

vant, who was laid up in bed. He desired to be left alone with him, and when he came out, it was noticed by many, that his hand was bloody. He had cut the poor fellow's tongue from the root of his mouth, but he forgot, when he did so, that he had left him the power of writing, and that his hand would divulge to the world, the brutal cruelty. The poor man wrote a petition to the Commander-in-Chief; a Court Martial was held, and Edwin Vaux was dismissed the army. The other story was too horrible to credit. A beautiful Spanish girl was living with him, with whom he had been united in a kind of mock marriage. She was a favorite with the whole corps, and it was only regretted, that she had formed an attachment to one so unworthy of her. She was doatingly fond of him, and the day he received his dismissal, she endeavoured, by every possible means, to cheer and comfort him. He told her he must leave her, as he was an outcast from society, and he wished her to marry some one in the corps, publicly, before he left. She fainted at the proposal, and though, on recovering her senses, there was a flush of indignation on her cheek, her love overcame every other feeling, and she implored him on her knees not to forsake her. Poor thing! She was found dead in her bed the next morning, and it was supposed by some, that he had suffocated her, though it was generally reported, that she had died of grief." Old Wilmot here paused for some time before he resumed his story. "After burying her as decently as he could, he left the neighbourhood, and has never been seen since. I heard of him once only. I had occasion to call at my banker's, when I found he had drawn for every six-pence I had, and made me a bankrupt. I had to sell my estate, my wife fell ill and died, and I should have followed soon, if Julia had not exerted herself to an uncommon degree to while away my grief. I lost my sight, and was then recommended to try the Continent for the recovery of my health, but grief will corrode the core"—here he was again so agitated, that Merton thought, as he had heard the whole, it would be more decent to leave the old man to himself, and retired.

CHAPTER XI.

Merton did not doubt, for one moment, but that the ring belonged to Edwin Vaux, and that he most probably was in Rome; he determined, therefore, instantly to find him out. He hurried to the shop where Julia had purchased it. They could give him no other account of it there, than that an old woman had brought it for sale, and disappeared immediately. He took from them a description of her appearance, and, accompanied by a servant from the shop, set out in quest of her. They repeated the search for several days without success, and he was about to give it up in despair, when calling at the shop one morning, he heard that the woman had just left it, having brought a few more articles for sale, and that she had promised to return the same evening for her money. He waited anxiously for the evening; the woman came according to her promise, but on being questioned where she had found it,

refused to mention; a bribe, however, from Merton, changed the prospect of affairs, and giving him a wink, she whispered in his ear, and left the shop. He followed her through different streets, till they reached the old Roman Forum. She had walked so fast, that she here stopped to take breath, and taking him to one-side, near the corner of one of the ruined temples, she sat down on the fragment of a broken pillar, and, after a short pause, looked at him earnestly in the face, and startled him by the question, "And why do you want to know who wore this ring?" This was said with the most searching look of the eye, and on Merton's not answering, she shook her head at him, and replied laconically, in her Italian Patois. "Then you may look to the heavens for information," and saying this, she walked away down one of the alleys that led back to the city. Merton repented of his silence, and thinking, in his own mind, that it would not much signify her knowing part of Wilmot's story, and that at any rate a few more bribes would silence her, he ran down the ally, and stopped her. She anticipated him by saying "And so you have come to tell me at last—but you may keep your secret to yourself. Follow me, and I will show you where the owner of that ring lives." She led the way through several little alleys, and stopped, among some ruined houses, at one which appeared to have been lately repaired. The door was large and massy, with four steps leading up to it. She mounted these with agility, took a key out of her pocket, and opening the door, pushed Merton in, and locking it after her, told him to follow her carefully. The place was pitch dark, but Merton could hear her shoes clattering before him, and putting out his hand at arm's length, was satisfied, by their touching a wall on either side, that they were going through a vaulted passage. After walking about 50 paces in a straight direction, she turned to the right, and descended some broken steps to a small door, where she stopped and listened; with the same key she opened this, and Merton found himself in a low roofed room, with a chimney place in the corner, and a dull fire burning in it. The old woman applied some wood shavings and a few dry faggots to the dying embers, and, blowing them with her mouth, soon raised a blaze. Merton felt uncertain of the real motives of his guide, and began to look about him, in case of being obliged to defend himself. Besides the door by which they had entered, there was another close to the fire place, near which the woman seated herself, keeping silence, and watching Merton's motions. The sides of the room and the roof were blackened by the smoke from the chimney. There was a small table in the centre, with three or four chairs round it, upon which he was surprised to see a dagger and some woollen dresses and cowls belonging to monks. On a shelf, near a window which looked out upon a kind of court yard, were several bottles of different sizes—a few surgical instruments, and a long, military sword; on the floor was a gaudy dress, such as couriers in Italy wear, with a pair of high, black, heavy boots. He had finished his inspection when Pauline, which was her name, drew her chair by the fire, and told him to take another near her. She then, in a whisper, told him, that she had brought him to a place of imminent danger, and that he must be

prepared to meet it—that so far he had come safely, but how much further he might proceed, she could not tell. She would point out to him the owner of the ring, who was the "—— a slight noise, at a distance, interrupted her sentence. She rose up—put her ear to a clink in the door by the fire place, and then motioning to him, opened it without noise, and desired him to follow her on tiptoe. They seemed to go along a passage like that by which Merton had entered, and the sound of voices, not far from them, became every second more distinct. She stood still, when they were near enough to overhear what was said within, and making a small aperture in the doorway desired him to look through. There were three men sitting round a table, their backs were turned to him, so that he could not see their faces, but the voices of two of them seemed familiar to his ear. They were talking in a strange, mysterious style; but their language was not so disguised as that he could not understand it. He was startled to hear his own name mentioned, and an oath taken by them all to put him to death. He looked round for the woman, to see what effect such a declaration made upon her countenance, but it was too dark, and he again applied his ear to the clink. The men were covered with large Italian cloaks, and each had a slouched hat, that almost concealed the face. He who took the lead in their deadly debate, was a tall, powerful looking man, with a military air, to whom one of the others addressed himself as an inferior. The third spoke little—laughed occasionally, with a kind of forced mirth, that seemed to be checked by a sense of fear, and betrayed a cowardly anxiety which was remarked by his comrades, who looked on him and his advice with contempt. Merton next heard Julia's name mentioned, and with an impudence and indelicacy that disgusted him, while it made the blood rise to his face. He heard a scheme for carrying her off that very night, and his feelings were so intensely excited, that it was a wonder his breathing was not heard within. He thought at one time of rushing upon them, but he was not sufficiently prepared. His next idea was to return immediately, and, with additional aid, make an attempt to seize them. This gave way to a third, which was to bring the woman over by a bribe, and induce her to confine them, till he had fixed upon the best course to pursue; with this view he put out his hand to touch her, but she was gone. It was then, for the first time, he felt he had been entrapped, and he ran back along the passage to the first room. The woman had locked it. She heard his step, and screamed out, at the same instant the other door was thrown open, and out rushed two of the men, dagger in hand, the third holding a light to show the way. Merton, we have stated before, was a strong, active man; with all the force he possessed he leaped against the door which the woman had locked: it was more aged and less firm than the other at the entrance, and gave way with a crash. He recollected that the other doors must be locked too, and perhaps the woman still had the key. It was a moment's thought, and but a moment's work to grapple with her, and wrest it from her hand. The next door was hardly opened, when his pursuers pushed through after him. He mounted the steps, and made for the outer and

last door. The key was in it, when he felt himself laid hold of, and a stab was aimed at him. The dagger, however, missed, and stuck in the wall. The door was now opened. He flung from him the wretch who still held him, and darted out of the house into the alley. Here he was sure he was safe, for he had to depend on his own speed, and he never stopped till he reached his hotel.

CHAPTER XII.

We will beg the reader to quit Merton, Wilmot, and Julia for a while, and return to the Baron of Holstein, whom we left laid up with his wound at Florence. We have stated, that Dr. Bruzzo, when he saw that his patient was in a fair way to recovery, betook himself to Rome, where he mixed among its daily crowds. The Baron was some time before he made up his mind to follow his physician. There were, however, secrets between them which he was afraid the Doctor, left alone, might divulge, and which he was aware his own presence would prevent. He could no longer go in his own character as Baron of Holstein, for he had disgraced that character by his conduct in the duel, and he was afraid to appear in it before Julia. We have alluded to the note he wrote to Julia. It was a few days after writing this, that he called Shirro, his courier, and mentioned his purpose of proceeding incog, to Rome. They disguised themselves as two natives of the country, and escaped without detection. On their arrival at Rome they went to one of the poorest cabarets, where they remained until, with the aid of Dr. Bruzzo, they discovered a residence where they might carry on their designs in secrecy and with safety; and this was Pauline's ruined, subterraneous abode; and these were the men from whom Merton made so narrow an escape in the last chapter. It was the Baron of Holstein, assisted by Dr. Bruzzo, who procured the confinement of poor Bathurst, in the inquisition; he intended it for Merton, and his object was to carry off Julia afterwards. Mortified and enraged by the mistake, he laid a more deadly scheme: he disguised himself and Sbirro, as monks, and with a few others, as abandoned as himself, determined, at all risks, to carry off Julia. They heard of the arrangement to visit the Coliseum, by moonlight, and chose the same night for their horrid purpose. They armed themselves with daggers, and the Baron ordered them to strike and kill all who opposed—but, if possible, to carry off Julia without aiming a blow. This was a clemency quite unexpected by his companions; but he had his own reasons for it, and they could say nothing. How fatally the plan was carried into execution, has been told, and the misery it caused. The Baron and Sbirro escaped, severely wounded—the rest were all killed; they remained concealed at Pauline's house till their wounds were healed, and the noise of the catastrophe, at the Coliseum, was over. Dr. Bruzzo used to attend them at night; in the day time he had his round of visits to pay to the society of Rome. Pauline was a woman, whose life had been a tissue of crimes; her fine face and showy figure ruined her early, in

life; her principles were unformed, when she married an Italian buffoon, with some money, who introduced her to the lowest grade of society. He was a man fond of theatricals and low life; nothing was more delightful to his grovelling taste, than an indecent joke, or a vulgar witticism; a bottle-song—a blasphemous curse—and a continual noisy tirade against virtue and refinement were the themes her unpractised ear became soon accustomed to; after a pretended show of affection to one who he saw attracted the attention of others, he cast her off, without a farthing, on the wide world. She became unprincipled, and soon lost every spark of female modesty. Theft was her profession, and this led sometimes to other crimes. She could look on murder without flinching, and she was, therefore, thought altogether a fit person to be entrusted with the secret designs of the Triumvirate, who held their nightly councils in her house. We have seen how she attempted, as if by accident, to ensnare Merton, and how nearly she succeeded. When the Baron saw Merton escape unhurt, he returned, and shaking Pauline by the throat, loaded her with a thousand imprecations, and threw her upon the fire place, among the burning cinders. Dr. Bruzzo, who, fond of his own life, had some feeling for that of others, took her up, and, with some difficulty, brought her to her senses; he was, however, obliged to leave her. The Baron seized him by one arm, and Sbirro by the other, and led him back to the room, where their consultation had been interrupted. The Baron was never so beside himself. He swore, that it was unsafe to let Pauline live, and proposed to the Doctor to bleed her to death. Sbirro always assented to what his master proposed, and proved that it was necessary, as Pauline had kept aloof of late, and, as she was the only one who knew their secrets, she might divulge them without their knowledge. The Doctor was but a tool in dangerous hands; he knew he could not oppose them—but to throw off the onus of murder from his own shoulders, he most cunningly insinuated, that bleeding was the worst mode, and that instant suffocation was the best; that blood-shedding was always dangerous. Blood was a glaring, fearful stain, that generally led to discovery. He then said, that Sbirro, with his great strength, might easily suffocate the woman by stopping her mouth, and pressing his knee upon her breast—and that if they wished to dispose of the body, they might take it in a sack to old Baptistino, who lived close to the Tiber, and whom they could easily persuade to throw it in the river. Dr. Bruzzo never appeared in their eyes to such advantage. His council was followed, and the Baron ordered Sbirro to go into the next room and do the deed as quick as possible; but Pauline had anticipated something from the Baron's excessive rage, and the instant she recovered from her fall, fled from the place. She went immediately to Merton's hotel. She found him ready armed with a company of four young sturdy fellows, and on the point of marching to her house. She told them every thing; how long they had been in her house, the designs they had formed. Merton thirsted for the life of the Baron, when he heard from her, that he was the murderer of Bathurst—and still more, when, to his surprise, he heard that the ring Julia brought, belonged to him; that he had lost it at the Coliseum the night

of the attack, and that she had found it, and sold it. He immediately identified Edwin Vaux in the person of the Baron of Holstein, and what with indignation, rage, and the thirst of revenge, his feelings can be more easily fancied than described. Pauline led the way to her vaulted abode. She had locked the doors when she made her escape, with the hope of barring their egress; but the Baron and Sbirro were not to be defied by bars or bolts—enraged at finding her gone, they were well aware of the danger of remaining, and instantly cut away, with the instruments they had, both doors, and, with the Doctor, made the best of their way to his house. The disappointment of Merton, and of Pauline, who seemed to partake of his feelings, was great in the extreme. Every place was searched by torch-light, and not a corner or a hole, where it was possible to be concealed, was left unexplored. Pauline recommended a search to be made in Bruzzo's house, which was immediately seconded by the whole party. She was so fatigued with the part she had undertaken, that she was obliged to throw herself on the ground, opposite the steps that led to her sink of crime, and let the party go without her;—at the Doctor's house too they were disappointed. The Baron, or to give him his proper name, Edwin Vaux, had lost no time in securing two seats, one for himself and for Bruzzo, in a conveyance which was starting for Florence. Edwin Vaux was disguised in the same dress in which he came to Rome; the Doctor was too generally known, and not afraid of being suspected, went in his own capacity. They were both on their way to Florence, before their pursuers commenced a search in the Doctor's house. Sbirro was left to make every possible attempt to put an end to Pauline, and the cunning wretch, suspecting that a search would be made in her house, hovered near till the party had gone, when he entered—found her sleeping near the fireplace of the old vaulted room, and with little opposition, though not without a struggle and a groan, which would have deterred a less hardened villain, executed his diabolical purpose. His next object was how to get rid of the body, and escape after his master, to Florence. He recollected Bruzzo's advice, and lost not a moment in procuring a sack from a lumber room which was in the house. The body was thrust in; he tied the sack up, and, throwing it over his shoulder, hastened with the wretched burden into the streets. The night was cold and dark, and from the faint pale light which the lamps, at the corners of each alley, threw upon him, he looked more like an evil spirit seeking, among the ruins, some haunt of wickedness. His way lay near Dr. Bruzzo's house, and, excepting very nearly issuing once into the glare of the torches which his pursuers were carrying, he met with no interruption, and reached the river in safety. Baptisto was an old man of eighty, who occupied a little hut on the Tiber, about two miles from Rome. He was looked upon, by those who resided at Rome, as a saintly hermit, and a beggar never passed his door without food and a benediction. Many a long winter of grief had made his head grey, and his body feeble, and, like a goodly tree, which has shed abundant fruit in its day, but scathed by a storm from a tottering to its fall, he was gradually sinking into decay. It was not without a convulsive shudder,

that even so hardened a villain as Sbirro made his way on so fearful an errand to Baptisto's hut. The elements seemed to show their horror of the deed that was about to be perpetrated, for he had not walked far with his burden, when the clouds poured down a heavy rain, and the flash of lightning and growl of thunder in the distance warned him of a coming storm. It came in all its might and all its grandeur. The forked lightning played about him incessantly, and the noise of the flowing Tiber was lost in the deafening artillery crashes of thunder. He put down the sack, and conscience-struck, offered a prayer to heaven, which was more the result of alarm than the effect of repentance. There was a consciousness of evil done, and a cold regret, that he had proceeded so far—a fear of impending punishment; but no humiliation of spirit that could bring with it a ray of hope—no tears—like those which the old warrior in “Paradise and the Peri” shed when thoughts, which had slept

“From boyhood's hour, came o'er him, and he wept—he wept,”

as the danger approached nearer, and a tree, under which he was resting, was shivered to a thousand pieces, by a stroke of lightning—his mind seemed to recover its composure—and with a reckless boldness, and a feeling of shame, at having betrayed such emotion, he took up the body, and quickened his pace to Baptisto's hut. The lightning showed him the way, but it was near midnight, and later than he intended, when he arrived there. He expected to find him asleep, but looking through a low opening, which served for a window, he saw the old man on his knees; a small crucifix was before him, a Bible and a rushlight, nearly extinguished, were on a table near him. He had so much feeling as to allow him to rise from his knees before he opened the latch of the door. He had, in the interim, drawn to the house door an old boat which had not been used for years, the tide of the Tiber being too rapid to allow it, and placing the sack in it, he knocked at the door of the hut, and lifted the latch at the same time. Baptisto had been accustomed to such visitations at all hours of the night, and was not alarmed by the present intrusion. Sbirro was a straightforward, daring wretch, whose countenance expressed a determination to have his will complied with. He told his purpose at once. He said he had brought some treasure in a sack, and that he wished old Baptisto to throw it into the Tiber; that he need know nothing about its contents. The poor old man felt so surprised, that he could not speak. Sbirro did not allow him a moment to answer, but taking him by his cloak, he dragged him out of the hut. He then fastened a cord to the sack, the extremity of which he made into a noose. He lifted Baptisto into the boat, and pushing him to the further end, jumped in afterwards with the sack. He put the noose without Baptisto's being aware of it, round his body, as he was sitting, and telling him that he had only to push the sack over the boat into the river, he leaped out again upon shore. He then cut the string that fastened the boat, and let it float out into the tide. The night was dark, and he strained his eyes to see whether his infamous design had succeeded. He heard a heavy splash in the stream,

and as the lightning, for the last time, flashed over the boat, he saw it upset, and the grey head of Baptisto just sinking in the wave. There was a bubbling gurgle, as the old man struggled with the waters, and sunk for ever !

It would be useless to extend the history of these wretched men. Sbirro joined Dr. Bruzzo at Florence. Edwin Vaux had made his escape to England. But, through Merton's means, a vigorous search was set on foot throughout Italy. Their diabolical acts were published, and a reward was offered, of large amount, for their apprehension. The Doctor and Sbirro were, at length, discovered at Florence, and brought to Rome for trial. All the facts, as we have stated, were elicited in their examination. Sbirro confessed too, that along with Edwin Vaux and some others, he made the attack which has been mentioned on Wilmot and his daughter, at the bottom of the Simplon. That Edwin Vaux intended to force Julia to a private marriage, and to take her with him to Italy, but that he changed his mind in the interval, thinking, as he had won her affections, he might very soon persuade her father to permit the marriage. They were fully convicted upon their own confessions. The Doctor was condemned to imprisonment for life ; Sbirro was publicly executed.

After these stirring events, Wilmot and Julia, and Mrs. Merton and her son set out together for England. They settled together in the same county, and it was not long before the wished for marriage, between Merton and Julia, took place. A happier or a handsomer pair never met at the altar ; and the marriage was blessed by the finest offspring that ever came into the world. Merton's mother and Julia's father, after nursing several grand-children on their knees, were gathered to their long homes. Edwin Vaux lived a life of crime, which he ended by sincere repentance, leaving all the money he died possessed of to Julia Merton.

STANZAS.

Oh ! for that heav'nly world above,
Where sin and grief can never be—
Where flow eternal streams of love,
And all is peace and harmony.
Thou sluggard time, Oh ! mend thy pace,
Why dost thou, ling'ring, pass so slow ?
Oh ! bring me to that blessed place,
Far from this cold, bleak world below.
Here nothing's dear and sweet to me ;
Here I feel dreary, sad, and lone—
Oh ! how I deeply long to be,
Where care and sorrow are unknown.
But hush, my heart, thy mournings cease,
And give these sinful murmurings o'er ;
Soon shalt thou rest where all is peace—
And pain and grief are known no more.

January, 1830.

O.

THE OFFICER'S FUNERAL.

Strike the deep drum ! we bear him on
In sadness to his last abode ;
For he, the brave, must sleep alone
A tenant of the clay cold sod.

Not his the spirit-stirring field,
When glory's radiant flame shone high ;
Not his the glittering blade to wield
Amid war's brightest panoply.

Not his, amid the eager fight,
To fall when fears and hopes were strong ;
To meet the short career, but bright,
Of falling in the battle throng.

He died not mid the fatal strife,
Urged on by music's loudest swell,
Where thousands yielded up their life,
No, not mid these, the lov'd one fell.

He died not when the frenzied soul
Was warmed and thrill'd by glory's gleam ;
When all beneath her wild control
Was heighten'd in the maddening dream.

Triumphant shout, or cannon's roar,
Rose not above his dying bed ;
His parting hour to brighten o'er,
And cheer his spirit as it fled.

No, swift and sudden came death's dart,
With life's gay prospects smiling fair ;
And he in one short hour must part,
From all the ties that bound him there.

The measur'd step, the long array,
The sword and cap upon the bier,
Are now arrang'd in sad display,
For him the soldier held so dear.

The solemn march, the downcast face,
The nodding of the sable plume—
These mournful honours now must grace
His progress to the dreary tomb.

ALIF.

STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

I France, during the turbulent period of the Revolution, a sect of female imposters pretended to possess, in their sleep, the power of oracles, if questioned during their slumber; but there was this singular penalty attached to the querist, that one-half the doom pronounced by the sleeper, would fall upon her, and the other upon the person who sought the oracle; upon which circumstance the following incident is founded:—]

Eugene.—By that bosom's holy keeping,
By the heart that beats below,
Tell me, tell me, lady sleeping,
Tell me all I seek to know?

Coralie.—Low beside my curtain kneeling,
Tell thy wish, nor dare repine,
Half the doom my lips revealing,
Foolish boy, you know is thine.

Eugene.—Fate, I heed not, tell me, tell me,
Lady sleeping, tell me sooth,
What is love and its dominion—
Is it fiction, is it truth?

Coralie.—Love is truth, in woman's keeping;
All its holiest charm be mine—
All its fiction, waking, sleeping,
Foolish boy, must now be thine.

Eugene.—Still I heed not, tell me, tell me,
Lady sleeping, tell again,
What is love and its dominion—
Is it pleasure, is it pain?

Coralie.—Love is pain, in woman's keeping,
All its anguish hath been mine;
All its pleasure, waking, sleeping,
Happy boy, may now be thine—

Eugene.—Still I heed not, tell me, lady,
Tell me with thy balmy breath,
What is love and its dominion,
Is it life, or is it death?

Coralie.—“ Love is life, and mine the keeping!”
Scarce the lady shuddering said,
One wild shriek disturbed her sleeping,
Forth she looked—the boy was dead!

S. Y. S.

TREATIES BETWEEN SCINDE AND KYRPOOR.

We are this day enabled to publish the important Treaties with the Governments of Scinde and Kyrpoor, which appear also in the *Gazette*. The Tariffs of Duties to be levied on our commerce, are not appended to the Treaties; but

we find a stipulation in both, that they are to be submitted to our Government, when prepared, and not to be promulgated until they shall have received the sanction thereof.—*Calcutta Courier*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Treaties recently concluded with the Ameers of Scinde, are published for general information. The Tariff of Duties will also be published hereafter, as soon as it shall have been agreed upon.

TREATY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDRABAD IN SCINDE.

A Treaty, consisting of Seven Articles, having been concluded on the 18th Zeehij, 1247, A. H., corresponding with 20th April, 1832, between the Hon'ble the East India Company, and his Highness Meer Morad Ali Khan Talpoor Behadoor, Ruler of Hydrabad, in Scinde, through the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British Possessions in India, this Engagement has been given in writing, this day, the 19th June, 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgement of the obligations which it contains, in the manner following:

ARTICLE I.

That the friendship provided for in former Treaties between the British Government and that of Scinde remain unimpaired and binding, and that this stipulation has received additional efficacy through the medium of Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger, Envoy. &c. so that the firm connection and close alliance now formed between the said States shall descend to the children and successors of the House of the above named Meer Morad Ali Khan, principal after principal, from generation to generation.

ARTICLE II.

That the Two Contracting Powers bind themselves never to look with the eye of

covetousness on the possessions of each other.

ARTICLE III.

That the British Government has requested a passage for the Merchants and Traders of Hindoostan by the River and Roads of Scinde, by which they may transport their goods and merchandize from one country to another, and the said Government of Hydrabad hereby acquiesces in the same request on the three following Conditions:

1st. That no person shall bring any description of Military Stores by the above River or Roads.

2nd. That no armed Vessels or Boats shall come by the said River.

3rd. That no English Merchants shall be allowed to settle in Scinde, but shall come as occasion requires, and having stopped to transact their business, shall return to India.

ARTICLE IV.

When Merchants shall determine on visiting Scinde, they shall obtain a passport to do so from the British Government, and due intimation of the granting of such passports shall be made to the said Government of Hydrabad by the Resident in Kutch, or other Officer of the said British Government.

ARTICLE V.

That the Government of Hydrabad having fixed certain, proper and moderate Duties to be levied on Merchandize and Goods proceeding by the aforesaid Routes, shall adhere to that scale, and not arbitrarily and despotically either increase or lessen the same, so that the affairs of Merchants and Traders may be carried on without stop or interruption, and the Custom House Officers and Farmers of Revenue of the Scinde Government are to be especially directed to see that they do not delay the said Merchants on pretence of awaiting for fresh orders

from the Government, or in the collection of the Duties, and the said Government is to promulgate a Tariff, or Table of Duties, leviable on each kind of Goods, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

That whatever portions of former Treaties entered into between the Two States, which have not been altered and modified by the present one, remain firm and unaltered as well as those stipulations now concluded, and by the blessing of God no deviation from them shall ever happen.

ARTICLE VII.

That the friendly intercourse between the Two States shall be kept up by the dispatch of Vakeels, whenever the transaction of business, or the increase of the relations of friendship may render it desirable.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE TREATY WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDRABAD IN SCINDE.

The following Articles of Engagement having been agreed on and settled on the 22d April, 1832, between the Honorable the East India Company, and His Highness Meer Moorad Ali Khan Talpoor Behadoor, Ruler of Hyderabad, in Scinde, as Supplemental to the Treaty, concluded on the 20th April, 1832, through the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Envoy on the part of the said Honorable East India Company, under full power and authority vested in him by the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British Possessions in India, this Engagement has been given in writing, at Shimla, this day, the 19th June, 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgement of the obligations which it contains in the manner following :

ARTICLE I.

It is inserted in the Fifth Article of the Perpetual Treaty, that the Government of Hydrabad will furnish the British Government with a Statement of Duties, &c. and after that, the Officers of the British Government who are versed in Affairs of Traffic will examine the said Statement. Should the Statement seem to them to be fair and equitable, and agreeable to custom, it will be brought into operation, and will be confirmed, but should it appear too high, His Highness Meer Moorad Ali Khan, on hearing from

the British Government to this effect, through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the said Duties.

ARTICLE II.

It is as clear as noon-day, that the punishment and suppression of the plunderers of Parkhur, the Thull, etc. is not to be effected by any one Government, and as, this measure is incumbent on, and becoming the States as tending to secure the welfare and happiness of their respective subjects and countries, it is hereby stipulated, that, on the commencement of the ensuing rainy season, and of which Meer Moorad Ali Khan shall give due notice, the British, Scinde, and Jodhpore Governments shall direct their joint and simultaneous efforts to the above object.

ARTICLE III.

The Governments of the Honourable East India Company and Treaty of Khyrpoor, namely, Meer Roostum, have provided in a Treaty concluded between the States, that whatever may be settled regarding the opening of the Indus at Hydrabad shall be binding on the said Contracting Powers. It is, therefore, necessary, that copies of the Treaty should be sent by the British and Hydrabad Governments to Meer Roostum Khan, for his satisfaction and guidance.

TREATY WITH MEER ROOSTUM KHAN, CHIEF OF KHYRPOOR.

A Treaty, consisting of Four Articles, having been concluded on the 2d Zeekad, 1247, A. H., corresponding with the 4th April, 1832, between the Honorable East India Company and Meer, Roostum Khan Talpoor Behadoor, Chief of Khyrpoor in Scinde, through the Agency of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, Envoy on the part of the British Government, acting under the authority vested in him by the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., Governor General of the British Possessions in India, this Engagement has been given in writing at Shimla, this day, the 19th June, 1832, both in English and Persian, in token of the perfect confirmation and acknowledgment of the obligations which it contains in the manner following :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be eternal friendship between the Two States.

ARTICLE II.

The Two Contracting Powers mutually bind themselves, from generation to ge-

eration, never to look with the eye of covetousness on the Possessions of each other.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government, having requested the use of the River Indus and the Roads of Scinde, for the Merchants of Hindoostan, etc. the Government of Khayrpoor agrees to grant the same, within its own boundaries, on whatever terms may be settled with the Government of Hydrabad, namely, Meer Moored Ali Khan Talpoor.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of Khayrpoor agrees to furnish a written statement of just and reasonable duties to be levied on all goods passing under this Treaty; and further promises, that Traders shall suffer no let or hindrance in transacting their business.

By Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 6th October, 1832.

Dr. A. Kean, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, proposed at the last meeting by Messrs. Egerton and Tytler, was elected a member of the Society.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

D. C. Bell, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Service, by D. Smytton and Mr. Twining.
Charles J. Smith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service, and John Hutchinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 62nd Regiment, by Dr. Mouat and Mr. Tytler.
John McMorris, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Service, by Mr. Egerton and Mr. Twining.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1st. A letter from Mr. Grierson, with a statement of the Books and Anatomical Plates forwarded by him from London, for this Society, the arrivals of which have been already announced in the Circulars.

2nd. A Preparation of a Tumor removed from the breast of a Siamese, by J. C. Boswell, Esq.

3rd. A copy of his Index to the Plants of India, by H. Pidding ton, Esq.

4th. A specimen of a Biliary Concretion, sent by Dr. T. A. Wise.

5th. Details of several cases of Diseases treated at Pinang, by J. C. Boswell, Esq. presented by the Medical Board.

6th. Three specimens of Renal Calculi from a Native, with a statement of the case, by Dr. T. A. Wise.

7th. Weber's Anatomical Plates, and Seerig's Anatomical Demonstrations, sent out by Mr. Grierson.

8th. An account of 14 cases of Lithotomy on Natives, by F. H. Brett, Esq.

9th. A letter from Dr. R. H. Kennedy, announcing that he had forwarded five Sanscrit manuscripts and Pontopidan's History of Norway, for the Society's Library.

10th. A pencil drawing, representing an exostosis of the upper and anterior part of the tibia, three cases of which he has observed in the vicinity of Shajhanpore. The tumor is very prominent, nearly globular, and seated on the anterior part of the tibia, just below the insertion of the ligamntumpatellæ. The disease is, in general, unattended with pain.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Grierson, for the care and attention with which he has promoted their views by selecting and forwarding recent publications.—The following papers were then read and discussed by the meeting.

Mr. Corbyn's paper contains an account of the prevalence of Measles at Calcutta, in March, April, and May, 1832. The author states, that the disease occurred in about half the families which he attended; and describes the prevailing symptoms to have been of considerable severity; the pyrexia high, and cough very distressing.

Mr. Lindesay's paper contains an account of numerous renal calculi, obtained on post-mortem examination of an European pensioner, aged 60.

Mr. Burnard's paper shows, in a tabular form, the result of five successful cases of lithotomy on Natives at Benares; the patients were between 11 and

19 years of age. Four calculi were received and presented to the Meeting, and one was lost in the course of transmission to the Society.—They all contain lithic acid, two have also a portion of lithate of ammonia, and one is composed in part of triple phosphate.

Mr. Brett's communication states the result of 14 operations, in addition to the eight already before the Society, making altogether 22 cases, in which he had operated for the stone on Natives. Of these 14 cases ten were in-patients under 20 years of age, and one was a man of 60. Only one terminated fatally.

Mr. W. Bell's letter, states the case of a native boy, aged eight years, who had suffered extremely from the symptoms of urinary calculus. The lateral operation was performed with a scalpel, and a stone, weighing nearly half an ounce was extracted. On examination, it proves to be composed almost entirely of lithic acid. The patient was well on the 14th day.

Mr. Bell concludes his letter, by observing, that Bronchocoele exists to a great extent in the vicinity of Hawulbaugh, and proposes to try Iodine on a large number of cases, if the Society will send a supply of that medicine.

Mr. Mitchelson's letter gives a statement of a Native who had been effected with a calculus for eleven years, and was cured after the removal of the stone by an operation.

Dr. J. N. Casanova's two cases of Lithontrity, are the first instances in which M. Civiale's process has been employed in Bengal; and the successful result would encourage the employment of the operation of Lithontrity in India. The first case was a native of Madagascar, who had suffered from symptoms of urinary calculus for six years. Some of the detritus of the calculus, the result of the first operation was presented to the Society, at the meeting of the 7th April, 1832, and, on examination, was found to be composed of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

The second case was that of a man residing in Calcutta. The symptoms of

irritation in the bladder commenced in February, 1829; and the patient was examined in May, 1831, by Dr. Casanova, who ascertained, by Civiale's instrument, that the stone in the bladder measured three inches and $\frac{1}{8}$ in circumference. The operation of lithontrity was repeated four times on this patient; namely, on the 15th, 19th, 25th, and 29th June, whereby the stone was reduced to a powder and voided per urethram. The whole quantity of calculus matter collected, was 401 grains, which on analysis, by J. Prinsep, Esq. at the Mint, proved to be composed of lithate and fusible calculus, in about equal proportions.

This case is accompanied by the patient's own statement of the origin of his illness, and a diary which he kept of his treatment by Civiale's process, showing that he suffered but little pain by the different operations which have completely removed the stone from the bladder, and relieved him from all symptoms of the disease.

Dr. Wise's three specimens of renal calculi were voided by a stout and healthy Hindoo, 40 years of age, of sedentary habits, resident at Hoogly. The first symptoms of renal irritation occurred in December, 1831; when pyrexia, vomiting, and pain in the region of the left kidney, and along the course of the left ureter, was followed by expulsion of a small calculus from the urethra, and all the symptoms above mentioned suddenly ceased. A similar train of symptoms recurred in March, and again in July, and on each occasion a small calculus was voided *per urethram*, after which all the complaints ceased immediately. Dr. Wise advised a suitable regimen, and occasional use of medicines, in consequence of which the patient has remained well.

Dr. Wise, at the same time, presented for the Society's museum, a small specimen of biliary concretion.

A sufficient number of papers having accumulated, the Committee are proceeding with the arrangement for publication of a 6th vol. of Transactions.—*Calcutta Courier*.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 25th October, 1832.

PRESENT.—Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the Chair.

Mr. M. M. Manuk was admitted a Member of the Society. The following letters were read:—

From J. Thomason, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, dated 21st August, conveying the thanks of Government to the Society; and to Dr. Carey and Baboo Ramkumal Sen, for the reports on the manufacture of paper, in Bengal, by these gentlemen.

From the same, dated 28th August, intimating, that an order on the Treasury, for Rs. 5,875, had been issued for the further carrying on of Akra Farm.

From the same, dated 11th September, transmitting copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, reporting the failure by the Officers of Government, to raise cotton in Sylhet, and requesting a supply of fresh seed.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish the seed required, so soon as the supplies for the Society, expected on the *Georgian*, arrived.

From Mr. DeVerine, Superintendent of Akra Farm, sending a maund of Upland Georgia cotton, grown at Akra, and cleaned with the saw-gin, and another sample of the same, cleaned by the native *churka*, for inspection; also some imported and acclimated cotton seed, for the same purpose.

From Mr. Marshman of Serampore, dated 23d August, offering the services of Dr. Carey and himself, in translating the first part of the second volume of the Society's transactions, in order to their being printed and published uniformly with the first volume.

The Secretary was requested to send to Mr. Marshman the first part of second volume, for the above purpose.

From Colin Shakespeare, Esq., dated Bonamookke, 27th August, announcing himself the proprietor of the parcel of silk offered for the prizes, marked "Homespun," which was considered deserving of the second prize, first class, and requesting, that the sealed letter which accompanied it, (and which bore an indorsement, that it was not to be

opened, unless the first prize was awarded), may be opened and submitted to the next meeting of the Society.

From F. Harris, Esq., dated Khaleah, 4th September, returning the American saw-gin, lent to him by the Society, and stating that he had succeeded in making a similar one by his native mistries there.

From Messrs. Colvin and Co., dated the 15th September, inclosing an account, by which there appeared a balance of Rupees 272. 5. 4. at the credit of the Society.

The Secretary was requested to inform Messrs. Colvin and Co. that the above sum was placed in their hands at the request of Sir Robert Colquhoun, to enable him to purchase seeds for the Society at the Cape of Good Hope, and begging that it might be still so held by them, or remitted to him, as he should direct.

From W. Fergusson, Esq., dated 18th September, presenting some seeds, which had come from England for the late Mr. Scott.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that as these seeds had been commissioned for the purpose of being sown at Cherrapoonjee, he had lost no time in forwarding them to Mr. Cracroft.

From W. Kirkpatrick, Esq., dated 18th September, presenting a specimen of hemp manufactured at Cherrapoonjee, from the pine apple.

From William Melville, Esq., dated 18th September, presenting three bottles of Maryland, and three bottles of Virginia tobacco seed, recently arrived on the *Brookline*.

From Johannes Avdall, Esq., dated 21st September, presenting a bottle of Persian lupine, or bean seed, received by him from Shiraz.

The thanks of the Society were offered to these gentlemen.

From Joseph Willis, Esq., presenting a specimen of Manila cotton, imported into Liverpool, per Ship *Frjee*, in March, 1832, and mentioned by Messrs. D. and T. Willis, of that place, to be then worth 7d. per pound.

From Col. Coombs of the Madras Presidency, transmitting specimens of cotton, reared by him at Palaveram, near Madras, from the seed sent to him

by the Society. Mr. Willis examined the specimens.

Mr. Halhed informed the meeting that a series of questions regarding Agricultural products, in different parts of the country, and the expence of raising them, had been propounded by the Board of Revenue in the years 1827 and 1828, to the Indigo Planters throughout this Presidency, to which replies had been received from a number of them, and suggested the expediency of the Society applying to Government for a copy of them.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Government in terms of Mr. Halhed's suggestion.

From F. Macnaghten, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade, dated 15th Oct. offering to the Akra Committee, a quantity of Italian silk worm eggs received from St. Helena, via Bombay, and offering to procure cuttings of the white Mulberry, if the Committee would undertake the cultivation of both at the farm. The Secretary informed the meeting, that the Committee had accepted of the offer, and received the eggs, and had also applied for cuttings of the white Mulberry plant.

The Secretary submitted drawings of an apple and pear presented by Mr. Geo. Swinton, and which had been received by him from Mr. Maddok, resident at Catmandoo, the former weighing 45 sicca weight and being 13½ inches in circumference, the latter weighing 40 sicca weight, and being 13 inches in circumference.

Mr. Swinton had mislaid Mr. Maddok's account of the apple, but of the pear he says, "Having already sent you a specimen of the Nepaul Apples, I shall this day forward you a muster of our pears. It weighs 19 ounces, and we have vast abundance of the fruit, which bears the rain without injury, and continues in perfection for 3 months. Tho' not high flavored it is juicy and refreshing, and is adapted for tarts."

Mr. Swinton states, that he had received some of the seed, and forwarded it to Mr. Robertson, Agent to the Governor General, at Cherra Poonjee.

Regarding the specimens of cotton sent from Madras by Col. Coombs, that gentleman writes to Mr. Robison as follows:

"The seeds sent to me by you from the Society were sown both upon my hill, which is 400 feet above the level of the sea, and about five miles distance from

"it, and at the foot of it; the plants appear to thrive in this soil well, tho' the last has been an uncommonly dry season, and the soil burnt up.

I have put into each sample of cotton a small parcel of the seed belonging to the sample, and shall be much obliged by your obtaining an opinion upon the qualities.

"I cannot get any natives Iereabouts to undertake the cultivation of cotton, tho' I have offered to give seed, and explained the advantage of the cultivation. None of these pursuits are encouraged here; it is not the fashion.

"I have given up the Moulmein cotton, as I find it coarse, and very difficult to clean."

Mr. Willis gave the following opinion on Col. Coomb's samples of cotton.

"The specimen of Cotton grown on the hill is very good. The pile or fibre is long and strong, possessing a good degree of fineness, and it bears the hue of what is termed healthy and well grown cotton. It is likewise gathered in a remarkably clean manner, and would be much esteemed by our Machine Spinners. I value cotton equal to this specimen, in Liverpool, at 7d to 7½d sterling per lb.

"The specimen of cotton grown at the foot of the hill is of middling quality. The fibre is shorter, weaker, and rather finer, (perhaps degenerately so,) than that of the hill cotton; neither is its hue quite so good, though in this last respect it is scarcely to be found fault with. It is not gathered quite so cleanly as the hill specimen; and, in quality generally, shows more irregularity. I value cotton equal to this specimen in Liverpool at 5d to 5½d sterling per lb. The seeds covered with cotton, as gathered from the pods, and sent by Col. Coombs, appear to me to be pretty well covered with the wool, thereby indicating a healthful culture. I detect amongst them both green and black seeds, apparently of the North American description, and if so, they have undergone considerable change; and a few, likewise, of the cotton growth alike of Lower Bengal, called Deese, or Kopass, and of the countries to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal; and these are probably the Molmein seeds, of which Col. Coombs makes very appropriate mention in the postscript of his letter."

CALCUTTA PROVINCIAL COURT,

JUNE 21, 1832.

No. 23 of 1828.

BEFORE MR. C. R. MARTIN.

Ram Koomar Bruhmo, Plaintiff, versus widow and minor son of the late Juggurnauth Gurg.

In May, 1828, Plaintiff, proprietor of a three Anna share of the estate Mysadul and other pergunnas in Midnapoor, sued the heirs of Juggurnauth Gurg, owner of the thirteen Annashare, to recover, with interest, arrears for a term of 13 years and 10 months, beginning Savan, 1221, B. S., of a monthly allowance of 150 Rs., which he alleged, Juggurnauth, under a deed dated 11th Asar, 1215, had assigned to him, out of the share of the allowance paid by Government, for the salt lands of the estate.

The case forms part of a series of litigations, in which, during the last 17 years, the parties have been engaged.

The Plaintiff and his father had been confidential servants of the last Raja of Mysadul, Anund Lall Opudhyah, who died without issue, in 1773. His widow, Ranee Janki, then succeeded, under the authority of the Governor General in Council; on her death, (about 1804.) the succession was disputed. Muthoorah Dehya, in right of her minor son, Goor Pershad Gurg, entered, under a deed of settlement,—which, it was alleged, the late Ranee executed on the 1st Maugh, 1211. Motee Lall Opadyah claimed the estate, as heir of the late Raja—and on his action of right, brought in the Zillah Court, obtained a judgment in his favor, which was reversed in appeal, by the Provincial Court, whose decision was set aside in the Sudder Dewanny. During the litigation, Juggurnauth, on the death of his half brother, Goor Pershad, and step mother succeeded. The Plaintiff had been the agent, who had conducted the litigation to its successful termination, against Motee Lall Opadhyah. In 1214 and 1215, adjustment took place between Plaintiff and Juggurnauth Gurg: deeds were interchanged, and the latter transferred to the former, a three Anna share of the estate, with depending rights,—recording his name

as proprietor. In 1220, (about 1813), dissension began, and Juggurnauth ejected the Plaintiff from his possession of the share of the zemindary.

Plaintiff, after the usual stages of litigation, succeeded in recovering possession, by summary process.—Now ensued a series of litigation and contention.

In 1815. Plaintiff brought his action (No. 12 of that year) against Juggurnauth and Darup Narayun, on a clause contained in the above mentioned Ikrar—on which this case is founded. By this Juggurnauth assigned to Plaintiff, a claim on Darup Narayun Roy, under his Bond to Juggurnauth, towards payment of a debt of Sicca Rupees 75,715, which Juggurnauth recognized after the adjustment and compromise recited. Plaintiff sued both, for balance due by Darup, after deducting 10,000 Rupees paid, on the 12th Maugh, 1216. The Provincial Court dismissed this action, as against Darup, because it had not been proved, that he had accepted the change of Creditor,—and as against Juggurnauth because, Plaintiff should have sued him in one action for the said sum of 75,715, for which it was alleged he had given a Bond. This decision was ultimately amended by the Sudder Dewanny, on the 5th January, 1828, when the case was heard in conjunction with case No. 15, below specified. The Court regarded as proved the ikrar of 11th Asar, 1211, (which Juggurnauth alleged to be a forgery,) and decreed the amount claimed.

In a case, No. 19, of the same year, 1815, Juggurnauth sued Plaintiff for the right to the three Anna share, which, he pretended he had only conveyed to Plaintiff in trust. This claim was dismissed by the Provincial Court; whose decision was affirmed by the Sudder Dewanny in appeal, on 21st July, 1824,—a declaration of trust pretended by Juggurnauth being set aside as a forgery.

In case No. 15 of 1818. Plaintiff sued Juggurnauth in the Provincial Court, for balance due on his Bond for Rs. 75,715, after crediting amount of the assignment on Darup Roy, for balance of which, his action, No. 12, had been brought,—adducing the said deed of 11th

Assar, in confirmation. Defendant pleaded forgery, as before; but plaintiff obtained judgment, on proof of the bond and confirmatory deed, and the same was affirmed in 1828, in the Sudder Dewanee, as already stated—a release, as from Plaintiff, pleaded by Defendant being set aside as a forgery.

In case No. 4 of 1820, Plaintiff sued Juggurnauth, in the Provincial Court, under a special covenant in the said deed,—for loss incurred by him in entertaining a special village establishment, which the conduct of Defendant rendered necessary,—and for rents belonging to Plaintiff appropriated by Juggurnauth—including the collections made in 1221, when plaintiff was dispossessed. Total claim was for principal sum 59,304. Mr. Sandford, a former Judge of the Court, dismissed the suit of plaintiff,—not being satisfied with the proof offered as to the genuineness of the deed in question. On an appeal, however, to the Sudder Dewanee Adalat, on 28th May, 1829, that Court reversed this decision, being satisfied with the proof of the deed, which had been established by the previous litigation. The Court referred the case back,—directing the Provincial Court to enquire into, and determine Plaintiff's claim. This case is accordingly at present pending before Mr. Curtis.

In the case now reported, (No. 23 of 1828.)—the heirs of Juggurnauth pleaded, (as before,) that the alleged deed of 11 Assar, 1211, was a forgery; and that Juggurnauth had not, as purported by the record on the deed, confessed to it before the Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs. They alleged,—that in case No. 4 of 1820, Mr. Sandford had treated it as a forgery,—that Mr. Curtis, before whom this referred back case was pending, had, in his proceedings of 28th May, 1829, determined, that the deed could not be admitted as proved, until all the witnesses to it had been examined,—and that accordingly, as prayed, Mr. Curtis had examined Kishn Kaunt Surme and Huri Kishn Surme, (whose names appeared as witnesses to the deed,) who denied attestation of the

same. The Defendants further alleged, that the deed recited, that Rani Jankee, in her settlement of 1211, had charged the estate with the annuity claimed, and Juggurnauth confirmed the same, as a charge on his share of the estate. The Defendants pleaded therefore, that whether the origin of the claim was computed,—from 1211,—or 1215, the date of the deed,—or 1221, the year of the alleged suspension of the annuity—the Plaintiff was barred by the legal limitation of 12 years. Plaintiff, in reply to the latter plea, contended, that he had enjoyed the annuity under the deed, from 1215 to 1221, when it was suspended; that on the strictest construction, at most, the annuity for 34 months only, could be barred by legal limitation; but that, as the genuineness of the deed had been doubted, he had awaited the decision of the Sudder, (that of Jan. 1828,) in favor of the deed, to bring his action,—therefore, on a liberal construction, no part of the claim was barred.

Mr. Martin was of opinion, that it was no longer open to the inferior court, to enquire into the authenticity of a deed, which had been admitted, as proved by the superior court, after full enquiry and evidence: that if two of the witnesses to the deed, (they were not to be found when originally summoned,) should now disavow their attestation, a presumption of collusion only would arise;—the deed could not be shaken. Mr. Martin further remarked, that Mr. Curtis himself had, in another case, between the same parties, in his Rubukaree of the 29th Sept. 1829, expressly ruled, that the finding of the Superior Court, as to the genuineness of the deed, was conclusive, and precluded all further enquiry in that regard. It remained, therefore, only to consider the plea of limitation. Mr. Martin was of opinion, that each monthly sum under the deed was virtually a distinct claim, demandable as due;—that, therefore, only the 34 first monthly instalments were barred by the legal limitation—the rest of the claim was recoverable. Mr. Martin adjudged the case in conformity.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA, — JULY 20, 1832.

BEFORE J. MASTER, ESQ.

Government Prosecutor, *versus* Ramjoy Moomchy, of Sulkea Thana.*Charge of Murder of Koochla, the Wife of the Prisoner.*

It appears, from the confessions of the prisoner, and the depositions of the witnesses in this case, that the deceased was the wife of the prisoner, and a woman of loose character; and that in consequence thereof there were constant avillings between her and spouse. On the day of the murder, the Chokydar of the division, on account of their constant bickerings, took them to the Thana, and the Daroga, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, after threatening them, forbade them to quarrel again, and discharged them. About 1 o'clock, P. M., the deceased was sleeping in her hut, when the prisoner went to a neighbour's, named Mother Sazoor, and asked him for a hatchet to cleave wood, with which he struck three strokes on the neck of the deceased, who groaned and died; after which, the prisoner went and called Bulie Chokydar, and said to him "go and give notice to the Thana, that I have murdered my wife," on which, the Chokydar took the prisoner to the Thana; the prisoner there took the hatchet, which was washed, and

confessed that he had killed the deceased. On viewing the corpse it appeared, that there was one wound under the left ear, and on the forepart of the throat one wound, and one blow under the right ear, which three wounds caused death. Although no one saw the prisoner commit the crime, yet his clothes were covered with blood, and the confessions of the prisoner, stated that, fifteen years ago, he married the deceased, and he had two children by her, and about one year ago the deceased committed adultery with one Mud-don Moomchy, which caused quarrels with the prisoner, the deceased, and her relatives; and the deceased used to strike her husband. That on the evening previous to the murder, they had a quarrel when, as aforesaid, the Chokydar took them in the morning to the Thana, and after their return therefrom, the deceased abused the prisoner, and said, "from this date you are my son and I am your mother," and afterwards she slept, when the prisoner, seeing no one in the hut, murdered her, and washed the hatchet in some water in an earthen pot, and went and gave notice of the deed to the Chokydar, who took him to the Thana. On investigation, the Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be made over with the papers of the case to the Circuit Judge.

CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

August 18, 1832.

Zillah Nuddea Session Court, July Calendar for 1832, referred by Mr. V. Sart, the Session Judge.

Government *versus* Sheo Chunder Sircar, Baramdy Pakadgeer, Puran Hulshana, Khoshal Hulshana, and Bishumauth Ghose, charged with assembling a large body of men, and forcibly entering and plundering the Tatulla Indigo Factory, belonging to Mr. Pourcain, then and there committing serious outrages, by breaking to pieces, plundering, and otherwise destroying household property, furniture, &c. &c. to the value of 1,988 Rs. 12 As. Futwa acquittal.

The prisoners plead not guilty, and the Futwa acquits them, on the following

grounds:—1st, The discrepancy in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution; 2d, The circumstance of no one of the factory servants having mentioned to Mr. Holland, the superintendent thereof, the names of the people said to have been recognised for a period of 3 days after his arrival there; and 3rd, That the witnesses for the defence have, in a manner, cleared the prisoners from the charge. From this Futwa the session Judge dissents. It would appear that disagreements relative to Indigo lands, have for a time subsisted, between Messrs. Hills, White, and Co. proprietors of the Peerpore Indigo Factory, and Mr. Pourcain, the resident manager of the Tatulla concern. The hope of contention in the present case, appears

to be a bund of Indigo land, of about 2 beegahs, lying within the bounds of the Alukdeah village, of which Messrs. Hills, White, and Co. hold the Izarah. Some days previous to the attack on the Tatulla Factory, for which the prisoners have been tried, a Mr. Holland, superintendant of that Factory, went to see the bund in question, accompanied by 8 of the Factory servants, viz Juggut Roy, Gunga Dhur Mokerjea, and Golabdy, when they were attacked by persons from the Alukdeah village, and the latter individual severely beaten and carried off. Of this outrage no information was given either to the police officers or the Magistrate, and the opposite party, emboldened by impunity, proceeded on the 22d September, to the attack of the Tatulla Factory, on which day, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Gungadhur Mokerjea, the Gomashtha, was writing in the Duitter kana, when between 4 and 500 men, retainers of Messrs. Hills, White, and Co. proprietors of the Peerpore Indigo Factory, armed with clubs and other offensive weapons, forded the Hauleah Nulla, at the ghaut, and, as directed by Gopybose, Gomashtha, and Hurnund Mohurie, of Peerpore, attacked, and forcibly entered the Tatulla Factory, broke open the boxes, almiras, and chests, in the bungalow, and carried off their contents, the property of Mr. Holland. The godown and bottle khana were completely gutted; the accounts, &c, scattered about the premises, and partially destroyed, and 3 Boonah's huts burnt down. The court will observe, that the prisoner Baramdy went to the thana on the 23d Jeyt, and presented a petition, stating, that the Tatulla people had, on the 22d Jeyt, 1239, B. A., attacked and burnt down the Alukdeah Cutchery. The Darogah, with an evident leaning towards Messrs. Hills and White's people, made both parties defendants, and sent them into the Magistrate, to be prosecuted on the part of government. The Magistrate, after hearing evidence touching the allegations contained in Baramdy's petition, came to the conclusion, for reasons stated in his Rubacany of commitment, that they were false, and brought forward merely as an offset against the complaint against him and others, by Mokeem Chokydar. In this the Session Judge fully concurs. The prisoners are charged on oath of several witnesses, with having, in concert with

between 4 and 500 other armed persons, attacked and plundered the Tatulla Factory. The discrepancies of the witnesses, who swear positively to having recognised the defendants in the act of pillaging the factory, are so trivial, as to form no grounds for rejecting, nor indeed for distrusting it, and though it is clear, from Mr. Holland's depositions, that none of the factory servants communicated to him the names of the assailants who were recognised, yet, as he distinctly says, that they told him immediately on his arrival, that the people from Peerpore Factory had committed the outrage, the Session Judge looks upon the circumstances as totally insufficient to vitiate the evidence for the prosecution. The Alibi set up by the defendants is not worthy of credit, and it is to be remembered, that the Alukdeah Cutchery, where they assert they were, at betwixt 10 and 11 o'clock on the 22d Jeyt, 1239, B. A. is only half a coss from the Tatulla Factory. The court will also observe, that the prisoners, Besonauth and Peran, state before the Magistrate, that they were at their own homes, and not at the Alukdeah Cutchery, as they assert on the trial. In conclusion, the Session Judge considered them guilty of the crime laid to their charge, and recommended them to be sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in irons and labour.

By the Court — R. Walpole. I concur with the Session Judge, in considering all the prisoners guilty of the offence charged against them, and sentence them, as recommended by him, to be imprisoned for 3 years, but without labour or irons.

AUGUST 25, 1832.

Zillah Cuttack, Southern Division., No. 1, July Session.

REPORTED BY MR. J. C. BROWN, SESSION JUDGE.

Gopal Doss, *Prosecutor*; Prisoners Dylaree Hureechundun, Pudlab Patur, Goburdhun Narendur, Arul Muharthee, Bendrabeen Patur, Sadhoo Patur, Dam Dudhan. Surun Patur, Huree Patur, Mahognee Patur, Unnai Padhan, Fakeer Bural, Arjoon Patur, Gungadhur Patur, Gobind Dallai, Bustam Patur, Gobind Patur, Hellai Bol, Urath Naek, Fakeer Maharuch, Bharrutt

Mehtee, Kewal Lachim, Lawent Singhur, Julohur Patur, and Lyet Pudhan.

Charge Dacoity.—Fatwa Accoobut.

It appears, by the statement of the Prosecutor, on oath, and the evidence of his witnesses, that the Prisoners, in a gang, attacked his Muth, and plundered therefrom property to the amount of 655 Rs. 1 An. 9 Pie. It is proved, that they were armed with matchlocks, swords, sticks, and other weapons, and made use of Torches in perpetrating the robbery. From the depositions of Doss Mullick, the Chokedar of the village, it appears, that when he first saw the robbers, he gave the alarm, by calling out "Thieves," "Thieves;" on which Hurree Patur, Sadhoo Patur, and Aruth Naick, pinioned him, and tied up his mouth, and placing a khandars, (a peculiar description of sword, which is sharp on both sides,) across his throat, threatened to kill him if he said a word. They then proceeded to break open the doors of the Muth, and after wrenching and breaking off the lids of the chests, plundered the property, as set forth in the prosecutor's deposition. With the exception of Goburdhun Nurundur and Bhurrt Mehtee, all the prisoners have confessed their guilt at the Police Thanna, before the Magistrate and the Session Judge, but with regard to those exceptions, the circumstantial evidence, of their being accessories to the crime, and knowing where the stolen property was concealed, is, that Goburdhun Nurundur is the head chokedar, who, on being applied to by the Thanna Daroga, to discover the stolen property, desired him to apply to Dylaree Hurree Chundur for it, and Dylaree Hurree Chundur pointed out where the property was concealed on the premises of Gungadhar Patur, Gobind Dullai, and Urjoon Patur; this proves, that he was an accessory to the robbery, otherwise he would, as head Chokedar, have apprehended the thieves, and given information at the Thanna. With regard to Bhun Mohtee, it is proved, by the evidence of Gungai Mullick and Chytun Mullick, that he sent the prosecutor word, that he had better say nothing about his losses;—by the evidence of Sutteer Berah and Sadhoo Patur, that he sent word to his relations to be on their guard, as the Daroga was going to institute a search; and also, that, according to

his recommendation, the arms, which had been previously secreted in the head Chokedar's house, were removed to Sadoo Patur's. He had much influence in the village, being the Bywurtha, or Gomashita of it; and in addition to this, most of the prisoners have declared, that it was at their instigation, and that of Dylaree Hurree Chundun, that they went with the robbers; and some, (particularly Fuk-er Muharnab,) declare they were forced to accompany the gang. If such excuses were attended to, there would be no end of them; but the Session Judge is of opinion, that, in consideration of the circumstances attending this dacoity, with regard to some of the prisoners, they may be pleaded in mitigation of punishment. The Fatwa of the law officer of the Commissioner's Court convicts all the prisoner's, with exception of Goburdhun Nurriodur and Bhurrt Mehtee, of the crime, of dacoity, on their own confessions, and the circumstances connected with the robbery, and convicts Goburdhun Nurriodur and Bhurrt Mehtee, on violent presumption, borne out by the circumstances detailed in the proceedings, of being accomplices and accessories in dacoity, and declares all the prisoners liable to punishment by "accoobut," proportioned to the guilt of the prisoners. The Session Judge concurred in the Fatwa, and in consideration of the different degrees of crime, recommended the following sentence:—Dylaree Hurree Chundun, Hyoon Patur, Gungadhar Patur, and Gobind Dullai.—the principals who took an active part in the Dacoity, and gave up the stolen property.—Sadoo Patur and Hurree Patur, who pinioned the Chokedar, and threatened to kill him, and otherwise took an active part.—Goburdhun Nurriodur and Bhurrt Mehtee, the first being head Chokedar, and the other the Gomashita of the village, who were the instigators of the dacoity, and planned the whole, (and although their being present during the robbery is not proved, their being accessories is clearly established,) to receive three stripes each of a rattan, to be imprisoned 14 years, in banishment, in irons, with labour. Nuth Mehtee, Dem Pudhan, Unai Pudhan, Fukker Bural, Humal Lallun, Juldor Patur, all of whom aided in forming, planning, and collecting those concerned, and took an

active part in the dacoity—to receive 25 rattans each, and to be imprisoned 7 years in irons, with labor in banishment. Surun Patur, Hangoonee Patur, Bustam Patur, Gobind Patur, Kellai Arut Naek, and Fukeer Maharna Syut Pudhan, who were all concerned in the dacoity, but more as aiders and abettors than taking principal and active parts—to receive 20 rattans each, and to be imprisoned in irons, with labor, for 5 years, in the Zilla Jail. On concluding the proceedings, the Session Judge sentenced the whole of the prisoners to 39 stripes each, and imprisonment for life, under the provisions of Sec. 4. Reg. VIII. of 1808, as being the first instance of dacoity which had occurred in this division for 6 or 7 years; and the first, likewise, which had come before him as Session Judge. The Commissioner considered it preferable adopting this course to sentencing them himself, under the provision of Reg. XVI. of 1825.

By the Court. R. Walpole.—As the Session Judge concurred with his law-officer in the conviction of the prisoners, and did not consider their offence to merit and call for a more severe punishment, than he himself was competent to adjudge, under Sec. 3. Reg. XXI. of 1825, he should have passed such sentence as he deemed adequate to the offence, and carried it into effect without reference to this Court, as authorized and directed by the enactment aforesaid. Let the case be returned for that purpose, with instructions to submit an abstract statement of the same, in the prescribed form.

August 27, 1832.

No. 2, July Sessions, of 1832—Zillah Midnapore.

REFERRED BY A. DICK, ESQ. SESSION JUDGE.

Prosecutor Bullee Hathee, *Prisoners* Mussamut Kishnee and Mussamut Gooree.

Charge Murder—Futwa, against Mussamut Kishnee, Seasut; against Mussamut Gooree, Acquittal.

The charge is, that the two prisoners, Mussamut Kishnee and Mussamut Gooree, murdered Mussamut Soonduree, the prosecutor's daughter, aged about 10 years, on the evening of the 28th May, 1832, for the sake of her ornaments, in value about 17 Rupees, which they took. The evidence against the prisoner Mus-

samut Kishnee rests principally on her confessions before the Joint Magistrate, of being an accomplice—on her restoring several of the ornaments belonging to the deceased, and on the statement of the prosecutor, that the deceased, on the day of her murder, told him, that the prisoner, Mussamut Kishnee, had asked her to go a long with her, to search for honey-combs. The evidence against the prisoner Mussamut Gooree rests also principally on her confession before the Joint Magistrate, of being an accomplice, and on two of the ornaments, proved to have been the deceased's, being found in her house. The witnesses who have deposed to the prisoner Mussamut Kishnee restoring the property, have not fully corroborated each other, and in like manner, the witnesses to the finding of the property in the house of the prisoner, have, in some degree, contradicted each other. However, these discrepancies in the evidence, in both cases, the Session Judge attributed to stupidity, and did not consider them signs of falsehood. Such being the evidence on the trial, and no defence sustained by either prisoners, the Session Judge was astonished at the Futwa given by the Mooftee, who pronounces the prisoner Mussamut Kishnee guilty of the murder, and acquits the prisoner Mussamut Gooree, not only of the murder, but likewise of being an accomplice; and this condemnation he passes on the prisoner, Mussamut Kishnee, reasoning on her confession before the Daroga, which was not proved or admitted in evidence on the trial, for the reasons stated by the Session Judge in the record, and acquits of all guilt, the prisoner Mussamut Gooree, because she did not immediately confess on being apprehended, not recollecting that she did confess immediately on the ornaments being found in her house, and repeated that confession some days afterwards, before the Joint Magistrate. The Session Judge was at a loss to account for such a Futwa, on any charitable ground. In his opinion both prisoners are equally guilty, both having confessed aiding in the murder and possessed themselves respectively of the ornaments. The one, it has been sworn, herself restored a part of the ornaments—in the house of the other, it has been sworn, part of them were recovered; and though on both these points, discrepancies do exist in the

depositions, they are those of stupidity and habitual thoughtlessness, rather than of premeditated falsehood, and the facts themselves are strongly borne out by every circumstance attending the case. The Court will observe the prisoners are stated, and allowed by the prosecutor, to be in straightened circumstances, particularly, Mussamut Kishnee, and the cravings of hunger are given by the prisoners themselves, in their confessions, as the incitements to the fatal deed.

By the Court, R. Walpole.—This case adds another to the very many instances on record, of the melancholy consequences arising from the too common practice of decking the persons of children with trinkets, however trifling their value. I fully concur with the Session Judge, in convicting both prisoners of the murder of the deceased for the sake of her ornaments, and would sentence them capitally.

R. H. Rattray. I concur.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

Circuit Commissioner's Court, Zilla Poorneah—Trial No. 1, of the Calendar for 1st Sessions for 1832.

Referred by Mr. E. L. Warner, the Session Judge.

Government *versus* Hurrungee, aged 40, Charge, Wilful Murder.

FUTWA SEASUTUN.

There are no eye witnesses to this murder, and the Government Vakeel is the prosecutor in the case. The Mohura of Thanna Muncaroo was employed on duty at the Thanna of Luljee, when, Busawan informed him that Bokbrun Das had killed Mussamut Doolaroo, the wife of the prisoner, who made oath to this statement in the Mofussil. On the prisoner's being sent to the Magistrate, he confessed, that he himself had killed his wife, by striking her three blows with a large bamboo stick, used for fastening the door of the house. Two witnesses depose to the deceased having borne a bad character, and to seeing her dead body on their return home. Three other witnesses were not present when Mussamut Doolaroo was killed, but saw her dead body, and the prisoner acknowledged having killed her. The son of the prisoner and the deceased, said he was not present

at the time the blows were struck, but on his reaching home he saw the dead body in the house, and a wound on the head like that, from a blow struck with a large stick, and saw blood upon the stick produced in the Court. His father said to him, "I shall be paid for what I have done." The daughter of the prisoner and his daughter-in-law both depose to the prisoner saying, that he had killed his wife, and that they saw her lying dead; they had both, a few hours previously, left the prisoner and the deceased, when they went to bring water from the river. Two witnesses depose to the prisoner bringing the stick from the house, and saying he had killed his wife with it; there was blood upon it, and it is the same stick as is now produced before them in the Commissioner's Court. Three witnesses depose to the inquest held on the body of the deceased; and lastly, three other witnesses depose to the authenticity of the prisoner's confession, made before the Zilla Magistrate.

The prisoner denies his ever having confessed before the Magistrate, but it is satisfactorily proved to have been regularly taken. The prisoner called for no witnesses to support his defence. The Commissioner remarks, that there appears to have been some cause of vexation to the husband, (that is the prisoner,) from the notoriety of his wife's bad conduct, inasmuch so, that her irregular conduct induced the village people to turn them out of their community; but the session Judge cannot trace any immediate cause which led to the assault which caused the death of the deceased. The size of the stick, (as is recorded in the proceedings,) made it next to impossible, that any person struck three times on the head with such an instrument could survive, and the death of Mussamut Doolaroo seems to have been immediately after the striking of the three blows. The body, when sent in to have an inquest held over it, was found to be in such a state of corruption that it could not be examined by the medical gentleman, who attended for that purpose.

The Futwa of the law officer of the Commissioner's Court finds the prisoner guilty of the murder of his wife the deceased, and awards Seasutun, Kessas being barred, on account of the woman having had children by the deceased; but the punishment may be extended to

death, at the will of the ruling power. The Commissioner agrees in considering the prisoner guilty of the wilful murder laid to his charge.

By the Court—H. Shakespear. I concur with the Commissioner and with the law officer of this Court, in convicting the prisoner of the murder charged against him, and, under all the circumstances of the case, sentence the prisoner Hurrangee to imprisonment for life in the Jail at Alipoor.

Court of Sessions, Zulah Jessore—Trial No. 2, of the Calendar of August, 1832.

Referred by Mr. C. Phillips, Session Judge.

Government on the prosecution of Mussamut Pudda *versus* Bhurus Cahar and Goluck Cahar. Charge Murder.

FUTWA KISSAS AND ACKOOBUT.

From the evidence in this case, it appears, that in Nov. 1831, a dispute arose, regarding the proprietary right to a small tract of ground situated near the village of Nihuta Auzo, between one Kishnanund Bose and the landlords of Goluk Ghose, the deceased. It would seem, that, at their suggestion, Goluck attempted to get possession of the land, but was violently prevented by the followers of the opposite party, and, in consequence, Goluck Ghose complained against Kishnanund and others, in the Foujdary Adawlut, for an assault. The cause was tried by Mr. Thomas, the Sudder Aumeen, in February last, and Kishnanund fined 10 Rs. The prisoners Bhurus Cahar and Goluk Kahar are domestic servants of Kishnanund, and it may be inferred, from their conduct, that entering into the spirit of his quarrel, perhaps instigated by him, they resolved to annoy and distress the deceased, in return for the disgrace brought by him on their master. Accordingly, on the 9th July last, at mid-day, both the prisoners proceeded to Goluk's house, accompanied by another individual, named Neeloo, who has been released, as the Session Judge thinks rather injudiciously by the magistrate. They came provided with clubs, and on arriving near the house, Bhurus and Goluk Kahar left their clubs with Neeloo, who remained apart, at a short distance; whilst the prisoner's gang went close to the deceased's residence, they began to sing indecent songs, and

to behave otherwise in a very insulting manner. The natural effect of this notorious conduct was to produce a disturbance; Goluk Ghose came out, abusive language passed and blows were given and received on both sides; however, through the interference of Sheebchunder Ghose and Nuseeram Ghose, witnesses in this case, it would seem, that, for a moment, the parties were separated, when the prisoners, having obtained their clubs from Neeloo, attacked Goluk Ghose anew, and killed him. The skull of the deceased was fractured by a heavy blow inflicted by Bhurus and Neeloo, and the two prisoners then fled; they were subsequently taken at the house of Kishnanund Bose, by the police officers, where the stick of Bhurus Cahar, a heavy bamboo, weighing upwards of a seer, was also found, and the witnesses declare, that they recognize it as the club whereby the deceased was killed—it is possible. In their defence the prisoners plead alibi, but they have failed totally to establish them. The Futwa of the law officer convicts both the prisoners of the murder of Goluk Ghose, and subjects the prisoners Bhurus Cahar to punishment by Kessas and Goluk Cahar by Ackoobut. In this sentence the session Judge concurs generally. The guilt, however, of both the prisoners appears to him equal; for under the circumstances shown, the mere fact of Bhurus Cahar having given the fatal blow, (which caused the distinction in the Futwa,) seems to him of little moment. The Commissioner considers both the prisoners as deserving of severe, but not of capital punishment. There is not, in his opinion, any positive ground for supposing, that, when the prisoners first came to Goluk Ghose's residence, they contemplated doing him any serious personal injury, although they had clubs in their hands, and were prepared to support, by force, their unjustifiable conduct, should circumstances require it. Transportation for 14 years, would, the Session Judge thought, be a sufficient punishment for their crime. The Session Judge further added, that he is not aware of any reason for questioning the credibility of the principal witnesses; at the same time, he begs to remark, that they are all intimate friends of the prosecutrix. In conclusion, the Session Judge informed the Nizamut Court, that, at his suggestion, the magistrate has

taken steps for securing the person of Neeloo, should the superior Court be of opinion that he merits punishment. The Commissioner thought that Neeloo should be brought to trial for aiding and abetting the outrage in question.

By the Court A. Ross. I convict prisoners of manslaughter, under circumstances greatly aggravating their guilt, and sentence them to imprisonment with hard labour in irons and banishment, for 14 years.

The Magistrate did not think the evidence against Neeloo sufficiently strong to warrant the commitment of that prisoner for trial, and it does not seem to me necessary to set aside his judgment.

Court of Sessions, Zilla Cuttack, Central division—Trial No. 5 of the Calendar of July Sessions, of 1832.

Referred by Mr. J. C. Brown, Session Judge.

Government *versus* Dudhee Mullik, Kurroop Mullik, Guun Mullik, Duunny Mullik, and Mussamut Sonai—Charge—Murder of Mussamut Dookhy, and theft of property to the value of 4 Rupees 11 Annas and 1 Pice.—*Futwa* against Doodhee Mullik “*Sessut* ;” against Kurroop Mullik, *Acconbut*, and *Tasseer* against the other prisoners.

The four male prisoners went out for the purpose of committing a robbery, as they declare, for the cravings of hunger, not having eaten a morsel of food for 3 days. They proceeded to the house of the mother of the Prosecutrix, where they left the female prisoner on the outside, and entered the house. The night was a bright, moonlight one, being near the full moon; and by the evidence of two eye-witnesses, Abhee Rehar and Jugoo Doss, as well as by the examinations of the prisoners, it appears, that the deceased recognised her murderers, and calling them by name individually, begged that they would take all she had and only spare her life. The dead, however, tell no tales, and the inhuman wretches, not satisfied with robbing the poor old woman of her all, aggravated their crime by murdering her. In this Dudhy Mullik took the most active part, and it was from the blows inflicted by him, that the deceased met with her death. From the inquest made by the Thanadar, and the evidence of the persons who saw the

corpse, it appears, that the inhuman wretch struck her so severely with a thick and heavy bamboo club, as to smash the right side of her face so completely, that not a feature was discernable on that side; Kurroop Mullik aided and abetted in the murder, inasmuch, as he got astride the deceased, and held her hands while Dudhy Mullik committed the murder. The remaining male prisoners were recognised by the eye-witnesses as being present during the commission of the murder; they, however, only plead guilty to having taken a part in the robbery. The female prisoner is also identified by the eye-witnesses, and confesses to having aided and abetted in the robbery. The *Futwa* of the law officer of this court convicts the prisoner, Dudhee Mullik, of having murdered Mussamut Dookhy, by the blows of a thick and heavy stick, and of the robbery of which he stands charged. The prisoner Kurroop Mullik of being an accomplice, and of aiding and abetting him in the commission of the said crimes. The prisoners, Ghim Mullik and Duunny Mullik of being accomplices in the robbery, and Mussamut Sonai of being an accessory to it, and declares the prisoner Dudhee Mullik liable to capital punishment by *Sessut*, Kurroop Mullik to long imprisonment by *Acconbut*, and Ghim Mullik, Duunny Mullik, and Mussamut Sonai to discretionary punishment by *Tasseer*. The session Judge fully concurs in the above *Futwa*, and seeing no favorable circumstances to warrant a mitigation of punishment, as the murder was committed in perpetration of a robbery, and it was cold-blooded and inhuman, is under the necessity of recommending, that Dudhey Mullik be sentenced to suffer death and then to be gibbeted; Kurroop Mullik to receive 39 strokes of a rattan, and Ghim Mullik and Duunny Mullik to receive each 30 strokes of a rattan, and all three to be severally imprisoned for life in the Aylpore jail. And Mussamut Sonai to 5 years imprisonment in the Zilla jail, with labour suited to her sex.

By the Court—A. Ross—I am of opinion, that the prisoners Dudhy Mullik and Kurroop Mullik, are convicted of having murdered Mussamut Dookhy, and robbed her house; and that the other prisoners are convicted of having been accomplices in the robbery. I would sentence Dudhy Mullik to suffer death, Kurroop Mullik to imprisonment and transportation for life, Ghim Mullik and

Dhemy Mullik to perpetual imprisonment in the Alipour jail, and Mussamut Sonni to imprisonment for 5 years in the Zilla Jail.

H. Shakespear—I concur.

Commissioner of Circuit's Court, Zila Poorena—Trial No. 5 of the Calendar for the 1st Sessions of 1832.

Referred by Mr. Edward Lee Warner, the Session Judge.

Kohun, Prosecutor, *versus* Kunthur—aged 27 years.

Charge, Wilful Murder—PUTWA TAZER.

The prisoner stands charged with the wilful murder of Bhowany, the brother of the prosecutor. The circumstances of the case are these:—The prosecutor and his brother Bhowany were assembled with others at Sheeb Dhoobee's house, to settle some marriage matters, and they all drank some spirits; and Khunthur, it would appear, was considerably intoxicated. Bhowany said he would take the presents, (different kinds of silk and cloth pieces,) and give other presents in return, if a Dullala were not present. Kunthur, with whom Bhowany had formerly quarrelled, took these words to himself, and immediately laid hold of Bhowany, and both caught each other by the hair, and at last Khunthur beat Bhowany with his shoe. Seeb interceded, and took Khunthur and Ruthus, his father, to his house, from the cow house which is in the same compound where they had been drinking, and leaving those two there, he returned to the assembly. Bhowany said he would not stay any longer after being beaten, and went to untie his horse, leaving the others there. Shortly after they heard Bhowany call out, that Kunthur had wounded him with a sword.

The prosecutor first went to him, and deposes to seeing Khunthur running off with a sword in his hand; the other did not see any one but Bhowany, who said that Kunthur had struck him with a sword, as he was getting upon his horse. The witnesses placed Bhowany on a cot to carry him home, but he was not able to bear the motion, and they took him to Seeb's cow-house where he died on the following morning. Search was made that night at Seeb's houses for Khunthur, but he was not found, and search was

also made for him at his own house, but he was not there. The evidence of Moosye chokedar, is contradictory, but he appears such a simpleton, it is not proper to notice further his lying. First, he says he saw the prisoner the night the murder was committed, and afterwards denies having seen him. Mussamut Jhulliah, the mother of the prisoner, admits having taken the two swords to Mussamut Cudhorie's house, who lives in the same village with her, and concealed them under some earth, from fear, after hearing of the murder of Bhowany. Three witnesses depose to finding the swords which had been concealed in Mudhorie's house by Jhulliah. Doctor Barker deposes to the wound having been inflicted by a Sabre or sharp edged weapon, and that Bhowany died, in consequence of the loss of blood from the wound on the left forearm, which divided all the muscles and all the large blood vessels, and both bones were much shattered. Two other witnesses were present when the inquest was held on the body. Two witnesses, who seized Khunthur in Seeb's house, the day after the murder, state that he had the appearance of being drunk.

The prisoner denies any knowledge of having struck Bhowany, and says he was taken to the meeting of the marriage settlement against his will; the prosecutor and he drank each a bottle of spirits, and he became so intoxicated, that he did not know what took place until he was apprehended the following day, and told that Bhowany had been killed by him. The only positive evidence against the prisoner is the prosecutor swearing to having seen him running off with a sword, but all the other persons who came up, say it was nearly dark, although there was moonlight, but it was cloudy, and they saw no one; all agree in Bhowany's having taken the name of Khunthur, and that he died from the wound which fractured the bones of the lower part of the arm, and left it hanging by a small piece of flesh. Where Khunthur obtained the sword does not appear; all say, that none of them had a sword in the party, nor was any seen in the place. Khunthur's house is two coss from Seeb's, and there was not sufficient time for him to go home and bring one, between the time Seeb took him to his house, and the time the blow was struck. The conduct of the

prisoner's mother in secreting the sword, induces the Session Judge to suppose it probable, that Khuntbur, after striking the blow, ran home, and gave the sword to his mother, telling her what had been done, and then kept at a distance from Seeb's house till after search had been made for him, when he returned, and was there apprehended. The Futwa finds the prisoner not guilty of the murder, but guilty of beating Bhowany with his shoe. With this finding the Session Judge does not agree, because there is, he thinks, every reason to conclude, from the strong presumption of the circumstances adduced in evidence, that Khuntbur did inflict the wound with a sword on Bhowany, which caused his death. The Commissioner, however, begs to suggest, that the prisoner be sentenced to a limited punishment, rather than be condemned to death, or even imprisoned for life.

By the Court, R. Walpole. The prisoner, it appears, killed the deceased without any premeditated intention, in a fit of intoxication, and under violent irritation, arising from a quarrel between them, which immediately preceded the act. Considering the case therefore, as one of aggravated culpable homicide, and with reference to the concluding part of the Commissioner's letter of reference, I sentence the prisoner to fourteen years' imprisonment, with labor in Irons.

Court of Sessions, Zilla Shahabad—Trial
No. 1, of July Calendar, for 1832.

Referred by Mr. C. Smith, Session Judge.

FUTWA—Guilty.

Government on the prosecution of
Audet Loll,

versus

Bundhoo and Sheo Lal.

Charge against the 1st prisoner, theft of property to the value of 120 Rupees, with an additional charge of beating the prosecutor, on being seized by him; charge against the second prisoner, being an accomplice in the above, or receiving stolen property, knowing it to be such.

From the evidence of the Plaintiff, it appears, that the plaintiff's house was entered by thieves on the night of the

29th April last; that he awoke while the thieves were removing the property, and after a considerable struggle, in which he was beaten, with the assistance of some neighbours, succeeded in apprehending Bundhoo. The other thieves made their escape, without its being known who they were, with property to the value of 120 Rupees. The Plaintiff further states, that, in consequence of a communication made by Bundhoo at the police chokry, implicating Sheo Lal and two other inhabitants of Eturah in the robbery, their houses were searched by the police, and a part of the stolen property, consisting of four brass pans, was discovered in the house of Sheo Lal. The witnesses for the prosecution substantiate the seizure of Bundhoo on the spot, whilst engaged in the robbery, and the witnesses to the search in Sheo Lal's house, prove that the brass pans were found there, and they are identified by witnesses in an imperfect manner. Bundhoo denies the charge, and states, that he was passing through the lawn when he was seized on suspicion. Sheo Lal also denies any participation, and declares, that two of the pans are his own property by purchase, and two belonged to his father. Of the witnesses examined before the Session Judge, in behalf of Sheo Lal, Narain Pandeh gives him a good character, and Peer Beel owns, that the two pans purchased by Sheo Lal, was through him. The Futwa declares both the prisoners guilty of the offence charged against them.

The Session Judge concurs with the Futwa regarding Bundhoo, and has sentenced him to receive thirty ratans and imprisonment for four years. With regard to Sheo Lal, the Session Judge dissents from the Futwa, and assigns the following reasons:—

1st.—The Plaintiff, in stating the intermediate circumstance, which connects Sheo Lal with the case leading to his seizure, and the search of his house, has not adhered to one story.

From the report made by the Jemadar of Telohoo, it appears, that three days after the robbery, the plaintiff acquainted him, that the Defendant Bundhoo, when alone with himself, had promised to point out the thieves and property, if permitted to go to the jurisdiction of the Thanahs of Burown and Dhungaen; but

Before the Magistrate the plaintiff deposed, that Bundhoo disclosed his accomplices' names in the presence of Jemadar Nevatully and Buksheen Khan. The Magistrate observing this discrepancy, and the absence of any such disclosure in the Jemadar's report, sent him a purwana to state why he had not reported the disclosure made by Bundhoo in his presence? The Jemadar, in reply, denied that any confession had been made before him, and it appears, that had any confessions been made, the Jemadar would readily have recorded them. Therefore, the manner in which Sheo Lal's house became the object of search, is not cleared up; and whilst Bundhoo said, that he would point out the thieves and property in two Thannas, at the Choky, he is said before the Magistrate to have disclosed, at the Choky, the names of the thieves, all of whom, if such, live in one village in the Thanna of Dhunguen.

2ndly.—The four brass pans found in Sheo Lal's house are such as any person, in his circumstances, might be fairly possessed of, and such articles cannot be easily identified.

3rdly.—It is singular that out of 120 Rupees, worth of property stolen, only these four pans, of 3 Rupees 8 Annas value, should have been found after searching three persons, houses. The session Judge thinks, that either more or none would have been found.

Lastly.—Peerbul declares that (as stated by Sheo Lal,) Sheo Lal received in exchange from him the two pans for some lod ones; and the testimony of Narain Pandeh, regarding the character of Sheo Lal, is strengthened by his never before having been apprehended and as such, the session Judge adds, that, in his mind, if these circumstances were not sufficient to prove his innocence, yet they were such, that he could not conscientiously consider the prisoner, Sheo Lal, guilty.

The Commissioner concluded, by remarking, that in that district it is a common practice, in cases of theft, secretly to put some trifling articles in the dwelling of the implicated persons, and then to charge them with stealing the same; at other times, when no property can be found, the prosecutor falsely claiming some articles, and bringing witnesses to identify them, and the Commissioner thinks that there are

suspensions of Sheo Lal's being subject to this procedure.

By the Court.—A Ross. I concur with the Session Judge in acquitting the prisoner, Sheo Lal.

SEPT. 6, 1832.

Circuit Commissioner's Court, Zilla Poonah. Referred by Mr. E. L. Warner, Session Judge.

Government on the prosecution of Mussamut Kaloo *versus* Mungloo—charge murder. Futwa Tazeer.

This case was postponed the last sessions for the attendance of the witnesses called by the prisoner in his defence, as well as for the purpose of obtaining some further information regarding the girl Gourmony, who is said to have been murdered. It appears from the Daroga's reply to the Magistrate, that no traces have been found of the girl since the last sessions. As the prosecutrix is not the legal heir to the girl said to have been murdered, the Session Judge directed the government vakeel likewise to be made prosecutor on this second trial. Mussamut Kaloo in her deposition states, that the prisoner came to her and said, Ruheem Buksh has sent me to bring to him one of your girls, and prosecutrix desired Gourmony to get ready and go with him. She having dressed herself and put on her silver ornaments, left the house in company with the prisoner, but as the girl did not return after some days, she sent Bullaby, Zuboor and Kuntoo to Ruheem Buksh to enquire for her. They returned, and said, they had not seen Mungloo, and that Ruheem Buksh had taken them to Cassim's house and desired the two men of the name of Mungloo to appear, but that they could not point out Mungloo, who had taken Gourmony away, as they were not acquainted with him. The ornaments worn by the girl and her clothes are valued 61 Rs. The girl has not since been heard of, nor has the property been found. Ruheem Buksh came to the prosecutrix and said he would search for the girl and send her back. She further says, that the prisoner told her that the bones found near the Dardura Nulla, were the remains of Gourmony, who was murdered by Ruheem Buksh, Jharoo, and Golamgouna. The prisoner pleads not guilty, Peer Mohomud and

Chumroo deposes to the prisoner coming to prosecutrix's house, and in the name of Ruhiem Buksh, and taking the girl Gourmony with her. The first witness states some of the silver ornaments she then had on, and the other particularizes all. They both swear to seeing the girl going on the road with the prisoner. She went first and he followed her, and from that time no account has been heard of her. She was about 12 years of age, stout, and of low stature. They are sure the prisoner took the girl from the house. Kuntoo Bullaby and Zuboor, were sent by Mussamut Kaloo to Ruhiem Buksh, to bring back Gourmony whom the prisoner Mungloo had taken with him in the name of Ruhiem Buksh. He took them to Cassim's house, and they were told to point out Mungloo, but not having been acquainted with Mungloo before, they could not identify him, but said that Mussamut Kaloo, who had made the girl over to Mungloo, would be able to identify him. They returned to Mussamut Kaloo and told her that Ruhiem Buksh said he would send the girl in four days. Kassim and Jubboo depose that Ruhiem Buksh came with the three last witnesses and said, "there are two persons in the village of Gobindpoor of the name of Mungloo, one small, the other large, and one Mungloo has taken a girl from Mussamut Kaloo in my name; I did not send any one to bring the girl; make both the Mungloos attend. On their appearing, one of the women" Mussamut Bullaby said, Mungloo is not amongst these. Jubboo also adds, that Mussamut Bullaby said, "this is not Mungloo, the other Mungloo has a shorter beard and whiskers." Ruhiem Buksh declares, he never sent the prisoner to bring Gourmony to his house, and that he never saw Gourmony; he acknowledges going to Mussamut Kaloo's house, and her telling him, that Mungloo had taken away Gourmony in his name; he denies having sent Mungloo, and that he has a servant of that name, but says two persons of that name live at Futteh Mahomed Biswas's house. Mussamut Kaloo begged that he would tell Mungloo to send home the girl. On his return home, he asked both the Mungloos if they had taken away the girl, and they both denied having done so. Deposes to the three witnesses Bullaby, Kuntoo, and Zuboor, coming to inquire about the girl, and to his proceeding to Cassim's house, and making both the Mungloos appear,

when Bullaby said, one Mungloo took away Gourmony, but he is not amongst these persons. Denies having said, that he would send the girl in four days. Gany, Husno, and Koinuldy are witnesses to the finding of the bones produced in Court, and to the prisoner's pointing out the place where he said the girl was beaten by Ruhiem Buksh, Golamgaus, and Jaroo, who on his asking them why they beat her, made a rush towards him, and he fled. Doctor Barker declares on oath the bones found are human bones, and appear to be those of a young woman of short stature, and from their appearance are the remains of a person who died several months ago. The prisoner denies having taken the girl from Mussamut Kaloo's house, and says that she did not point him out as the person who took her away; and that his witnesses will confirm that Mussamut Kaloo at first said she did not know him. Ghosary says, that Mussamut Kaloo pointed out the prisoner, but at first said she did not recognize either of them; and then said that she recognized the prisoner as the person who took away Gourmony. Mungloo 2d states, that Mussamut Kaloo said the prisoner took away the girl. In conclusion, the session Judge adds "that he is of opinion that it is clearly proved, that the prisoner Mungloo took away the girl Gourmony from Mussamut Kaloo's house, and from her not having been since heard of, that he murdered her for the sake of her ornaments, and he thinks that the prisoner should be confined in Jail until some accounts of Gourmony are received, or as the superior Court may decide." The Session Judge differs from the Futwa which acquits the prisoner of the murder, but finds him guilty of privy to the murder before and after the fact.

By the Court.—R. H. Battray—I do not consider the identity of the prisoner as the person who inveigled Mussamut Gourmony from her house to be established by the testimony of the witnesses adduced to substantiate it, while in the statement said to have been made by the prisoner himself at the Thana, upon which such stress is laid by the circuit law officer, but which is denied both before the Magistrate and the commissioner, this fact is distinctly disallowed. I concur with the Futwa of the law officer of this Court, in the acquittal of the prisoner, and direct that he be immediately discharged.

INDIGO MART.

NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 4—REPORT UPON THE INDIGO CROP OF 1832.

We have nothing to add to our last monthly report, that will affect the estimate of the crop now held to be as correct, at maunds 125,000.

Indigo does not come to market so rapidly as it did last year. There have passed the Custom-house, to this date, only—

By Natives...	cheats	78	mds	239	33
By Europeans,	"	168	"	628	17
		246		863	10

We have to report a sale, we believe, by private contract, and not in open market, of about 250 maunds of Kishnagur, fine and soft red violet, at 135 200 ditto of ditto, good and middling ditto, at 120

Which may be quoted about 10 per maund below the prices of same quality of last season; and we fear, that prices will not range much higher throughout the season—for, the latest accounts just received from London, to the 12th July, giving the result of the first two days of the July sale, report a further decline in prices of 4d. per lb. on good qualities; the middling and inferior qualities, which were comparatively the dearest in this market last season, have, however, fully maintained their former rates. 1,690 chests had passed sale, and there were to follow 5,729 chests, of which only 350 were of the produce of other countries.

The prices realized were—

		s.	d.	s.	d.
For H. M..	averaging from	4	3½	α	4 7
"	M. D. & mo. "	4	3½	α	4 8½
"	F. S. "	4	2½	α	0 0
"	G. m. "	4	3½	α	0 0
"	D. & mo. ... "	4	5½	α	4 6½

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

SILK MART.—NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 21—REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

Very little has been done this month, nearly half of which has been devoted to Hindoo festivals. The market has been very bare, and particularly of good qualities. A few sales have been made for London and Liverpool, at prices rather lower, but great inactivity has prevailed, and the very unfavorable accounts of the London market, by the *Duke of Buccleugh*, will induce a further depression here, notwithstanding the shortness of supply from the present bunds.

Bengals are reported to be very difficult of sale, in consequence of the heavy importation of China Silk, but their prices had not been so seriously affected as those of China.

Particulars of Importation and of price to 31st Oct 1832.

mds. 26 0 Bauleah, of fair and middling quality. Three sales have been made at from 9-8 to 9-12 per hazar seer; a very small quantity remains on hand.

28 28 Cossimbazar of good quality. One sale has been

effected at 10-10 per factory seer; about 15 mds. on hand for sale.

14 4 Gonatea, of superior quality, still unsold, 11-8 per factory seer demanded.

151 16 Radanagore, of middling and ordinary quality, some of low quality has been sold at from 7-8 to 8 per factory seer, and the better kind has fetched from 8-12 to 9 per ditto; about half the importation remains on hand.

17 20 Hurripal, not exposed for sale; this description is scarce and dear.

45 23 Country wound.

201 5 Inferior and waste.

479 16 Total.

Exportation of October.

To London,	96	bales	mds.	174	5	8
Ditto of waste, ..	53	ditto	"	235	0	0
				409	5	8

PRESGRAVE AND CO.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 15TH OCTOBER TO 13TH NOVEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Abdoollah, Mooluee; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Chittagong. Oct 30.

Campbell, J G, Mr; to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot. Nov 13.

Crawford, J H, Mr; to officiate as an Assistant under the Commissioner in the Soonderbunda, in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs. Nov 6.

Currie, E, Mr; to act as Civil Judge of Goruckpore, during the absence of Mr. F. Currie. Nov 6.

Currie, F, Mr; Judge of Goruckpore, leave for one month, from the 20th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 6.

Demoulin, James, Mr; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah Burdwan. Nov 6.

Doorgansarin Roy; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah Burdwan. Nov 6.

Forbes, R, The Hon'ble; Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, to officiate as Magistrate of Burdwan in the room of Mr. Patton. Nov 13.

Glass, Chas, Mr; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Purneah. Nov 6.

Hamilton, H C, Mr; to be an Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr. Nov 13.

Horoehander Ghose; to be a Sudder Ameen in the Zillah Jungle Mehaula. Nov 6.

Hufeez ood-deen, Mooluee; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Jessore. Oct 16.

Hurreenarain Ghose; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Jessore. Oct 16.

McClintock, G F, Mr; leave for one year, to visit the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for health. Nov 5.

McIntosh, G G, Mr; to be an Assistant under the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bagoorah. Nov 6.

Moohummud Ulleem Oodeen; to be a Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Cawnpore. Oct 23.

Morris, G J, Mr; Judge of Behar, now at the Neilgherry Hills, obtained an extension of leave, for four months, from the 23d Nov, on medical certificate. Nov 13.

Ommaney, M C, Mr; to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories. Oct 30.

Patton, J H, Mr; Magistrate of Burdwan, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Nov 13.

Rai Pursunath, to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in the Zillah of Chittagong. Oct 30.

Read, F E, Mr; Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, leave for one month, on medical certificate. Nov 13.

Ricketts, J W, Mr; to be a Principal Sudder Ameen in Zillah Jungle Mehaula. Nov 6.

Taylor, G J Mr; Collector of Tipperah, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency, prior to making his application to be permitted to proceed to England on furlough. Nov 6.

Tottenham, C, Mr; to officiate as an Assistant under the Commissioner in the Soonderbunds, in the District of Backergunge. Nov 6.

Williams, R, Mr; to act as Collector of Tipperah in the room of Mr Taylor. Nov 6.

Wilmot, E, Mr; to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division. Oct 30.

Wyatt, T, Mr; Magistrate and Collector of Hidgelee, leave for 18 months, on medical certificate, to visit the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Nov 6.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Batten, G M, Mr; to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government, in the General Department, until further orders. Oct 30.

Bell, W, Mr; to proceed to Europe on furlough, on sick certificate. Oct 30.

Lindsay, P Y, Mr; Superintendent of the Sulkea Golahs, obtained leave of absence for fifteen days. Nov 6.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Malcolm, D A, Lieutenant; 3d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad. Oct 15.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Paulin, Henry, Mr; to be an Attorney at Law to the Honourable Company, in the room of Mr R W, Poe. Nov 9.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 28TH OCTOBER TO 7TH NOVEMBER.]

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bateman, A M, Josiah, Revd; to be a Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Nov 7.

Charles, Jas, Revd; to be a Junior Minister of the Scotch Church of this Presidency. Oct 28.

Wilson, D D, Daniel, Revd; to the Bishoprick of Calcutta. Nov 3.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 15TH OCTOBER TO 12TH NOVEMBER.]

Ablett, T, Overseer Sergeant; 2d Division, Department of Public Works, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st Oct, 1832, vice Brunskill transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov 12.

Aldous, W, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 15th Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at Buxar, on medical certificate. Oct 24.

- Allen, J, Captain** ; 7th L C, leave from 28th Jan, 1833, to 28th June 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on private affairs. Oct 25.
- Andrews, Chas, Captain** ; 64th N I, to act as Superintendent and Pay Master of Invalids, for the stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, during Capt Goldie's absence. Nov 12.
- Armstrong, Richard, Captain** ; 73d N I, leave further prolonged to the 5th Nov. Nov 12.
- Aspinall, James, Acting Sub-Conductor** ; 8th Division, Department of Public Works, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 3d Sept, 1832, vice Parkinson deceased. Nov 12.
- Atkinson, C, Cornet** ; 10th L C, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 11.
- Babington, H, Assistant-Surgeon** ; Medical Department, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 5.
- Bacon, W, Captain** ; 65th N I, leave from 10th Jan 1833, to 10th June, 1833, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 25.
- Baudeliev, H, C, Ensign** ; 61st N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 5.
- Banks, J S, Acting Ensign** : to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 33d N I, in consequence of the appointment of Lieut Mainwaring to the Sylhet Light Infantry. Oct 19.
- Barlow, F C, Captain** ; H M's 20th Foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff, from the date of his arrival at Fort William, vice Ramsay. Oct 10.
- Beavan, R, Supernumerary-Lieutenant** ; 31st N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov 12.
- Becher, C G, Acting-Cornet** ; Cavalry, leave from 15th Dec to 15th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 26.
- Bedford, J, Captain** ; Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, leave for two months, from the 25th Oct to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 12.
- Bird, W H L, Acting Ensign** ; Infantry, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, in extension, to remain at Buxar, on medical certificate. Oct 24.
- Bousfield, H, Assistant-Surgeon** ; Medical Department, leave for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, is commuted to V D Land, for health, Nov 5.
- Bowen, Herbert, Colonel** ; 34th N I, to be a Brigadier on the Establishment, vice J Burnet deceased. Nov 12.
- Bowron, John, Assistant-Surgeon** ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Nov 12.
- Boyd, Hugh, Supernumerary-Lieutenant** ; 15th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment vice G E Cary deceased, 9th June, 1832. Nov 12.
- Bradbury, George, Gunner** ; 2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, appointed an Overseer in the Stud Department at Hissar, vice Berrill, whose appointment does not take effect. Oct 3.
- Bremer, T M, Lieutenant** ; 33d N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years. Oct. 15.
- Brind, F, Lieutenant** ; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from the 25th Oct to 25th Oct, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate. Oct 5.
- Bristow, G W G, Ensign and Adjutant** ; 71st N I, leave from 1st Nov to 15th Dec in extension, on private affairs. Oct 20.
- Brooke, F C, Ensign** ; 7th N I, to be Lieutenant, from the 8th Oct, 1832, vice J Nunn deceased. Oct 15.
- Brown, G S H, Mr** ; appointed a Cadet of Infantry. Nov 5.
- Brownlow, Wm, Lieutenant** ; 46th N I, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, leave for three months, from the 1st Nov, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Oct 15.
- Buckle, E, Lieutenant** ; 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 10th Oct, to 20th Nov, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 6.

- Buller, Spencer Wellington, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Nov 12.
- Burnett, F C, Second Lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 20th Oct to 20th Nov, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate. Oct 24.
- Burnett, R L, Lieutenant; 54th N I, to be Adjutant, vice Beaton proceeded on furlough. Sept 27.
- Burt, J R, Cornet; to act as Adjutant, to the 6th L C, during the absence of Lieut Aitken. Oct 19.
- Butler, W A, Lieutenant; 22d N I, leave from 10th Aug to 10th Jan, 1833 to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.
- Butler, W A, Lieutenant; 22d N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Nov 5.
- Cautley, R, Lieutenant; 10th L C, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Oct 8.
- Chapman, G, Captain; 36th N I, leave from 10th Oct to 10th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 6.
- Charteris, R L R, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 65th N I, during the indisposition of Lieut Whiteford. Oct 19.
- Cheape, John, Major; Corps of Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Cuttack Province, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years. Oct 22.
- Clarke, J, Surgeon; Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, leave from 1st Oct to 1st March, 1833, in extension, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. Oct 16.
- Clarkson, John Horatio, Lieutenant; 6th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 5th Oct 1832, vice G Cracklow deceased. Oct 15.
- Col-broke, T E, Ensign 13th N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 5.
- Colquhoun, A, Assistant-Surgeon; 6th N I, leave from 10th Oct to 10th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 2.
- Cook, W A, Acting Ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 7th Oct 1832, in succession to G Holloway deceased. Nov 12.
- Coener, H R, Mr; appointed Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works. Oct 15.
- Coventry, C, Captain; 32d N I, leave from 1st Nov, to 15th Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. Oct 24.
- Cox, George Hamilton, Lieutenant; 62d N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 30th March, 1832, vice Bellow retired. Oct 22.
- Cross, W, Lieutenant; 38th Madras Native Infantry, permitted to proceed hence to Europe, on furlough, for health. Oct 22.
- Daniell, J T, Ensign; 47th N I, leave from 18th Sept, to 1st Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 18.
- Davidson, C, Lieutenant and Adjutant; 66th N I, leave from 4th Aug, to 4th Dec, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 2.
- Davis, C E, Lieutenant; 62d N I, permitted to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, instead of Allahabad. Sept 28.
- Davis, C E, Lieutenant; 62d N I, leave from 13th Oct, to 13th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 11.
- Dennison, Wm, Quarter-Master Sergeant; 7th N I, appointed Sergeant Major, vice Rudd. Oct 5.
- Dick, A E, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Nov 5.
- Dickson, R L, Major; Infantry, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice W Skene retired, with rank from the 15th Oct, 1832, vice R, W Gilbert promoted. Nov 12.
- D'Oyly, T, Captain; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Ordnance Department, leave from 1st Jan, 1833, to 1st April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.
- Drummond, H, Lieutenant; 3d L C, leave from 4th Oct, to 4th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 13,

Drummond, Henry, Lieutenant; 3d L C. permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough via Bombay, for health. Nov 12.

Duncan, James, Acting Ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign from the 14th Oct, 1832, in succession to J W, Stiles deceased. Nov 5.

Eyre, V, Second-Lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th Oct, to 15th Feb, 1833, to proceed to Saugor, on medical certificate. Oct 18.

Faithful, R C, Major; 14th N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 31st Oct, to visit Simla, on private affairs. Sept 29.

Farmer, G, Lieutenant; 66th N I, to remain at the Presidency, until the arrival of his Regiment, from Arracan. Oct 19.

Farrington, J J, Captain; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st Nov to 5th Dec, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs. Oct 27.

Fenrose, William Henry, Ensign; 30th N I, to be Lieut, from the 4th Oct, 1832, in succession to Capt Stiles deceased. Oct 22.

Fisher, A, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 35th N I, leave from 14th Sept to 1st Nov, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 16.

Fowle, C, Lieutenant; 65th N I, leave from 17th Aug, to 17th Dec, to rejoin his corps. Sept 27.

Freeth, W, Lieutenant; 55th N I, leave from 15th Nov, to 15th Dec, to visit the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Sept 29.

Garrett, J H, Acting Ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 31st Sept 1832, vice D Hadden dismissed. Oct 29.

Gilbert, Walter Raleigh, Lieutenant Colonel; Infantry, to be Colonel, from the 15th Oct, 1832, vice J Burnet, C B, deceased. Oct 22.

Ginders, Thomas, Assistant-Surgeon; to be Surgeon to Scindiah's Contingent vice Dr. Charters, who resigns from the 1st Nov next. Oct 15.

Ginders, T, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 12th Oct, to 12th Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 16.

Gladwin, T, Hospital Apprentice; discharged the Service. Oct 10.

Godfrey, William, Quarter-Master Sergeant; 5th N I, appointed Sergeant Major of that corps, vice Brown remanded to the Artillery. Oct 10.

Goldie, Andrew, Captain; 47th N I, Superintendent and Pay Master of Invalids, for the Stations of Benares, Dinapore, and Monghyr, leave for two months, from the 15th Dec next, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 12.

Goodwin, F L, Cadet; Artillery, leave from 2d Aug, to 2d Sept, to remain at Allahabad, on private affairs. Oct 2.

Goodyar, W D, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Oct 29.

Grant, W, F, Lieutenant; 63d N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 30th Nov, to visit Monghyr, on medical certificate. Oct 16.

Greene, G N, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Nov 5.

Griffin, C, Lieutenant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, to the 51st N I, during the absence of Lieut Lamb. Oct 23.

Guthrie, C, Captain; 46th N I, leave from 25th Aug, to 25th Nov, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 27.

Guthrie, C S, Lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Executive Engineer, 18th or Dacca Division, Department of Public Works, during the absence of Capt Terraneau. Nov 12.

Hartt, Falls, Assistant-Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Nov 12.

Hawes, G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 51st N I, to rank from 4th May, 1832, vice W. Skene retired. Nov 12.

Hawkins, E S, Captain; 38th N I, leave from 8th Sept to 1st Nov, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 26.

Hay, E, Ensign; and Adjutant; to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 35th N I, during the absence of Lieut Fisher. Oct 23.

- Hay, Edward, Ensign; 35th N I, to be Lieut, from the 7th May, 1832, vice B Hallwell deceased. Nov 12.
- Hay, Robert, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment Nov 5.
- Herring, John, Captain and Brevet Major; 37th N I, to be Major, from the 15th Oct 1832, vice Wallington promoted. Oct 22.
- Herring, J. Major; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct 1832, vice Lieut-Col, Doveton deceased. Nov 12.
- Holvoake, J. Captain; 18th N I, leave from 25th Nov to 25th Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on private affairs. Oct 27.
- Inglis, H, Mr; to be a Local Lieutenant, in the Sylhet Light Infantry Corps, with the usual Salary of Sonat Rupees 200 per mensem. Nov 5.
- Jenkins, C H Supernumerary Ensign; 35th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Nov 12.
- Jones, J L, Captain; 5th N I, leave from 10th Oct, to 10th Dec, to proceed to Saugor, on urgent private affairs. Oct 3.
- Kempland, G A, Captain; 8th L C, leave from 22d Oct, to 22d Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 5.
- Kennedy, —, Captain; Political Agent at Soobathoo, leave for four months, from the 15th Nov, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Nov 5.
- Kennaway, G. Lieutenant; 5th L C, leave from 1st Nov, to 30th March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.
- Keough, J, Sergeant Major; 6th N I, appointed Assistant Overseer, in the Department of Public Works. Oct 15.
- Key, A M, Captain; 9th L C, leave from 1st Oct to 1st Feb, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 11.
- King, J, Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 15th Oct, to 1st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 13.
- Laing, H, Cadet; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Oct 29.
- Lamb, Y, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 51st N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st March 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 13.
- Landon, C G, Ensign; to officiate as Adjutant to the 8th Native Infantry. Oct 13.
- Lloyd, F, Ensign; 19th N I, leave from 15th Nov, to 31st Jan, 1833, to remain at Agra, on private affairs. Oct 22.
- Macdonald, R C, Captain; 49th N I, leave from 5th Oct, to 20th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and apply for furlough. Oct 2.
- Mackenzie, Roderick, Captain; 15th N I, to be Major, from the 15th Oct 1832, in succession to R L Dickson promoted. Nov 12.
- Macqueen, K, Surgeon; 21st N I, leave from 15th Sept, to 15th Dec, to proceed on the river, on private affairs. Oct 5.
- Maxwell, M D, Neil, Surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Nov 12.
- Maxwell, Wm, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment. Nov 5.
- McNees, R K, Gunner; 5th Battalion Artillery, lately employed in the Government Lithographic Press, appointed a Laboratory Man in the Arsenal of Fort William. Oct 13.
- McQueen, John, Reverend; to be Secretary to the Military Orphan Society, from the 1st Nov, vice Revd W Hovenden deceased. Oct 22.
- Milner, Edward Touchet, Lieutenant; 30th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 4th Oct 1832, vice Stiles deceased. Oct 22.
- Napleton, T E A, Lieutenant; 60th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 27.
- Newbolt, G, Ensign; 31st N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Oct 8.
- Newhouse, T H, Lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 30th Nov, to 15th Jan, 1833, to join the European Regiment, to which he has been attached. Oct 13.

O'Connor, John, Assistant Apothecary ; Subordinate Medical Department, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for two years, for health. Oct 29.

Odell, J C, Major ; 41st N I, leave from 1st Oct, to 1st Feb, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Sept 29.

Ogilvy, D, Supernumerary Lieutenant ; 15th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice Z H Turton promoted, 15th Oct 1832. Nov 12.

Oliver, J, Captain ; 17th N I, leave from 15th Dec, to 15th March, 1833, to remain at Futehghur, on medical certificate. Oct 13.

Ottley, George O'Brien, Supernumerary-Lieutenant ; 6th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Oct 15.

Palmer, N, Ensign ; 54th N I, leave from 15th Oct, to 10th Dec, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 20.

Parker, N A, Lieutenant ; 68th N I, leave from 20th Oct, to 20th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 2.

Parry, R B, Veterinary Surgeon ; 3d L C, leave from 1st Oct, to 30th Dec, to visit the Presidency, in obedience to a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Oct 11.

Pasmore, —, Major ; Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, directed to proceed by water, embarking at Delhi, to Calcutta, and on his arrival he will take charge of the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency. Oct 5.

Permein, C, Assistant Apothecary ; removed from H M 31st Foot, and appointed to act as Steward in the Hospital of the European Regiment at Dinapore. Oct 16.

Pott, G, Ensign ; 3d N I, to be Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Oct 13.

Prole, W S, Captain ; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct, 1832, vice Lieut-Col Doughton deceased. Nov 12.

Prole, W S, Lieutenant ; 37th N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 15th Oct, 1832, in succession to Major C A G, Wallington promoted. Oct 22.

Raban, Richard, Lieutenant ; 48th N I, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for health. Oct 29.

Ramsay, George, Cadet ; Infantry, appointed Acting Ensign. Oct 29.

Richardson, Robert Edward Turnour, Ensign ; to be Lieutenant, from the 30th March, 1832, in succession to Captain Bellew retired. Oct 22.

Rogers, Francis, Veterinary Surgeon ; attached to the Hissar Establishment, permitted to proceed to Bombay, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for six months. Nov 22.

Rowe, J W, Lieutenant ; 31st N I, to be Captain of a Company, from the 29th Oct, 1832, in succession to Major Shuldham promoted. Nov 12.

Rudd, William, Sergeant Major ; 7th N I, remanded to the Artillery Regiment, in the rank he held previous to his removal from it, and will join the 1st Company 1st Battalion at Benares. Oct 5.

Savary, W T, Lieutenant ; 46th N I, leave from 30th Nov, to 31st May, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 6.

Shaw, D, Lieutenant ; 54th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 1st June, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 27.

Shuldham, Arthur, Major ; Infantry, to be Lieut-Col, from the 29th Oct, 1832, vice A T Watson deceased. Nov 12.

Siddons, G R, Cornet ; 1st L C, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 7th. Oct 8.

Siasmore, D, Major ; 1st N I, leave from 3d Oct, to 18th Jan, 1833, to rejoin. Oct 27.

Smith, John, Acting Ensign ; promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the 8th Oct, 1832, in succession to J Nunn deceased. Nov 12.

Smyth, G C, Captain ; 3d L C, leave for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health, from the 30th March, 1832, the date of his departure from Bengal. Nov 5.

Somerville, J T, Captain ; 51st N I, to rank from 14th May, 1832, vice Lieut-Col Skeue retired. Nov 12.

- Spens, A, Lieutenant; 74th N I, leave from 2d Oct, to 20th Dec, to rejoin. Oct 24.
- Stephen, J, Lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 3d Oct, to 3d Dec, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Oct 10.
- Stewart, James, Assistant Surgeon; to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Banda, vice Greig resigned. Oct 29.
- Stoddart, —, Captain; Assistant Adjutant General, to proceed by water, on being relieved by Major Pasmore, from the Presidency to Futtehghur, and join Headquarters of the Army, in the Upper Provinces, by dawk from that Station. Oct 5.
- Swatman, W, Ensign; 65th N I, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General. Nov 5.
- Talbot, E, Lieutenant; 53d N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs. Oct 27.
- Taylor, A W, Lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 24th Oct, to 25th Feb, 1833, to proceed on the river, and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 5.
- Templer, H, Captain; 7th N I, leave from 25th Sept, to 10th Nov, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Oct 6.
- Terraneau, W H, Captain; 24th N I, Executive Officer, 18th Division Department of Public Works, permitted to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, for health. Oct 15.
- Thomson, John, Captain; 31st N I, to be Major, from the 29th Oct, 1832, in succession to A Shuldh m promoted. Nov 12.
- Thorpe, R, Captain; 14th N I, leave from 27th Nov to 27th Feb, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 27.
- Timings, H, Lieutenant; 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 2d Nov, to 2d March, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Oct 6.
- Trelawney, J, Major; 51st N I, to rank from 14th May 1832, vice Lieut-Col Skene retired. Nov 12.
- Tulloch, J, Major; 43d N I, leave from 21st Sept, to 15th Oct, to remain at Cawnpore, on private affairs. Sept 29.
- Turner, W, Captain; 54th N I, Deputy Pay Master at Agra, leave for six months, from the 1st Nov, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Sea, on account of health. Oct 15.
- Turton, Zouch Heary, Lieutenant; 15th N I, to be Captain of a Company from the 15th Oct 1832, in succession to Major Dickson promoted. Nov 12.
- Vibart, Edward, Lieutenant; 2d L C, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Nov 12.
- Wallace, T, Supernumerary Lieutenant; 3d N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, vice J R, Bigge retired, 23d April, 1832. Oct 22.
- Wallington, Charles Arthur Grenado, Major; to be Lieut-Col from the 15th Oct, 1832, vice W R, Gilbert promoted. Oct 22.
- Wallington, C A G, Lieutenant-Colonel; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct, 1832, vice J C Doveton deceased. Nov 12.
- Warren, P D, Mr; appointed a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Nov 5.
- Watson, E J, Lieutenant; 59th N I, leave from 3d Oct to 1st Dec, to rejoin. Oct 20.
- Westmacott, G E, Lieutenant; Interpreter and Quarter-Master, 37th N I, leave from 15th Nov, to 15th Jan, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Oct 27.
- White, M T, Ensign; 37th N I, to be Lieut, from the 15th Oct 1832, in succession to Major C A G, Wallington promoted. Oct 22.
- White, M T, Lieutenant; 37th N I, to rank from 1st Oct, 1832, vice Lieut-Col, Doveton deceased. Nov 12.
- Wilson, R W, Captain; 65th N I, leave from 30th Sept to 15th Nov, to proceed to Agra. Oct 11.
- Wilson, R W, Captain; 65th N I, to officiate as Deputy Pay Master at Agra, during the absence of Capt Turner. Oct 15.
- Winfield, —, Captain; Commanding the Bhopal Contingent, leave from the 25th Nov to the 15th Feb, in extension, to rejoin his Station via Bombay by Sea. Nov 5.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Oct				
22	Water Witch, <i>bar</i>	English	A. Henderson	China 17 & Sing. 22d Sept. & Pen 2 Oct.
23	Coromandel, ..	ditto	Thomas Boyes	London. 23 May, Mad. 25 Sept. & Viz 8
24	Fazell Currim, ..	ditto	Nacoda, ..	Bombay 22d Sept. [Oct
	Belhaven, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	M. Crawford, ..	Glasgow 17th June.
25	Hindustan, ..	ditto	G. J. Redman, ..	London, 23d May, & Mad. 23d Sept.
	Robarts, ..	ditto	H. Wake, ..	Bombay 6 Sept. Alleppe & Mad. 7 Oct.
26	Kusrovie, ..	Arab	NAA Russool	Bombay 28th August.
28	Cecelia, <i>brig</i> , ..	English	Peter Roy, ..	Rangoon 15th October.
29	D. of Bueclenagh, ..	ditto	A. Henning, ..	London, 3d & Portsmouth 12th July.
	Layton, <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	ditto	R. Saunders, ..	London, 22d June & Mad. 11th October.
Nov.				
1	James Sibbald, ..	ditto	W. Darby, ..	London 21st June & Cape 10th Sept.
3	Elizabeth <i>barque</i> , ..	ditto	John Currie, ..	Sydney 19th Aug & Sing. 8th Oct.
	Minerva, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	P. L. Pope, ..	Alleppee 1st October.
4	D Northumberland	ditto	W. L. Pope, ..	Portsmouth 23d July.
5	Sir C. Malcolm, ..	ditto	H. Tudor, ..	Bombay 30 Aug. Alleppe & Mad. 16 Oct.
6	Cæsar, <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	ditto	H. Thompson	London, 12th July & Mad. 28th Oct.
	Anna, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	F. N. Aveling, ..	Moulmein 22d October.
	Caledonia, <i>barque</i>	ditto	A. Symers, ..	Singapore 19 & Mal. 27 Sept. & Pen 7 Oct.
	Enterprise, <i>Stmr.</i>	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Balassore 5th November.
7	Burrell, <i>barque</i> , ..	ditto	S. Metcalf, ..	London, 8th Jan. and Mad. 11th Oct.
8	David Clark, ..	ditto	R. Rayne, ..	Port Louis 6th September.
	Irma, ..	French	H. Benard, ..	Havre de Grace 19th July.
9	Emily, ..	English	W. M. Wyatt	Pen. 14th Sept & Pedier Coast 14th Oc.
	Fatzeel Currim, ..	ditto	Nussor, ..	Judda 9th July, Mocha & Bom. 22d Sept.
12	St. George, ..	ditto	H. S. Thomson, ..	Bristol 14th July.
22	Band, ..	ditto	T. Callan, ..	Liverpool 29th July.
23	Duke of Bedford, ..	ditto	W. A. Bowen, ..	London. 23 July & C. of Good Hope 1 Oct.
24	Enterprise, <i>Stmr.</i>	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phyoo 22d November.
25	Irrawaddy, <i>Stmr.</i>	ditto	W. Warden, ..	Kyook Phyoo.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Oct.				
24	Ann, <i>schooner</i> , ..	English	H. Murphy, ..	Columbo.
26	Palmyra, ..	ditto	W. Loader, ..	London.
	Collingwood, <i>brig</i> .	ditto	J. Snipe, ..	Liverpool.
28	Zoroaster, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	W. Patton, ..	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
Nov.				
2	William Wilson, ..	ditto	J. H. Miller, ..	Mauritius.
4	Bonny Hall, ..	ditto	T. Jackson, ..	Liverpool.
7	Expörter, <i>barque</i>	ditto	R. Anwyl, ..	Mauritius.
11	Euphrates, ..	ditto	W. Buckham, ..	ditto.
14	Emma, <i>schooner</i> , ..	ditto	J. King, ..	Akyab and Kyook Phyoo.
	C. Merchant, ..	ditto	T. W. Tingle, ..	Moulmein.
15	Lord Elton, ..	ditto	D. Dawson, ..	Liverpool.
	General Palmer, ..	ditto	R. B. Cotgrave	London.
16	E. Barnett, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	J. M. Budwell	Columbo and Bombay.
	Margaret, <i>brig</i> , ..	ditto	J. Woolley, ..	Penang.
	Louisa, <i>schooner</i> , ..	ditto	Larkins, ..	ditto.
18	Enterprise, <i>Stmr.</i>	ditto	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phyoo.
	Irrawaddy, <i>Stmr.</i>	ditto	W. Warden, ..	Kyook Phyoo.
22	Drongan, ..	ditto	J. Mackenzie, ..	Bombay.
	Asia Felix, ..	ditto	R. Fernandes, ..	ditto.
23	ir A. Campbell, ..	ditto	C. Robertson, ..	Penang.
24	Flora, <i>H. C. Sg. V.</i>	ditto	Lt. R. Lolyd, ..	Coast of Arracan.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per La Victoire, from Bordeaux.—Madame Gray, Madame Desse, Mr. Gray, and M. Duclax, Merchant.

Per Sir Archibald Campbell, from Madras.—C. H. Hallett, Esq. Madras Civil Service; D. J. Phillips, Esq. and Mr. G. Burgeon.

Per Albion.—Mrs. Dougal, Mrs. T. Wilson, Miss S. Wilson, Miss A. McLeod, Capt. J. George, 19th N. I.; George Dougal, Esq. Merchant; Thos. McKellar, Esq. Commercial; George Wilson, Esq. and M. McLeod, Esq. Free Merchants; Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. H. M. Wilson.

Per Water Witch, from Singapore.—J. Fergusson, Esq. and Mr. Lardner.

Per Coromandel, from London.—Mrs. Jennings, Miss Campbell, Revd. Mr. Jennings, Chaplain; Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Hay and Mr. Dick; Cadets, Mr. Mainwaring, and Mr. Humphreys.—*From Madras:*—Mrs. Conolly, Mr. Conolly, Madras Civil Service; Mr. French and Master Straince.

Per Belhaven.—Lieut. J. W. Scott, B. G. A.; and Mr. James Jamieson,

Per Hindostan, from London.—Mrs. Homes, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Pringle, Miss A. Pringle, Captain Homes, B. N. I., Captain Pringle, B. N. I., Lieutenant Alexander, H. A., Lieutenant Hopper, B. N. I., Messrs. P. D. Warren, G. Browne, and J. H. Greene, Cadets, Mr. Porteous, Mr. Sheppard, and 1 European Servant.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, from London.—Lady Ryan; Misses Frances Ryan, and Louisa Ryan; Mr. Edmund Ryan; Master Charles Ryan; Mrs. M. Longueville Clarke; Mrs. Holmes; Professor Holmes; Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Colquhoun; Mrs. Dunlop; Mrs. Charles; Rev. James Charles; Misses Eliza Sherriff and Henrietta Sherriff; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Mackerell, H. M. 44th Foot; Major Hugh Morrieson; W. A. Venour, Esq.; Dr. D. Murray, H. M. 16th Lancers.—*Servants:*—Thomas Austin, Emma Austin, Lucy Broadfield, James Munderson, Martha Motta, Moses David, and Abdel Gunnes, (died at Sea on the 15th Sept.)

Per H. C. C. S. Layton, from London.—H. Cook, Lieut. Col. H. C. S.; Robert Stewart, Captain H. C. S.; Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. H. Salter; Mr. Edward Hope; Cornet Scott, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Kerab, servant to Mrs. Salter, John Keady, servant to Captain Stewart.

Per James Sibbald, from London.—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Slart, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Leith, Miss Wilson, Miss E. Tucker, Miss J. Tucker, Revd. J. Bateman, Chaplain; Revd. William Slart, Revd. Knorpp, Revd. Charles Leupalt, Revd. Charles Linke, Revd. John Halerlin, Lieut. Bruce, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. John Leith, Mr. T. E. Jones, Mr. J. Jamieson, and Mr. J. E. Jeremiah. *From Cape.*—Mrs. Prendergrast, Miss Prendergrast, Col. Prendergrast, and F. Napcan, Esq.

Per Elizabeth, from Sydney.—Mrs. Baltive, Col. Baltive, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Bart, and Master Baltive.

Per Duke of Northumberland.—Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Mundy, Mrs. Colville, and Mrs. Tombs; Miss McMahon; Capt. Mureton, 16th Lancers; Capt. Heptenstall, 31st B. N. I.; Capt. Grant, 59th B. N. I.; Lieut. Cautley, 8th B. L. C.; Henry Hill, J. M. Hill, Jos. Hill and R. A. Payne, Esquires; Lieut. H. Garrett, 16th Lancers; Rev. Mr. Mundy, Mr. Tombs, Mr. Tiel; Misses Harris and Jane Harris; Mr. Geo. Tiel.

Per Sir Charles Malcolm, from Madras.—Mrs. Paulin, Miss Paulin, H. Paulin, Esq. H. C. Solicitor, Lieut. John Hill, Madras Army; Lieut. W. Pigott, Mr. Robert B. and Mr. T. Guter.

Per Caesar, from London.—Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Coxe; Miss Phillips; Rev. Mr. Rawlins, Chaplain; J. B. Ogilvie, Esq. Civil Service; Captains Digby Coxe and Glegg, B. N. I.; Lieut. Davies, B. N. I.; Lieut. Stronge, H. M. 26th Regt.; Ensigns Burslem, do. Kirk, do. Scott, 31st do. and Brooke do.; two Miss Rawlins. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Downes and Mr. Downes.

Per Caledonia.—J. Dunbar, W. Barlow, D. Drummond, N. McKean and A. Read, Esquires.

Per Ann.—Captain Lambert; Messrs. Lylons, D. Christopher, and D. George.

Per Burrell, from Copang.—Miss Nattinson.

Per David Clarke, from Mauritius.—Mrs. Finden, Mrs. McMullen and Child, Surgeon Finden, Capt. McCullen, Mr. H. Meredith, Free Merchant; and Master McMullen. *From Madras.*—Miss Cornelesie.

Per Irma.—Messrs. C. Boltier and J. Thisult, Merchants.

Per St. George, from Bristol.—Mrs. L. Davis, and two Children; Mrs. Harrington, and Mrs. Bunbury; Misses E. Davis, Henrietta, J. Bunbury, and M. A. Bunbury; Colonel W. Davis; Captains J. Sheil, Jas. Turner, and M. Bunbury; Major T. W. Urjan; Lieutenants John Harrington, Geo. Griffith, and C. E. Turner; C. Turner, Esq. Master A. Ramsay.

Per Bland.—Mrs. A. S. Singer; Lieut. A. S. Singer, N. I. Capt. F. Des Veux, N. I.; Lieut. Woodburn, N. I.; Rev. M. Leechman; H. Taylor, J. Cumberland, and John Duncan, Esquires, Medical Department; Mrs. Farrell.

Per Duke of Bedford, from London.—Capt. J. A. Scott, 1st Light Cavalry; Lieut. Erskine, 63rd N. I.; J. H. Batten, Esq. Civil Service; Messrs. Bayley, Chester and Thomas, Writers, Messrs. Spiers, Martin, Lethbridge and Sandford, Merchants; and 2 Misses Lethbridge. *From the Cape.*—C. Bayley and G. Bayley, Esqrs. Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. Col. Kennedy, Captain Dwyer, 42nd N. I.; and Captain Burroughs, Artillery one European and six Native Servants.

Departures.

Per Asia Felix.—Mrs. Col. Hough and Son; 3 Female Servants; 5 Native ditto, returning to Bombay.

Per Euphrates, for Mauritius.—Mrs. Homes and two Children; Miss Laing; Majors Scott and Cheape; Messrs. Jackson and Laing. *For the Cape.*—H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

Per Exporter.—Mrs. Anwyl, and Mrs. Goss.

Per Isabella, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles; Dr. G. Williams, Surgeon, R. N.; Misses Harriett, Martha, Ellen, Ann and Esther Watson; Masters Walter Charles and George Tuttle.

Per Alexander, for London.—Mrs. D. Scott and Children; Mrs. Garestin and Children; Mrs. Hart and Child; Miss King; Mr. Bell, Civil Service; Captain Colebrook; and Dr. Hart.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 3 At Delhi, the wife of Mr. J. T. Thompson, Missionary, of a Daughter.
6 Aluttra, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
7 Meerut, the Lady of R. A. Master, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
11 Myhier, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjut. Anson, 18th N. I. of a Daughter.
12 Berhampore, the Lady of Major J. W. Cleveland, 38th N. I. of a Daughter.
13 Meerut, the Lady of Capt. J. L. Pratt, H. M. 26th Regt. of a Son.
13 Chirra Ponjic, the Lady of James Clarke, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, of a Son.
14 Allahabad, Mrs. C. Hardingham, of a Son.
15 Sabathoon, in the Himalaya, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Judge Advocate General, of a Daughter.
16 Banda, the Lady of J. Row, Esq. of a Daughter.
16 Calcutta, the Lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
16 Nusseerabad, the Lady of Captain J. Jervis, 5th N. I. of a Daughter.
18 Cawnpore, the Lady of Major Maddock, Commanding the 10th N. I. of a Son.
18 Calcutta, Mrs. James Witchlow, of a Daughter.
18 Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor Wm. Raynor, of a Daughter.
19 Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Guest, of a Daughter.
20 Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Sealy, of a Daughter.
21 Noacolly, Mrs. N. Joachim, of a Daughter.
22 Secrole, Benares, Mrs. M. Clinton, wife of Quarter Master Serjesut T. Clinton, 38th N. I. of a still-born Son.
22 Calcutta, Mrs. J. Cook, of a Son.
23 Calcutta, the Lady of H. H. Wilson, Esq. of a Daughter.
23 Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. M. DeRozario, of a Daughter.
23 Calcutta, Caroline, relict of the late Mr. C. F. Kellner, of a Son.
25 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Crouch, of a Daughter.
26 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Esperança, of a Daughter.
26 Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. J. C. Robertson, of a Daughter.
26 Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain R. A. Thomas, 48th Regt. of a Son.
26 Chowringhee, the Lady of W. Bedell, Esq. B. A. of a Son and Heir.
27 Calcutta, the Lady of the late C. Fleming Hunter, Esq. of a Daughter.
27 Calcutta, the Lady of the Revd. William Robinson, Minister of the Loll Bazar Chapel, of a Son.
27 Kurnaul, the Lady of Capt. MacGheer, H. M. 31st Regt. of a Daughter.
28 Calcutta, in the Old Church Parsonage, the Lady of the Revd. R. B. Boyes, of a Daughter.
28 Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a Daughter.
28 Calcutta, the Lady of W. C. Green, Esq. of a Daughter.
28 the Residency, Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain J. A. Moore, of a Son.
28 Berhampore, the Lady of G. R. B. Barney, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
29 Barrackpore, the Lady of Captain J. S. Winfield, of a Daughter.
29 Calcutta, the Lady of Captain R. H. Wischam, of a Son.
29 Calcutta, the Lady of J. Innes, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.
29 the Lines of Purneah, the wife of Mr. J. P. Damoy, of a Daughter.
31 Burdwan, the Lady of H. Millet, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
31 Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. T. T. Harrington, of a Daughter, still born.
Nov. 1 Bellivue, Mussore, the Lady of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th L. C. of a Daughter.
1 Ghowhatte, Lower Assam, the Lady of Lieut. J. A. Wood, 25th N. I. and Officiating 2nd in Command Assam Light Infantry, of a Son.
2 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. B. M. Satoor, of a Son.
2 Benares, the Lady of Lieut. E. Spry, 24th Regt. of a Son.

- 3 At Kishnagbur, the Lady of T. Q. Vibart, Esq. C. S., of a Daughter.
- 3 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Ewin, Branch Pilot, H. C. M., of a Son.
- 4 the Gout of Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Dunlop, 49th N. I. of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, of a Daughter.
- 5 Serampore, the Lady of James Bell, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 5 Benares, the Lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Dias, of a still-born child.
- 6 Calcutta, Mrs. T. Baker, of a Son.
- 7 Calcutta, the Lady of Mr. W. Sinclair, of a Daughter.
- 8 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Cooke, of a Daughter.
- 8 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. F. Swaine, of a Son.
- 8 Agra, the Lady of Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, H. M. 13th L. I. of a Daughter.
- 9 Calcutta, the Lady of George Byron, Esq. of a Son and Heir.
- 11 Allipore, the Lady of Captain A. F. Richmond, of a Daughter.
- 11 Midnapore, the Lady of Ensign E. Blenkinsop, 34th Regt. of a Son.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. L. D'Almeida, of a Son.
- 12 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a Daughter.
- 12 Bareilly, the Lady of Brigadier Fagan, C. B. Commanding the Troops in Rohilkund, of a Daughter.
- 13 Cooly Bazar, the wife of J. Thompson, Senior, Conductor of Ordnance, of a Daughter.
- 14 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Eglinton, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 15 Berhampore, the Lady of A. Lang, Esq. C. S. of a Son.
- 15 Midnapore, the Lady of A. MacLeod, Esq. of a Son.
- 16 Berhampore, the Lady of R. Bell, Esq. of a Son.
- 17 Calcutta, the Lady of R. Bird, Esq. of a Daughter.
- 17 Calcutta, Mrs. A. Horsburgh, of a Daughter.
- 17 Dacca, the Lady of A. C. Barwell, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.
- 18 Calcutta, Mrs. John George, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 24 At Mussoorie, Lieutenant and Adjutant D. F. Evans, 16th N. I. to Mrs. Dougan, relict of the late Captain R. F. Dougan, 10th Light Cavalry.
- Oct. 3 Berhampore, Lieut. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N. I. to Sarah, daughter of Col. Dennis, H. M. 49th Regt.
- 11 Chuprah, Mr. G. H. Dessu, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Rogers, Daughter of Captain Jacob Rogers, deceased, of the Mahratta Service.
- 12 Lucknow, Mr. R. Carnegie, to Miss Amelia Bull.
- 20 Calcutta, James Thornhill Mellis, Esq. C. S., to Miss Emily Anna Montgomery.
- 21 Buxar, Mr. H. McMullen, to Miss Catharine Garoe.
- 22 Chinsurah, Capt. C. Kirnander, H. C. M. S. to Mrs. E. H. D. Anselme.
- 25 Allahabad, John Dunsmore, Esq. Civil Service, to Stuart Amelia, only daughter of A. J. Colvin, Esq.
- 30 Serampore, Charles Guthrie, Esq. to Mrs. Eliza Griffith.
- 31 Calcutta, Mr. Daniel A. Disandt, to Mrs. Charlotte Field.
- Nov. 2 Katullee, John B. Crawford, Esq. to Mary Ann, daughter of George Boyd, Esq. of that place.
- 6 Calcutta, Mr. M. W. Phillips, to Mrs. Catherine D'Silva.
- 7 Calcutta, Edmund Talbot, Esq. 53rd N. I. son of the late Rev. Thos. Sugden Talbot, M. A. Rector of Turtshall St. Mary, Norfolk, to Miss Eliza Augusta Sunbolf.
- 8 Cawnpore, John Harcourt, Esq. H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, to Annabella, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Pollock, C. B.
- 10 Calcutta, Charles Hutchins, Esq. to Harriott, second daughter of George Hodder, Esq. formerly of the Guards.
- 13 Calcutta, Ensign and Adjutant G. W. G. Bristow, 71st N. I. to Isabella, third Daughter of Major General Charles Colin Campbell.

- 13 At Fort William, Mr. Luke Keelan, Ordnance Department, to Mrs. Amelia Dawson.
 13 Calcutta, J. A. Greenway, Esq. to Amelia Harriet, only daughter of the late Charles Greenwall, Esq.
 14 Calcutta, Mr. J. Young, to Miss Isabella Duncan Andrewa.
 15 Calcutta, J. A. Deverell, Esq. Indigo Planter, of Cootoreah Factory, Nuddeah, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Garrod.
 17 Calcutta, R. Campbell, Esq. to Miss Mattinson.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 23 Cawnpore, Captain A. A. McConchy, of H. M. 16th Lancers.
 — Nissendipore, in Jessore, F. E. Durand, infant Son of P. Durand, Esq. aged 8 months and 8 days.
 Penang, Ensign Luscombe, 46th Regt. M. N. I.
 Penang, James Stuart, Esq., brother of George Stuart, Esq. Merchant.
 Penang, Mr. T. H. Green, Superintendent of Mr. Ibbetson's Plantations.
 Sea, on board the *Dunira*, Henry Nairne, Esq.
 Penang Harbour, on board the *Dunira*, George Wilson Brown.
 Oct. 3 Goonah, Infant Son of Wm. S. Charteris, Esq., M. D. aged 7 months.
 4 Cawnpore, Mr. Etienne Gervain, aged 51 years and 9 months.
 5 Juanpore, Captain Geo. Cracklow, 6th N. I.
 5 Ayrungabad, Sarah Jane, the infant daughter of Lient. P. S. Hewett, H. M. Nizam's Service, aged 14 months.
 5 Calcutta, Herbert Hawes, Esq. a Chief Officer in the Hon'ble E. I. Company's Mercantile Service, aged 52 years.
 5 Calcutta, Mr. T. Ross, Seaman of the *Resource*, aged 45 years.
 6 Dum Dum, the Wife of Serjeant Major Otto, aged 39 years.
 7 Chinsurah, Quarter Master William Rown, H. M. 16th Foot.
 7 Calcutta, Emelia, Daughter of the late Mr. A. Gordon, aged 25 years.
 7 Calcutta, Wm. Lennox Cleland, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 34 years.
 7 Bareilly, Ensign George Holloway, 44th N. I.
 8 Calcutta, Mr. John De Monty, aged 32 years.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. M. Rodrigues, wife of Mr. Joseph Rodrigues.
 9 Calcutta, Silvia, widow of the late Mr. D. Bridges, H. C. Marine, aged 102 years.
 9 Meerut, the Lady of R. A. Master, Esq. 7th Light Cavalry.
 9 Howrah, Mr. John Wood, Shipwright, aged 26 years.
 — the Military Lower Orphan School, Mr. John Abbott, aged 37 years.
 11 Calcutta, Richard Mitchell, infant Son of Mr. R. Aubrey, aged 9 months and 28 days.
 11 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Margaret Harding, aged 79 years.
 11 Myhier, the infant daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Anson,
 11 Allahabad, on board his Budgerow, proceeding to the Presidency in charge of Invalids, Captain Parks, H. M. 39th Foot.
 12 Malda, W. Alexander, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 36 years.
 12 Futtyghur, Mr. Patrick Reed.
 13 Allahabad, Mr. W. Walker, of the Magazine Establishment, aged 36 years.
 13 Calcutta, the infant Son of Mr. J. Keymer, H. C. Marine, aged 6 days.
 13 Secunderpore Factory, Mr. T. Scott, aged 24 years, 10 months, & 20 days.
 14 Chandernagore, Captain John Mein, late Commander of the H. C. Cruizing Service, on the Penang Establishment, aged 60 years.
 14 Dacca, Brigadier J. Burnett, C. B.
 14 Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Camell, aged 31 years and 10 days.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Bobjohn, aged 76 years.
 16 Calcutta, Henry Wigram, youngest Son of Mr. R. Gordon, aged 4 years and 22 days.
 16 Poosah, Mrs. Farrell, relict of the late W. M. Farrell, Esq.
 16 Calcutta, Anne, relict of the late Mr. Jos. Weldon, H. C. Marine, aged 51 years.

- 17 At Calcutta, Mr. G. Godfrey, aged 30 years, 3 months, and 25 days.
- 18 Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Conductor Wm. Raynor.
- 18 Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Francis, aged 36 years, 3 months and 18 days.
- 18 Chandernagore, Charlotte Lydia, the Lady of W. Macleod, Esq. aged 34 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Eugenia Felicite, wife of Capt. T. Clarke, H. C. Marine, aged 22 years, 10 months, and 3 days.
- 19 Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Dugal.
- 20 Calcutta, John Francis, Son of Mr. J. M. Heritage, H. C. Marine, aged 14 years and 9 months.
- 20 Calcutta, William, second Son of H. Barrow, Esq. H. C.'s Mathematical Instrument Maker, aged 6 years, 11 months, and 26 days.
- 20 Calcutta, R. Henry, the infant Son of Capt. H. Heyman, H. C. S. aged 13 months and 18 days.
- 20 Calcutta, Victorie, wife of Mr. F. Cornelius, Register of the Board of Trade office.
- 21 Calcutta, Mr. F. Cornelius, Register of the Board of Trade office.
- 21 Moisingunge, near Kishnagur, the Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake, aged 10 months, and 6 days.
- 21 Calcutta, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Empson, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 21 days.
- 21 Calcutta, Mr. James H. Bowers, aged 21 years and 4 months.
- 22 Calcutta, Jacob F. Plusker, Esq. of Chinsurah, aged 46 years.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. William Gray, aged 28 years, 1 month, and 9 days.
- 22 Secrole, Benares, in the 15th year of her age, Mary, the wife of Quarter Master Serjeant T. Clinton, 38th N. I.
- 22 Calcutta, Mr. G. Eaglestone, aged 48 years.
- 23 Chandernagore, Mr. J. H. Drugeon, aged 28 years.
- 24 Calcutta, Matilda, the wife of Mr. F. H. Peterson, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 11 days.
- 24 the General Hospital, Mr. John Crabbe, aged 23 years.
- 24 Chandernagore, Felicita, the eldest daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq.
- 25 Calcutta, Susan, wife of Mr. E. Goodall, aged 30 years.
- 28 Howrah, Mr. Manuel DeSouza, aged 60 years.
- 28 Deesa, Alexander McDonald, second Son of Lieut. Elder, European Regiment, aged 16 months.
- 28 Churra Poonjee, Frances Elizabeth, the wife of Serjeant James Foster, Commissariat Department, aged 35 years.
- 28 Berhampore, the infant daughter of G. R. B. Berney, Esq.
- 29 Barrackpore, George, the infant Son of the late Captain T. Haslam, 25th N. I. aged 2 years, 1 month, and 14 days.
- 29 Calcutta, Frederica Emma, infant daughter of Mr. R. Platts, aged 1 year and 1 day.
- 29 Calcutta, Master Charles Hay, aged 23 days.
- 29 Saharunpore, Henry Graham, Esq. Judge of that Zillah.
- 29 Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Watson, Commanding at Ally Ghur.
- 30 Calcutta, Mr. T. T. Huron, aged 25 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Mrs. Agnes Green, aged 36 years.
- 30 Calcutta, Walter, the infant Son of H. S. Lane, Esq. Commercial Resident at Hurriapaul, aged 2 months, and 13 days.
- Nov. 1 Gaidghaut Factory, Jessore, G. Barcaiztegui, Esq. aged 31 years.
- 1 Calcutta, Mrs. Primrose Levesque, aged 85 years, 7 months, & 9 days.
- 1 Calcutta, Miss Mary Anne D'Souza, in the 17th year of her age.
- 2 Calcutta, Thérèse, youngest daughter of the late John DaCosta, Esq. aged 19 years, and 8 months.
- 3 Calcutta, Francis, the infant Son of Mr. Robert Pereira, aged 3 years.
- 3 Ghazepore, Agnes Jessy, daughter of Captain G. Thomson, Engineers, aged 5 months and 14 days.
- 4 Rampore Beaulah, Thomas, eldest Son of the late Mr. R. Parkinson, Department of Public Works, aged 8 years and 2 days.

- 4 At Calcutta, Mr. William H. Taylor, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 23 days.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Williams, aged 60 years.
- 5 Calcutta, Mrs. E. M. Hamilton, aged 27 years.
- 5 Calcutta, Francisco, the infant Son of Mr. F. Felix, aged 11 months.
- 6 Lucknow, James, the infant Son of Lieut. W. Macvitie, Bengal Artillery.
- 7 Calcutta, J. U. Sherrieff, Esq. Architect, aged 35 years, 1 month, and 14 days.
- 7 Dacca, Rev. Fre Mariano de Assumpção, one of the Apostolic Missionaries, and Vicar of the Dacca Church.
- 8 Calcutta, Charlotte Fanny, daughter of the late C. Christians, Esq. aged 10 years and 6 months.
- 8 Calcutta, Sarah Jennet, daughter of Mr. J. Black, H. C. Marine, aged 7 years, and 11 months.
- 10 Serampore, Miss Sarah Menia Mullins, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 5 days.
- 10 Chandernagore, Mr. R. Nicholas, aged 21 years.
- 11 Calcutta, Henry Waterman, second Son of the late Lieut. H. P. Shortt, 20th N. I., aged 16 years.
- 12 Chandernagore, Madame David Renaudin.
- 12 Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Hartt, Branch Pilot, Honorable Company's Marine.
- 12 Chandernagore, Lieut. Jacques Le Tellier, Commanding the Sepoy Corps of that Settlement.
- 12 Calcutta, Aviet Agabeg, Esq. Senior Member of the firm of Agabeg and Co. aged 48 years.
- 12 Chinsurah, N. W. Giffney, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 16th Foot, aged 27 years.
- 14 Calcutta, the infant Son of Capt. R. H. Wischam, late in command of the H. C. Steamer *Burhampootee*, aged 17 days.
- 15 Barrackpore, Mrs. Gerrard, relict of the late Major J. Gerrard, B. E.
- 16 Calcutta, Mr. Monte D'Kozario, late Proprietor of the *Columbian Press*, aged 44 years.
- 16 Barrackpore Park, Mrs. Hannah Hay, aged 55 years.
- 18 Howrah, John Ellerton, the youngest child of W. Jackson, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 15 months.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	SELL.	BUY.
Remittable Loan,	36 0 a	37 0 Prem.
{ 1st Class,.....	4 8 a	5 8 Ditto.
{ 2d Class,.....	3 0 a	4 0 Ditto.
Old 5 per cent. Loan, { 3d Class,.....	2 12 a	3 4 Ditto.
{ 4th Class,.....	1 0 a	1 8 Ditto.
{ 5th Class,.....	Par.	Par.
Second 5 per cent. from No. 1 to 250,	Par.	Par.
Middle 5 per cent. Loan,.....	1 8 a	3 0 Ditto.
Third, or New 5 per cent. Loan,	3 12 a	4 4 Ditto.
4 per cent. Loan,	0 12 a	0 6 Dis.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BENGAL.	
Discount on Government and Salary Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 3 months,	5 ditto.
Discount on Private Bills, not more than 3 mos.	6 ditto.

UNION BANK.	
Discount on Private Bills, at { 1 Month,.....	5 per cent.
{ 2 Months,.....	6 ditto.
{ 3 Months,.....	7 ditto.
Discount on Government Bills,	4 ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 ditto.

BANK SHARES.

BANK OF BENGAL,	Sr. Rs. 6,900 a 7,000 Premium.
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COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.]
1s. 10½d. Government Bills, on London, 12 months' date, per Sicoa Rupee,.....		1s. 9½d.
1s. 10½d. Private Bills, on ditto ditto,.....		1s. 11½d.
9½rs. 8 as. On Mad. 30 days' sight, per 100 Mad. Rs.	9½rs. 0 a.	
9½rs. 8 as. On Bom. 30 days' sight, per 100 Bom. Rs.	9½rs. 0 a.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	per 100	212 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	„	190 8
Doubloons,	each	33 4
Joes or P-zas,	„	19 0
Sovereigns,	„	11 4
Bank of England Notes,	„	11 0
Louis D'Ors,	„	8 8
Dutch Ducats,	„	4 12
Star Pagodas,.....	„	3 11
Gold Mohurs, Old,	„	18 8
„ New,.....	„	17 8

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 29, 1832.

THE BENGAL REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT FOR 1832.

Contents.

	<i>Page.</i>
FAILURE OF MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.,.....	385
LAUDABLE SOCIETIES MEETING,.....	393
MASONIC PROCESSION,	395
CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT HOWRAH,.....	397
CATHOLIC MEETING,	398
FREE SCHOOL EXAMINATION,.....	401
MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA,.....	403
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,	407
PETITION OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES,.....	413
COMPASSIONATE CIVIL AND MILITARY FUNDS,	415
RESOLUTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,	<i>ib.</i>
SUDDER DEWANNEE ADAWLUT,.....	419
CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,.....	423
INSOLVENT COURT,	424
TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WILSON,.....	<i>ib.</i>
INDIGO AND SILK MART,.....	425
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,.....	161
ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS,.....	166
MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.,	<i>ib.</i>
SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,.....	177
ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS,.....	178
DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS,	179
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,	180

FAILURE OF MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO.

It is with much pain we re-publish from the *Hurkaru* the following announcement of the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. which took place on the 12th Dec.

"MRSRS. ALEXANDER AND CO. regret, that they are compelled to suspend their payments—they are actively employed in preparing statements of their affairs to be submitted to their Constituents, a Meeting of whom is requested at their office, on Monday next, the 17th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

The following Circular was issued by Messrs. Alexander and Co.

"We much regret the necessity, of acquainting you, in common with other constituents, that owing to the repeated circulation of rumours prejudicial to our credit, ever since the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. but especially during the last few months, (while no corresponding realizations of debts or property have been effected,) so large an amount of capital has been withdrawn, as to leave us utterly unable, with safety to our constituents at large, to meet the calls of individuals.

"Under these circumstances we have thought it right to declare the necessity of taking immediate measures to place our affairs under the management of the Insolvent Court or of Trustees, as our Creditors may think most advantageous to their interests.

"There is a third measure which we think might we found greatly more advantageous than either of the former, namely, to allow us to carry on our extensive Commission Agency and valuable concerns in Indigo, Coals, Sugar, Saltpetre, &c. for the benefit of our Creditors, but of course under a suspension of other payments, for a limited number of years, and then subject to a dividend and reconsideration of future proceedings. We are calling a Meeting of our Creditors, on the spot, to consult with us as to the best measures to be pursued.

"We request the favor of an early attention to this communication, and that you will be so good as to direct your answer under cover to John Abbot, Esq. our provisional Trustee.

Your most obedient Servants,
ALEXANDER & Co."

Calcutta, 12th December, 1832.

The following is from the *Courier* on this subject: "With deep regret, we announce the stoppage of the firm of Alexander and Co. this morning—a failure scarcely second in importance to that of Palmer and Co. three years ago. But a few years back—indeed at any time until the fall of the House last named, the firm of Alexander and Co., both in its agency and in its banking concerns, enjoyed a credit unbounded as its reputation. The only difficulty in its finances was to employ the capital tendered to its acceptance. Unfortunately, confidence was placed in the unstable value of property, chanced, and since depressed by political events, and by the financial measures of this Government; and the changes in commerce, in the prices of commodities, in the value of fixed property, in the rates of interest, in the emoluments of the Company's services, have all tended, of late years, to depreciate investments in any degree dependent upon agricultural or commercial industry, or upon a continuance of former incomes and allowances. The change of circumstances pressed most severely upon Palmer and Co. but it operated generally, and the temporary shock to credit which the failure of that House occasioned, made matters worse, falling with overwhelming force upon a Firm which, at the time of that event, had a large sum out in Bank Notes; for nearly the whole of these immediately came in for payment, thereby suddenly and permanently crippling its resources in a degree for which no compensation has been found in subsequent occurrences. But a fair opportunity was not given to the House in its struggle with such appalling difficulties. The public always marked it as hanging upon the same contingencies as its predecessor in calamity, and almost from the day of the pressure upon the Hindostan Bank in Jan. 1830, a general opinion seemed to prevail, that it was struggling with difficulties too powerful to be overcome.

We know nothing of the extent of the debts and assets of the House. It is intended to call a meeting of creditors without delay, and to propose to the creditors, that its affairs shall be wound up by Trustees of their own election. In the mean time,

we understand, that a provisional assignment has been executed by the members of the Firm.

We cannot close the distressing subject, without casting a glance of sympathy and sorrow towards the unhappy homes of those highly esteemed and talented individuals, who have laboured for years in this heartless struggle against fate, for the public rather than for their own ben-fit,—making a sacrifice of anxiety which but few can appreciate, and in comparison with which, the catastrophe itself is to them a relief.”

The following is from the *India Gazette*.

“We hear this lamentable event ascribed to loss of credit arising from reports, originally without foundation, but which have prevailed ever since the failure of Palmer and Co. If this view be correct, rumour, whether idle or malicious, has created the evil which it predicted. The suffering and loss must be extensive; but we have not heard any estimate of the debts and assets. A Provisional Trustee has, we understand, been appointed, pending a meeting of the creditors of the Firm on Monday next. However deplorable this occurrence, and however wide spread the injury it will occasion, the public will learn with some satisfaction—what we are assured of on good authority—that the integrity and honour of the members of the late firm are unimpeachable.

The *Hurkara* gives a Report of a meeting of the Calcutta Tradesmen, and others interested in the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Co. which took place at the Trade Association Room on Saturday morning, to consider what measures it would be most advisable to adopt to protect their interests at the public meeting advertised to take place yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

There were about 200 persons present, and the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, affording a good example for such occasions, and reflecting great credit on Mr. Burkinyoung, the Master of the Trade Association, who filled the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. R. S. Thomson.

There was a general feeling, that, on former occasions, the interests of the Tradesmen of Calcutta, of the Honourable Company's, and the Mercantile, Marine, and of the many humble individuals who were the severest, though not the

greatest sufferers, had not been provided for, and it was the chief object of this meeting to remedy so injurious an omission on the present and future occasions.

We think it our duty to remark upon the novel and interesting, and we will add, highly commendable, proceedings of the tradesmen of Calcutta, which reflect great credit upon themselves, and cannot but be attended with the most wholesome effects.

The opening address of Mr. Burkinyoung, which we subjoin, and the resolutions generally, are alike honourable to him—to the principal Tradesmen of Calcutta, whose sentiments and whose interests he represents, and to the highly respected individuals, members of the late firm of Alexander and Co. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Burkinyoung are not *vox et præterea nihil*—the feeling manner in which he prefaced his address, spoke for his sincerity, and the subject matter of it, for his good sense and liberality—it is not necessary to add more, than that Mr. Burkinyoung had lost the fruits of many years industry—he is a sufferer to the extent of 60,000 Rs.

MR. BURKINYOUNG'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen.—The Calcutta Trade Association having been established for the protection of its Members in all cases when their interests in Trade are concerned, I have taken the liberty to call this meeting of its Members, in order that we, who are sufferers by the failure of Messrs. Alexander and Company, may have the benefit of your advice. I have also invited some other persons to attend here this morning, who are not Members, but who are Creditors of that firm, that we may mutually benefit from any discussion that may arise, or any conclusion we may come to from the suggestions I am about to make.

Our friend, Mr. Longueville Clarke, an Honorary Member of our Society, has kindly and voluntarily given us his attendance, for the purpose of affording us his valuable advice on this occasion.

In calling this Meeting, and before proceeding any further, I beg to state most explicitly, that I am not actuated by any hostile or vindictive feeling towards any of the Members of the Firm of Alexander and Co. but on the contrary I have the very highest respect for them individually, and I should be sorry if any expression or act of mine tended to wound their feelings; if any such escape me in the course of these proceedings I beg that it may be attributed only to my inability to express myself in the language I could most wish to use on this occasion, and I earnestly beg, that the present discussion may be carried on in temperate language, and that the feelings and characters of the highly respectable individuals of that Firm, may not be outraged by any unseemly or improper expression, which will only injure the object we have in view, and tend to render our proceedings discreditable.

Gentlemen, we have before us such serious instances of the expensive and unsatisfactory mode in which insolvent Estates have been wound up, that we are compelled to unite in endeavouring to adopt such measures as may produce the best results for our interests as Creditors, and as far as

we can tolligate the misfortune which has befallen us and our families.

Messrs. Alexander and Co. have, in their printed circular, proposed three modes of winding up their affairs: first, under the management of the Insolvent Court. This I should humbly suggest must by all means, if possible, be avoided, as ruinous in the extreme. The second proposal is under the management of Trustees; in this case our object will be to take care that we have Trustees appointed in whom we can place confidence, and as it would appear tedious to object to any particular individual after he has been proposed, I would suggest, that no person be considered eligible as a Trustee who may have any complicated accounts of his own, or who may probably be called upon to explain any of his transactions with the House.

There is another point I wish to call your attention to, which is, that the interests of the Trading Community and of the middle classes of Society must be secured, by having one or more from that class selected to act as Trustees, so that they may have one from whom they can obtain, freely and openly, intelligence of the state of affairs until they are finally closed.

The third proposal in their printed circular, is to allow them to carry on their extensive concerns for the benefit of the Creditors: I shall indeed be most happy if any such proposal can successfully be adopted. We have a serious example of the danger of too hastily relying on statements hurriedly got up, and which, from their nature, must be unavoidably more or less incorrect; should such a statement be exhibited at the meeting of Creditors on Monday as may appear to warrant the Creditors allowing Messrs. Alexander and Co. to carry on their concerns, then I would suggest, that a Committee of the Creditors be appointed to investigate this statement, in order to its being laid before a future meeting with the report and opinion of the Committee, as to the probable success of carrying the proposal into effect.

I would also propose, that the same exceptions be taken in the appointment of a Committee, as were suggested in the choice of Trustees, and if these hints which I have thrown out meet with the concurrence of the meeting I will propose three resolutions to that effect: In the mean time, I shall be happy to hear the opinions of any Gentlemen present who may suggest any thing more to the purpose. I have merely offered them in the hope of having something better from persons more competent to give advice in a case of this nature than I am.

RESOLUTIONS.

The first resolution, which was carried unanimously, states it to be the sense of the Meeting—

That it will be highly injurious to the interests of the Creditors of Messrs. Alexander and Co. if their affairs are placed under the management of the Insolvent Court.

There appeared to be a decided feeling in favor of this motion, and a determination, if possible, to prevent the estate falling under the management of the Insolvent Court. Mr. Clarke, the Counsel to the Association, who was present, answered the enquiring looks of the Meeting, by stating, that "He had had some experience in the Insolvent Court, but that he had never seen any estate benefited by being taken there, and thought it was for the interest of the Meeting to carry the proposed resolution." This opinion is not

a very decisive one, and does not go to say, that the dreaded evil can be prevented, which we fear it cannot—it was, however, the strongly expressed desire of the Meeting, that it should, if possible.

The second resolution, which was also carried unanimously, stated it to be the sense of the meeting:—

That it would be highly improper and unsatisfactory to the Creditors of Messrs. Alexander and Co. to have any person appointed to investigate the affairs of the Firm, or to act as Trustee for the Estate, who may have complicated accounts of their own, or on account of their Firms, to adjust with the House.

The third resolution, as originally proposed, occasioned considerable discussion, and was repeatedly modified to suit the general opinion of the Meeting, in which the Chairman was eventually successful, as it was carried unanimously in the following form:—

That the Trustees be desired to investigate the statement which will be laid before them by Messrs. Alexander and Co. and the affairs generally, and to report their opinion, and the grounds of it, at a Meeting of Creditors which shall be called to decide on the steps it may be most proper to take on that report.

The substance of the discussion to which we have above alluded was as follows: it was taken for granted, that the first step at the meeting of creditors advertised for yesterday, supposing it possible to avoid the Insolvent Court, would be to appoint trustees; it was hoped that, in their appointment, resolutions 2, and 7 would be complied with; it was then desired that the above (3rd) resolution should have effect, and if the trustees, at the proposed future meeting, reported favorably of the prospects of the concerns of the late firm, that such as were profitable should be carried on by the present members, under the superintendence of the Trustees.

The fourth and fifth resolutions provided for the fair representation of the interests of those present—it was deemed just and proper, that they should have, at least, one representative, if the number of Trustees were only three, and if five or more, that they should have two. In the former case Mr. Burkinyoung was, after much solicitation and violent acclamation, induced to accept the nomination, if elected; and in the latter, that Mr. Thomson, a severe sufferer on several former occasions, and an excellent practical accountant, should be the second.

We entreat the serious attention of our readers to the next (6th) resolution, which we subjoin:—

That this meeting learn with regret, that most injurious reports have been designedly circulated, affecting the credit of the Mercantile Establishments in this city; that the meeting strongly reprobate such mischievous conduct, and pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to allay the panic which has, by such means, been greatly and unnecessarily extended.

When the resolution had been put from the chair, some gentleman objected to the word "designedly;" this called up Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Counsel for the Association, who stated, that he had framed the resolution, and had purposely inserted the word which was objected to, for it came within his knowledge, that persons were actively employed in advising the constituents of the mercantile establishments, and more especially the native portion of them, to withdraw all their money and vest it in Company's paper; that these individuals were large holders of Government securities, or the tools of others who were, and that their object was to raise the price of paper for their own benefit, by inducing capitalists, through panic, to withdraw their funds from the Agents and vest them in Government securities. This statement was loudly cheered by several gentlemen who seemed to indicate, that they were equally aware of the existence of such a scheme, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Votes of thanks were then given by acclamation to Mr. Clarke, for his courteous and liberal aid on the occasion—to Mr. Burkinyoung for summoning the meeting, and for his able conduct in the chair, after which the meeting separated.

We cannot allow the 6th resolution and Mr. Clarke's remarks to pass without a few observations. Many of our readers no doubt recollect, that when several Banking establishments failed in London a few years ago, a similar attempt was made by some of the members of the stock jobbing community. Every effort was adopted to destroy the credit of private establishments, to effect their ruin, and increase the panic. One notorious individual paid four hundred thousand pounds into Child's House, and within a few days after suddenly withdrew the whole: but the identical notes were returned to him, with a letter, that the partners were aware of his design, and had, therefore, kept his money as a mere deposit, which was the last they would ever receive from him. This opened the eyes of the community, men began to discover that a panic was getting up, and

fostered for the purpose of diverting capital to the Stock Exchange and raising the price of the funds, a reaction took place, and as soon as the plot was discovered, confidence was restored.

Such would appear to be the present state of affairs in our own city, and we are glad, that a gentleman unconnected with mercantile pursuits, and whose professional avocations must make him acquainted with the movements of the various classes of society, has publicly announced the existence of such a scheme. Its detection ought to lead to its defeat, for however the destruction of mercantile credit might, for a short time prove profitable to the jobbers and traffickers in Company's paper, the lasting desolation which it must spread through the whole community ought to rouse them with one accord to avert the calamity.

It is impossible, that any mercantile establishment, however vast its resources, or extensive its securities, can withstand the effects of a sudden withdrawal of the capital entrusted to its management. It required the almost unconstitutional measure of an Act of Parliament, suspending cash payments, to save the Bank of England from Bankruptcy, when a run was made upon it, partly through panic, and partly by design. Yet the Bank of England engages in no mercantile speculations, its capital is vested in the funds of the nation, or in private loans on the most approved securities. But in this country the constituents of the mercantile houses receive on their deposits a rate of interest unknown in Europe, which can only be afforded to them, on the avowed fact of their deposits enabling their Agents to carry on the Indigo and other works, by which such large returns have heretofore been yielded. Every man who places his money in an Agency House, and receives his eight per cent, knows perfectly well how that money is employed, and that without it was so employed, he could not receive his large rate of interest. To call suddenly on all the Houses to return the borrowed capital will be compelling them to close their trade at once, to inundate the market with factories, houses, and property of every description, in order to realize the money demanded of them. Prices will consequently experience a ruinous fall, and those who have created the mischief will be the greatest sufferers, and will have only themselves to thank.

We warn the public, therefore, not to be misled, not to permit themselves to be influenced by a panic, originating with designing persons, who have only their own interest in view: Let them look at the question dispassionately and they must perceive, that there is really nothing to fear, but the effects of panic, and it is against that only that they should guard. If the constituents of the Mercantile Houses do not withdraw their confidence from them, there can be no sudden reduction of their capital, and they will be enabled to continue their mercantile transactions until all the outstanding property is realized. Three things have combined to injure the mercantile establishments of this city:—The fall in the price of Indigo, the extensive credit which they gave to individuals, and the consequent large debts due to them, and their own private banks, which subjected them to sudden demands. The latter are now done away with altogether, and in regard to Indigo, there are many cases now operating to diminish its cultivation, and consequently enhance its price. Many of the Factories which belonged to Palmer and Co. are abandoned, and this year will probably be the last that the Trustees will continue to carry them on.

All the unprofitable Factories, and, perhaps most of those which have not yielded a certain good return belonging to Alexander and Co. will likewise be discontinued, and the number of private speculators, from not being able to obtain the necessary advances, must also be greatly diminished. Hence it follows, that the cultivation of Indigo must greatly decrease, the quantity in the market will be less, prices will rise, and the profits will be greater. Through these causes the present mercantile establishments will all be gainers, and to this may be added a probable increase of mercantile and agency business, consequent on the failure of so extensive a House as that of Alexander and Co.

The great loss which they have hitherto sustained by that indiscriminate system of credit is also at an end. Money is no longer advanced with that liberal hand with which it was formerly bestowed, and so far from it, the system of economy, now so generally prevalent, is enabling the Agents hourly to collect large portions of the immense debts due to them. It will be the work of time, but of no great length of time, and with patience

and confidence, on the part of the public, its progress and effect is certain.

If the houses fail, the general loss must be immense, and they can only fail through the want of confidence on the part of the public. If that confidence be bestowed, the change of system which has been adopted, and the operation of the various causes to which we have alluded, must bring matters round. Let any man examine the question dispassionately, and we are certain that he will admit the justice of our reasoning; but at all events, let the public beware of the tales got up, or the advice given by interested speculators,—which would hurry them into acts of precipitancy which must produce the most ruinous results to all.—*Harkaru, December 17.*

A very full meeting of the Creditors of Alexander and Co. took place on Monday the 17th Dec. to take into consideration the measures most advisable to be adopted in the present exigency of the affairs of the firm.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Abbott entered the room, and recommended the meeting immediately to proceed to business, by electing a Chairman, upon which, Mr. Wynch was nominated.

The Chairman observed, that the meeting having done him the honor to appoint him, he would not unnecessarily take up their time by lengthy observations, but would recommend that a Committee of disinterested and qualified persons be appointed to look into the accounts of the firm, and to make a report to another meeting to be afterwards called, for he believed it impossible, that a statement could now be produced for analization in such a numerous meeting as the present. He had paid attention to several letters which had appeared in the public papers, and there was one which he considered the best, which recommended a course of proceeding, that the Creditors would find it would be their interest to adopt. The letter was signed A WELL WISHER TO ALL PARTIES, and recommended, that on the appoint-

ment of a Committee, they should proceed with their business in the following order:—

“1st.—Exhibiting the cash and real assets of the firm available for division within one month.

2d.—The assets falling due at certain periods within one year, confining this class to such as are unequivocal and certain for realization.

3d.—The dubious assets, with full information in a column of remarks opposite each sum, that the meeting may not be in the dark as to their expectations.”

4th.—Assets justly considered irrecoverable.”

And, therefore, he, (the Chairman,) would suggest, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Report, to be submitted to another Meeting.

Mr. James Pattle said, that previous to going into any other business, he thought it necessary, that the deed of trust executed to Mr. Abbott, should be read to the Meeting, that they might know what influence it might have on the acts of the Creditors. This was seconded by Mr. Goldsworthy, and shortly afterwards, the deed, which was to the following effect, was read:—

Calcutta, 12th December, 1832.

To JOHN ABBOTT, Esq.

SIR.—In consideration of the confidence which we repose in you, and of your undertaking the interim management of our Copartnership and individual and separate Estates for the benefit of our Co partnership and private Creditors, and also, in consideration of Sixca Rupees Five to us now paid by you, we do hereby grant, bargain, sell, assign, and make over to you and your Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, all our Co-partnership and separate and individual, real, and personal Estates and Properties, Goods, Chattels, Effects, Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, Book and other Debts, and all securities for money whatsoever now belonging to us, either as Co partners or as individuals, to hold the same upon trust, for the use and benefit of all our Co-partnerships and separate Creditors who may accede to and execute the Deed hereinafter refer-

red to rateably, and in proportion to the amount of their respective debts; without priority or preference, and until a just and equitable Trust Deed for the benefit of our Creditors and Letter of Licence can be prepared and duly executed for the due and equal distribution of all our assets amongst our Creditors as may accede to the said Deed. We do hereby authorize and empower you or your assigns, or any person or persons, you may appoint to ask, demand, sue for, recover, and receive the same, or any part thereof, from all and every person or persons, whomsoever; and we do also hereby authorize and empower you and your assigns, forthwith, to enter into, and take possession of all or any one of the Estates and Premises hereby bargained and sold, and assigned and transferred to you.

We are, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

(Signed by the Partners.)

Mr. Dickens, on the part of Mr. Abbott, stated, that the provisional deed executed to him, would be for the benefit of all without prejudice to any. He would not deliver up the documents in his possession till some more decisive measure would be adopted, and then when called upon he would be ready to resign his trust. If it were proposed to appoint a committee to draw up a report, the deed might remain in force under the solemn pledge, that the property would remain secure till some definite measure would be adopted.

Colonel Becher begged to state, that though he had not the least doubt of the honour and integrity of Mr. Abbott, he thought it necessary, for the satisfaction of all the Creditors, that other trustees should be appointed to act with him.

Mr. Longueville Clarke opposed it, on the grounds of its being unnecessary, the committee being appointed for only a brief period, and he thought it very unwise to throw difficulties and impediments in the way of proceedings that ought to be as simplified as possible. If they had confidence in Mr. Abbott the trust would be better in his hands

than in those of several persons, and it must be considered, that the trust was confided to him by the partners of the late firm till such time as competent authority appeared to demand it from him, and the moment that was done Mr. Abbott would resign his trust.

Mr. Pattle thought, that if all the members of the late house could not manage their affairs, it would not be possible for one individual to do so; and besides this, if any thing should happen to Mr. Abbott, it would only leave the affairs in greater difficulty.

At this stage of the proceedings a great deal of conversation took place without producing any result, and was concluded by Mr. Burkin-
young reading the following resolution which was put and carried:—

“That a provisional Committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Firm, and to report their opinions, and the grounds of it, at a meeting of Creditors, which shall be called to decide on what steps it may deem most proper to take on that report, and out of which Committee two shall be appointed jointly with Mr. Abbott as provisional trustees.”

This was followed by a discussion about the number necessary to form the Committee, some of the gentlemen considering that every class of creditor should have a representative, but this argument was set at rest by Mr. Dickens observing, that the Committee would not represent any class of creditors, nor would they have to perform any act binding on the rest, but would merely have to report on the state of the accounts.

The Chairman then proposed, that the duties of the Committee be apportioned in the following order:—

1st.—Exhibiting the cash and real assets of the firm available for division within one month.

2d.—The assets falling due at certain periods within one year, confining this class to such as are unequivocal and certain of realization.

3d.—The dubious assets, with full information in a column of remarks oppo-

site each sum, that the meeting may not be in the dark as to their expectations.

4th.—Assets justly considered irrecoverable.

The resolution was seconded by Colonel Wood, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Rodgers proposed the names of several gentlemen, from among whom the following were appointed to form the Committee, each name being called and receiving the approbation of the Meeting separately:—

P. M. Wynch,	Radamadub Banerjee.
F. H. Burkinyoung,	
W. C. Hurry,	
Thos. Thompson,	
	Colonel Becher,
	Captain Steele.

Upon the motion of Sir John Grant, it was resolved—

“That the Committee shall have power to call a Public Meeting of Creditors to receive their report, and to determine on future measures.”

Two resolutions to that effect having been passed, Mr. Burkin-
young and Mr. Hurry were appointed to act as Trustees conjointly with Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Burkinyoung, after some preliminary observations on the nature of the proposition he was about to submit, read as follows:—

“That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it will be highly injurious to the Creditors of the late Firm of Alexander and Co. if the members of the late Firm be arrested, and their affairs placed under the management of the Insolvent Court, this meeting, therefore, earnestly recommend to the Creditors at large, that no legal process be issued against the members of the late Firm until, at least, the affairs of the house be investigated, and the report of the Committee be known.”

Mr. Clarke thought, that besides the view in which Mr. Burkinyoung had put the argument for passing the resolution—the necessity they were under of soothing and pacifying the feelings of the late partners—he would state it in a manner that would come home to their feelings, and that was, that he never knew

any benefit to arise to mercantile affairs by putting them into the Insolvent Court; and it could not be expected that Lawyers, who, from habit and education, were unfitted for such a task, could manage them better than men who were accustomed to such pursuits. Besides this view of the matter, an enormous expense would be entailed on the estate if it were placed in the hands of the Insolvent Court. It was true, that any single creditor might put the estate into the Court, and they had no power of preventing it, except by their influence, and, therefore, the only course it was advisable for them to adopt, would be unanimously to pass the resolution, and let that have its weight among the rest of the large body of creditors.

Sir John Grant remarked, that the Insolvent Court was not applicable to the arrangement of mercantile affairs, having been merely intended to give private individuals their release on surrendering their property.

The resolution was then carried with general applause.

Mr. Dickens, as a private friend of the partners, was glad to observe that so much good feeling had prevailed on this occasion, and he must take the opportunity to counteract an impression which he had heard prevailed abroad, that the failure of the House had been caused by any pressure of their London correspondents. It was enough for him to say, that the balance at credit of the London House in the books of Messrs. Alexander and Co. was, in 1831, about nine lakhs more than in 1830; and that the aggregate claims of the London Firm and its immediate connexions, amounted to no less than 75 lakhs! It was clear that the House in England had done its utmost to support the Firm here, and if they had failed in their object, at least they had failed with honor.

Captain Steele voted thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded

by Mr. Clarke, and the meeting dissolved.

There appeared at this meeting, as well as at that held at the Trades' Rooms, on Saturday, a very strong desire, that, if possible, the affairs of the late firm should not fall under the management of the Insolvent Court. Upon this subject Mr. Longueville Clarke and Sir John P. Grant both addressed the meeting, and a resolution expressing the strong desire of the meeting, that no person would adopt legal measures against any partner of the late firm, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dickens then, in a short but eloquent address, which, together with the other proceedings, is reported above, stated to the meeting a few facts that must tend to preserve unimpaired the good feeling that prevailed, and convince all, that although the partners of the late firm had failed in the struggle which had proved hopeless, they had failed from circumstances which rendered all efforts useless.

A notion had prevailed, at least among some, that their London correspondents had withdrawn their support; so far was this from being the case, that in truth, the balance at credit of the London House, in 1831, was about nine lakhs more than in 1830, and since then their relations had not been altered materially; the balances at credit of the former partners who had gone out and the present, the latter including independent property of their wives and families, not derived from the firm, amounted to no less a sum than 75 lakhs of rupees; so frankly and unreservedly had the common risk been shared and partaken by them; failed they had in a task that none could have succeeded in, but they had failed with honour.

We may add, that we have heard on the best authority, that all invested Trust property deposited with the late firm, is safe, and may be inspected by the parties concerned, or their friends. But of course all sums, whether trust or otherwise, at interest in the house, will share the general fate.

But these matters will be all investigated and reported upon by the committee, then which a more competent one, or one more entitled to the entire confidence of the Creditors could not have been selected. — *Hurkern, Dec. 18.*

LAUDABLE SOCIETIES MEETING.

In conformity with a notice published in the daily papers, a meeting of the subscribers to the Seventh Laudable, and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies, took place on Monday the 31st Dec. at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.

At about half past 12 o'clock, Mr. Cullen opened the proceedings with a few remarks. He observed, that the meeting had been called, in consequence of a request to that effect, for the purpose of directing the attention of those interested in the Societies, to the state of the proceedings. He had, with some astonishment, heard it remarked, that the meeting had been called too soon, and again that the call had been delayed too long. With reference to this he would notice, that the change of Secretaries and Treasurers only took place on the 13th instant, and allowing for the transfer of books and other preliminary arrangements, he did not think that a more early notice could have been given, and as to the shortness of the notice, it might be considered sufficient to collect the majority of opinions of persons on the spot, and it had also to be recollected, that the Society, in some measure, expired on the conclusion of the year. It had been surmised, that there was a disinclination on the part of the directors to have any investigation of the proceedings, in answer to which he would declare, that connected as he had been with them for several years, he had never entertained a wish of the kind, and he did not believe that Messrs. Alexander and Co. had ever evinced repugnance to investigation. The fact was, no one had ever before thought of calling for a meeting, and now that such a call had been made, he had shown himself ready to comply with the wish that had been expressed. If the meeting appointed a chairman he would be ready to give any information that might be called for, and if not, he would go over the accounts one by one, and explain them in succession.

Mr. Pattle enquired under what rule Messrs. Alexander and Co. had made the transfer? to which Mr. Cullen replied, that it had not been made by that firm, but by the Directors, who were concerned in the greatest part of the interests, and who had adopted for the be-

nefit of other members as well as themselves, the course which appeared most advisable, and most conducive to the welfare of the Society.

Mr. Turton was then called to the chair. He observed that this was the first occasion of his ever taking part in the concerns of the Society, and he regretted that some one more conversant with them had not been fixed upon. He would propose, that the Meeting should first hear the state of the two Societies from Mr. Cullen, before any opinion was expressed of the course that ought to be adopted.

Mr. Cullen then referred to papers relative to the 13th Supplementary Laudable Society, and remarked, that this Society was yet only in its infancy, having been established on the 1st of July of this year. The sum subscribed in premiums was about Rs 3,78,000, but the mortality had been so great, that out of this Rs 3,18,365 had already been paid away, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,431, out of which balance Rs. 30,000 were in the Estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co; to face which they had, an interest in the lapses to the extent of twenty three shares. Mr. Cullen made some other explanations which we understood to be, that the remaining rupees 29,000 were in the hands of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., but that there were two or three claims of a somewhat doubtful nature for investigation.

It was then asked, how so large a balance was allowed to lie in the hands of Messrs. Alexander and Co.? to which it was replied, that it was not possible for the Directors to make a daily scrutiny into the accounts, besides which, claimants would not have waited for the sale of Government papers before having their claims disbursed. It was then asked if the Directors were responsible, and in reply, it was stated that they were not.

Mr. Pattle remarked, that a loan of the kind made to Messrs. Alexander and Co. was a deviation from one of the rules of the Society. This rule was then read by the chairman.

ART. 24.—The funds of the Society, as they are realized, shall be invested in Government or other Securities, or on the Security of Subscribers' general

interest in the Society, at the discretion of the Directors, or in such other way as shall appear to them safe and advantageous for the Society. All Securities belonging to the Society to stand in the names of the Directors, and the interest of dividends only to be made payable to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

Mr. William Smith proposed, that some distinction should be made between the accounts of those who had insured for the benefit of creditors, and those who had insured for their families.

Mr. Cullen referred to the accounts, and stated, that a very small proportion were of the former description. He then proceeded to the papers of the Seventh Laudable Society, commencing from the 1st January, 1832, when interrupted by Mr. Pattle, who thought that they ought to go back to the 1st Society, and then follow up the accounts to the present period.

The Chairman explained, that they would in that case have to go back a period of thirty years, and besides the trouble, it would be altogether unnecessary, for the Society had commenced *de novo* on the first day of January last, and they had no business with the accounts closed in the 6th Laudable Society, except with the transfer and risks taken from that into the present Society.

Mr. Cullen stated, that the total number of lives insured in the 7th Society were, seven hundred and seven, upon which there were two thousand and eleven shares, and there had been lapses on one hundred and twelve shares; but he could not state how many shares had been transferred from the 6th Society, as he did not expect to be called on for such an explanation, and had not prepared himself for it. Other information was then given by Mr. Cullen, but the remarks of those about where we were stationed, prevented us from hearing them.

In consequence of some conversation arising upon the subject of Messrs. Alexander and Co. having given promissory notes, instead of cash payments, Mr. Pattle remarked, that their shares were cancelled, in conformity with one of the rules of the Society. The 8th article was then read as bearing on the point.

Mr. Turton remarked, that he concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Pattle, but it would have to be recol-

lected, that there might be several instances in which subsequent payments had been made, and if such were the case, the interest would, by that means, have been began anew.

Mr. Cullen remarked, that it occurred to him, that some accommodation beyond what the rules specified should be given to those who had large interests, and advantages had been gained by the Society lending a little of the money they would afterwards have been called on to pay to the same parties.

Mr. Adam observed, that if he understood aright Mr. Cullen was of opinion, that advantages had already arisen from the violation of the rules. What was the statement then before them, but that the securities were in the greatest state of insecurity, and instead of advantages, he was of opinion, that immense evils had arisen from the infringement of the prescribed rules; and to modify them, or to give by treaty such arbitrary power to the Directors, would not remove the evil, but would perpetuate it.

Mr. Pattle suggested, that a Committee should be appointed to put such assets as were available into Government Securities, and to report on the state of the Society. They had only a cursory view in the accounts before them, and a satisfactory enquiry could not be made by the meeting.

The following resolutions were then adopted; the conversation that intervened, being only the views of the different speakers in proposing amendments and alterations, we omit:

Proposed by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Mr. Strong.

That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the affairs of the Laudable Societies, and to report generally to the members, with a request to the Directors to co-operate with the Committee, and give them every information in their power.

Proposed by Mr. Greenlaw and seconded.

That a meeting of the Proprietors to receive such Report be now appointed for Saturday the 12th January.

That the Committee consist of the following members:—

Mr. Adam,	Mr. Dickens,
Mr. Henderson,	Mr. Bruce,
Mr. J. D. Smith,	and
Mr. Turton,	Mr. David Hunter.

Resolutions were also adopted, that the above should conduct the investigation into the state of both Societies, and that publicity should be given to the resolutions, in the various newspapers of the Presidency, for the information of the Mofussil subscribers.

The business of the meeting being concluded, the Meeting broke up, but the members of the Committee sat for some time to make arrangements for carrying on the duties they had undertaken.

We publish in a preceding sheet a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Members of the Laudable Societies, held yesterday, at the office of the Secretaries, Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop, and Co.

It appears, by the above report, that the funds consist of about six lacks of rupees, not invested in Company's paper, as required by the regulations, but in promissory notes of Messrs. Alexander and Co., bearing 8 per cent. interest, and guaranteed by assignment of their interest in certain shares in the Laudable, and by the collateral security of bonds and acceptances of individuals to a much greater amount than

that above stated as due by Messrs. A. and Co.

The Directors who sanctioned the acceptance of the above securities instead of requiring that the amount should be invested in Company's paper, stated the emergency of the case, the great support that Messrs. Alexander and Co. have always given to the Society, (of which their house was the founders,) that they were convinced that the security was ample, and that in the course of 12 or 18 months the lapses which might fairly be expected to take place, would not only pay off the amount due by Messrs. Alexander and Co. but leave a considerable surplus.

Mr. Cullen, on behalf of the Directors, admitted the irregularity of allowing the funds to remain in the hands of Messrs. Alexander and Co. instead of investing them in Company's paper, and added, that although the Societies would be no sufferers by this measure, but had long been great gainers, yet if they were continued, the regulations on this head should in future be strictly enforced.

It will be seen by the Report that a resolution was ultimately carried, appointing a Committee to enquire more particularly into the affairs of the Laudable Societies, and to report to the Members at large, on Saturday week.

MASONIC PROCESSION.

The members of Lodge HUMILITY WITH FORTITUDE, No. 402, joined by a great number of their brethren from the Calcutta and Dum Dum Lodges, walked in procession on Thursday morning, the 27th Dec. from their Lodge Rooms, in Fort William, to the church, where Divine Service was performed by the Reverend H. Pratt. A great number of ladies and gentlemen from the city assembled to see the procession, and the Fort was crowded with empty carriages, and, what is not very usual in this country, ladies in great numbers walking on foot. The Reverend Divine preached a most beautiful and instructive sermon from the tenth verse of the twelfth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. *"Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love."* We should be tempted to give the entire sermon, did the limits of a newspaper admit of our doing so, as it is we must be content with giving our readers a few extracts.

"Free Masonry is an ancient and respectable institution, embracing individuals of every nation, of every religion, and of every condition in life. It is described to be a moral order, instituted with the praiseworthy intention of recalling to our remembrance the most sublime truths, in the midst of the most innocent and social pleasures, founded on liberality, brotherly love, and charity. By the constitutions of Masonry, such persons as seek to be admitted members of a lodge must be "good and true men, free born, of mature and discreet age, no bondmen, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report."

The minister then gave a description of the rise and progress of Masonry from the earliest ages of its institution to the present day, after which he proceeded as follows:—

"In referring to the conduct and character of the Lodges which have been formed in various parts of the world, that of the British stands pre-

eminent in excellence. The British Lodges had a greater resemblance to charitable meetings than to splendid assemblies. Blessed with a free constitution, and the enjoyment of every liberty not approaching to licentiousness, the British Freemasons were under no temptation to introduce into their lodges religious and political discussion. The British Lodges have retained their primitive purity; they have been employed in no sinister cause, they have harboured in their bosoms neither traitors nor atheists; and if the principles which are considered as the basis of a lodge be supported and actively entered upon, they will be characterized as the enemies of superstition, the promoters of civilization and good order, and the friends of true benevolence and unaffected piety."

* * * * *

"You will recollect, that you profess to be united in a chain of sincere affection called the five points of fellowship."

"1st.—Brotherly love. A principle which embraces all mankind in the same bond of union, however diversified by birth, climate, or education. Masonry inculcates love to mankind as the certain indication of uprightness. The love of a mason must be pure in principle and practice, unwarped by prejudice or passion, unalterable in persecution, unabated amidst calumny, slander and detraction, filling the heart with fervor of feeling and holy resolution; exalting it from earth to heaven; enabling the nature of man, and raising it to that pitch of excellence which alone can impart true satisfaction under every species of adversity and pain. You must not rest satisfied with external marks, but must be, in sincerity, in activity, and in truth, friends of all mankind. Such were the primitive Christians under the superintendence of St. John the Evangelist. Each individual was considered in the light of a brother, united by the tender ties of a common faith and a common hope."

"The second point inculcates universal benevolence on the ground of obligation and duty. This virtue does not simply consist in relieving distress by the aid of money, but comprehends the power and wish of communicating happiness to our fellow creatures, the practice of our relative duties to God,

our neighbour, and ourselves. The first duty of benevolence is an unaffected veneration to God. What He has commanded, we must endeavour to perform. Prayer, praise, and thanksgiving are his due; if these be neglected it is impossible to expect his blessing. The name of God should never be pronounced without reverence. The exercise of benevolence may be practised every hour of our lives—there is always some wound to bind—some distress to soothe—some misfortune to soften. They will pour balm, and oil, and wine into the bleeding heart, and leave behind a debt of gratitude which can never be forgotten."

"The third point teaches you to bow your knees to the Almighty Father and pray for blessings on yourselves and on those united to you by the nearest and dearest of ties. Prayer is a duty of so high an importance as to involve consequences the most awful; if rightly performed, it conveys a blessing—if wholly neglected, it elicits a curse. Your lodges are to be opened with prayer, your pedestal is furnished with the book of God's word—the great light of Faith—your lodges are dedicated to God and St. John the Evangelist, and the unequivocal posture of one of your most sacred ceremonies, bended knees, erect body, and faithful heart."

"The fourth point is secrecy. Of all the arts which you profess, the art of secrecy particularly distinguishes you."

The fifth point teaches you to support a brother's character when he is absent, and, consequently unable to defend himself. It forbids you to retail slanders derogatory to your brother's reputation. Masonry inculcates this lesson in every part and point of every degree. Injure a brother's property, and you may make him reparation—wound his body, and it may be healed—but if his reputation be touched, if his good name be taken away, it can never be restored, but may blast his and his children's prosperity for ever. Always speak of a brother as well in his absence as in his presence. Never defame him yourself, nor suffer others to do so, if it be in your power to prevent it; and if his conduct be such that you cannot speak well of him, adopt the distinguishing virtue of your science—silence or secrecy. If he have virtues, (and surely all

have some,) let them be the theme of your conversation—if he have faults, (and who is free from them?) mention them not, but in all your intercourse with your brethren or the world “supply the wants and relieve the necessities of your brethren to the utmost of your power and ability; on no account wrong them or see them wronged, but timely apprise them of approaching danger, and view their interests as inseparable from your own.”

* * * * *

“Remember what the chief aim in Masonry is—to cultivate religion, the genuine worship of God, and universal benevolence. Religion is the only foundation upon which any order can be securely placed, no institution can be firm which is not supported by the favor and protection of God. Every thing human must decay—

“The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself—
Yea, all who it inherit, shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision
Leave not a wreck behind.”

“But the word of God, and every thing founded on that basis, shall never pass away. Heaven and earth may pass away, but the word of God never shall.”

* * * * *

“Finally brethren, to use the words of one of your brethren, I would recommend the practise of temperance, not so much to keep your constitution untainted, as to preserve it for its final dissolution.

I would recommend the practise of the golden rule, ‘do unto others as you would have them do to you,’ not so much to preserve the peace and order of society, as to inspire into your bosoms a love of virtue and good will to man. I would recommend benevolence and charity, not merely to provide for the necessities of poverty, but to introduce into your soul the fine feelings of humanity and an extended philanthropy. In a word, I would press upon you the practise of virtue, not so much for its own sake, as in obedience to the divine command; and in humble imitation of Jesus, whose beneficence was extended even to his bitterest enemies, and who has promised everlasting happiness to all who follow his pure and holy example; If then to good faith you add the virtues of a good life; if you do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God, you have a protection against the fear of death, which nothing earthly can remove or take away, and your latter end shall be in peace; death will be divested of its sting, the grave of its victory, and as your pulse advances to its last and dying throb, you will serenely await the awful moment when the soul takes wing, and in silent meditation you will reflect—I have fought the good fight, I have pushed my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day.”

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT HOWRAH.

On Thursday forenoon last, the consecration of the Church at Howrah, by the Lord Bishop, was to have taken place, and, in anticipation of the ceremony, that handsome edifice was entirely occupied at the hour appointed, by a numerous congregation. The requisite papers, however, had not been prepared, and his Lordship, attended by his clergy, appears to have waited, unavailingly, for half an hour, in expectation of the want being supplied. The morning service was then gone through, after which, as the above disappointment rendered a postponement of the

consecration and of the consecration sermon unavoidable. His Lordship, in compliance with an ancient custom of the Church, took occasion to improve the Gospel of the Day by a lengthened exposition and application of its doctrine, and an impressive exhortation to his hearers. Notice was given, that the consecration of the Church would take place in a few days, as soon as the necessary documents might be obtained, and the consecration sermon will be then preached by the Rev. Principal Mill.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Calcutta was convened, at the rooms of the Trade Association, on Sunday morning, the 30th Dec. by public advertisement, to hear the report of the Committee appointed for adjusting the existing Church differences. The meeting was attended by nearly all the respectable Catholics of the City, and the business commenced by the appointment of Mr. John Lackersteen to the chair.

The chairman commenced the proceedings, by declaring, that he was unprepared for the honor conferred upon him, by lamenting his incompetence, and by stating briefly the cause for which the meeting had been convened; namely, that of reading the report of the Committee. He then proposed that the report should be read, after which such remarks could be made as suggested themselves.

Mr. Roger Dias, one of the members of the Committee, said, that he was entirely opposed to the report, and that he had written a letter to the other members stating his reasons for dissenting from them. This letter, which was written on about a dozen sheets of foolscap, he proposed to read, before the reading of the report, but the chairman said that he was out of order in making such a proposal: they had met there for the especial purpose of reading the Committee's report—after that object had been attained he was at liberty to make any remarks that he thought proper. Mr. Dias was disposed to insist on his right, as a member of the Committee, to have the letter read, but the sense of the whole meeting was against him, and the report was read. It commenced by stating, that the Committee had entered upon their labors by calling on the contending parties, Messrs. Rostan, Heberlet, Sinaes, and Cornelius, on the one part, and Messrs. Lackersteen, Ferrao, Robertson, and Vandenberg on the other, for such documents, information, and assistance as they could offer, to enable them to arrive at a correct judgment as to the actual merits of the dispute. From Messrs. Rostan and Cornelius they received a ready assurance of assistance and hearty co-operation, which assurance had since been fully fulfilled, and to which the Committee mainly ascribed

the facility that followed the progress and termination of their proceedings. The result of the application to the other party proved otherwise than could have been anticipated by the Committee: they expressed their happiness at the direction of the Committee's exertions towards the accomplishment of the grand desideratum with which they had been charged, but they accompanied this intimation with a distinct statement, that unless, in the first instance, the rights of the people for whom they were contending were acceded to, and all costs already incurred by them in the pending suit defrayed, they could not consistently accord their assent to the Committee's proceedings, or furnish them with the documents or information required. The Committee, not considering themselves authorised to recommend the payment of any costs, before they had carefully examined into the state of the existing differences, and not having the power to do so, had they been so disposed, all correspondence between them necessarily ceased.

The report then adverts to the formation of a code of laws for the future management of the affairs of the Church, in the following impartial terms:—

Pending the correspondence above adverted to, the attention of your Committee was devoted to the formation of a Code of Laws for the future management of the affairs of the Church; a copy of which will presently be laid before you—and your Committee sincerely trust that it will be found to be such, as to meet with your approval and adoption.

With reference to that part of Rule 10th, which provides that none of the gentlemen who have been in office since 1828 shall be elected at the first election of Wardens after the passing of these Rules, your Committee deem it their duty to state their reasons for this exclusion, for fear it might be construed into a reflection on the characters of those whom it affects, than which, nothing could have been further from their intention. You are all fully aware of the lamentable disputes which have torn our community into factions—and you are equally aware that the parties affected by the above exclusion have been identified with those disputes. Hence, it occurred to your committee that, if any of them were elected, during the present excited state of feeling among the parishioners, such election would be hailed with exultation as a triumph by the party who had taken the same side in the dispute, while, the other party, would look upon it with feelings of bitterness and wounded pride; and thus, fuel would be added to the flames of discord and contention. Under this impression, and with a heart-felt anxiety to devise any measures that might tend to heal all differences, to compose party feeling, and to restore Christian peace and unanimity to our community, your

Committee have made the above exclusion—which they confidently trust will meet with your concurrence and approbation.

The Committee then bear testimony to the integrity of the old wardens in the following terms—

Your Committee would now beg to draw attention to the most interesting part of their labours—namely, the examination of the original books and accounts called for from Messrs. Rostan and Cornelius, connected with their management of the affairs of the Church. The greatest care and attention have been devoted to the examination of those books and accounts, and it affords your Committee much satisfaction indeed, to bear testimony to their perfect correctness, and to add an assurance of their being such, as fully to entitle the parties to the confidence and acknowledgments of the Community at large.

Your Committee would fain rest satisfied with this their opinion of the accounts in question, under a conviction, that it records as much as can be necessary, towards an utter eradication of such unfavourable and erroneous insinuations as have been allowed to travel abroad on the subject, to the prejudice and injustice of the parties; but, with advertance to some particular charges adduced against the gentlemen under reference, and made a matter of inquiry and discussion by your Committee, it becomes a matter of common justice, that the points so strongly urged and made to bear against the administration of Mr. Rostan and his colleagues, be clearly elucidated and set at rest.

It has been said, in the first instance, that the monumental furniture, otherwise denominated *Esca*, prepared by Messrs. Chalcraft and Co. was not sanctioned by the then Vicar, Fre Manoel de Santa Thereza—when, on a reference to the book of proceedings for the year 18-7, it was shown, that his sanction was accorded thereon, along with that of the Wardens, under their signatures respectively.

Another complaint has been, that the salaries of the church servants were kept in arrears and never paid by the Wardens. To these charges it will suffice to state, that the payment in question formed no part of the duties of those functionaries, but the exclusive province of the Vicar from the monthly revenues of the Church realized by himself, and hence it follows, that, if any irregularity existed in this respect, the fault rested with the Vicar.

The last and most serious accusation is founded on an assertion of the late Vicar, as made at the Biennial Convocation of 16th February, 1829, regarding a demand of his, remaining unadjusted at the time. The explanation then given by the Wardens, seemed to have afforded satisfaction, and your Committee's investigations towards that point have satisfied them, that a want of sufficient funds at the time, precluded the payment of the claim, but which was not long after adjusted, as exhibited in the accounts, and acknowledged by the deceased.

In closing this part of their report, your Committee cannot refrain from adverting to the insinuations entertained, and so widely circulated, touching the honesty and fair dealing of the past Wardens, connected with their management of the affairs of the Church, and as to these unfounded statements and scandalous misrepresentations, the existing differences may not improperly be said to apply, your Committee consider it incumbent in them openly to declare, that, in as far as they have had opportunities of judging, they have been unable to trace any misapplication of public funds, or abuse of public trust, and as such, unhesitatingly to refute the insinuations that have been so gratuitously indulged in to that

effect, with the apparent object of imposing on the weak and uninformed, and inflaming the minds of the populace.

With reference to the election of Vicars, the report stated, that it had been resolved, at a meeting held on the 15th of February, 1829, previous to the election of the present Vicar, that Vicars should be elected for periods of three years, instead of for no fixed period, as had formerly been the case; that the resolution had met with general approbation, and that it had been sanctioned, confirmed, and highly approved of, by Fre Manuel de Ave Maria, the Episcopal Governor of Malapour.

The report then concludes as follows:—

On the subject of the spiritual authority of the Provisor, regarding which there has been so much discussion, your Committee content themselves with merely quoting the following Extract from a letter dated 1st May, 1829, from the Revd. Fre Antonio de Sta. Maria, to the Wardens, and leave you to draw your conclusions.

“As you pretend to be ignorant of the authorities of the Most Revd. Provisor, the Delegate, I will tell you something on this subject, that you may have no more reasons to talk about. The Provisors or Delegates, have all most Episcopal authorities; they may post up Edicts, call the people, preside over Meetings, confirm both the Vicars and Wardens, visit Churches, reform abuses, prescribe regulations, restore confraternities, dispense proclamations, and other impediments to Christians, punish with excommunication contumacious persons, interdict and order doors of the Church to be shut up, suspend Parsons, &c. &c.”

Under all the circumstances above stated, your Committee could have no hesitation whatever in declaring, on the most clear and unequivocal evidence, that the Revd. Fre Antonio de Sta. Maria was elected Vicar of the Church of N. S. de Rozario for three years, and this period having expired, your Committee earnestly recommend your electing a Vicar, with the least practicable delay.

Having laid before you a faithful and accurate account of their proceedings, your Committee, in resigning the trust delegated to them, deeply regret their having been able to affect so little towards the adjustment of the Church differences, which still remain a question for your final decision, in discussing which, your Committee anxiously hope that you will direct your minds of all party and angry feeling which may have been engendered by past disputes, and direct your endeavours to the restoration of Peace and Christian Love, so strongly enjoined by our Holy Religion.

It was then proposed by Mr. Anthony D'Souza, seconded by Mr. D'Rozario, and carried against one dissentient voice. “That the report be published for general information.”

As the Secretary was about to read the code of laws framed by the Committee, he was interrupted by Mr. R. Dias, who again submitted, that his letter of the previous day to the Committee ought to be read, on which Mr. Michael Crowe

made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. D'Cruze and carried "That all documents of the Committee be read first, after which the opinion of individuals may be heard."

The Code, which is too lengthy for the limits of a newspaper, but which appeared to have been drawn up with great judgment, liberality, and impartiality, was then read, after which Mr. Crowe proposed, that it should be adopted, observing that much time and trouble had been devoted by the Committee to its formation, and that it would be unnecessary and a waste of time and trouble to propose the rules one by one. This proposal having been seconded by Mr. Anthony De Souza, Mr. R. Dias proposed an amendment, "that the rules be proposed and discussed one by one." He suggested that this was necessary if they wished to make the Code binding on the Catholic community, for he was sure that that community would never consider itself bound by such a hasty procedure of a meeting composed of no more than eighty four persons, out of which ten were strangers and ten minors. No one having seconded Mr. Dias' amendment, it fell to the ground, after which the original motion was put and carried.

It having been suggested to the Chairman, that the report had not been approved by the meeting, though it had been resolved to publish it, Mr. De Souza altered the form of the first resolution, adding "that the report be approved." The resolution in its amended form was then seconded, put to the vote, and carried.

Mr. R. Dias said that they had approved of the report, notwithstanding that he had told them that he had opposed it on especial grounds—they would not even hear his letter read, though they were ignorant of its contents, but he would tell them, that if they could publish their report, so could he publish his letter, and the public would then be able to judge whether or not his reasons were well founded—the report bore assertions that he could contradict if they would but allow him to read his letter, but they refused to allow him to do so—all present appeared to be on one side of the question.

The Chairman called Mr. Dias to order, as becoming personal, and suggested that it was not usual to address a

meeting unless some motion was before them. They had all other duties to attend to, and could not afford to lose time in declaiming on irrelevant matters. Mr. Dias said that he had put a motion, but that he could not get any one to second him. [Great laughter.]

It was then proposed by Mr. Michael De Souza, seconded by Mr. W. Lackersteen, and carried—"that the thanks of the meeting be given to the gentlemen of the committee for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had executed the business entrusted to their care.

Mr. Crowe then explained, at some length, the circumstances that had led to the accusation of falsehood preferred by the Vicar against the members of the Committee on the subject of the application of the latter to the former for permission to hold the meeting in the Church. The explanation tended to show, that though the Vicar had not personally refused to let them have the church for that purpose, they certainly considered that he had virtually done so, for he had referred them to his *Wardens* [laying a stress on the word] his official organs, who had refused their application, and which refusal they considered tantamount to a refusal by the Vicar himself; at all events he did not consider that the Committee had merited the stigma thrown upon their whole body by the Vicar, who had accused them in direct terms of falsehood. The meeting expressed their sense of the merits of the Committee by loud applause. Mr. Crowe then observed in reply to what had fallen from one or two individuals present, (he might perhaps be more correct in saying from one only,) "that the meeting was only composed of a portion of the Catholics of Calcutta, and that its acts could not be considered as those of the Catholic community," that, strictly speaking, public meetings seldom contained the actual majority of any community, but that they were not the less binding on the body they professed to represent, provided they were publicly convened, and held in a public place; because those who might differ from them, could very easily, if they thought proper, attend, and if their opinions were the most predominant, they would, as a matter of course, carry them by a majority. He was aware of the existence of dissensions among the Catholics of Calcutta—there

had been one or two dissentients even in the Committee whose report they had heard read; but he would submit to the good sense of the meeting, whether this circumstance could any more vitiate the acts of that Committee, or those of the meeting, than the existence of a Judas among the twelve Apostles could the preaching of the Gospel.

Mr. Michie wished to bring to the notice of the meeting, before their departure, the degraded state of the greater part of the Catholic population of this City, who were immersed in darkness and superstition to an extent scarcely inferior to the Hindoos and Mahomedans. He suggested the benefit that might be derived from obtaining the services of English or Irish priests, as the English language was becoming the prevailing language of the country. He further remarked, that the Augustines, of whom the priesthood in this country was chiefly composed, were Friars of an austere order, better fitted for hermits, than for pastors of congregations, and that the austerities and meditations enjoined to them, if indeed they ever performed them, were of such a nature as to preclude them from properly doing the duties of pastors. Mr. Michie said much more on this subject which want of time prevents our noticing, and concluded by putting the two following motions, both of which were seconded, and carried unanimously.

"That the interests of our religion urgently require that we should have Secular Priests, or Jesuits, who have been educated at British or Irish Colleges, and that measures be forthwith adopted with a view to obtain such Pastors."

"That a Committee consisting of seven members, to be designated, 'The Committee for obtaining English Priests,' be appointed for the purpose of effecting the object of the preceding Resolution. This Committee shall prepare a Petition to the Holy See to be submitted, thro' the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda fide, praying for Pastors such as are above described, and forward it to Rome when it shall have been signed by the principal Members of the Catholic Community of Calcutta. The Committee shall convene a Meeting for the purpose of submitting a report of its proceedings as soon after receiving a reply from Rome as may be expedient, and in the mean time it shall be fully competent to adopt any other measures which may appear calculated to promote the attainment of the object in view, and it shall also be competent to fill up any vacancy that may occur among its Members, and to add to their number if necessary."

After these motions had been carried, it was suggested that they were irrelevant to the purposes for which the meeting had been called, and that it might perhaps hereafter be alleged that they had been carried by surprise, without the due deliberation necessary to such important objects. The meeting acquiesced in the suggestion, and it was understood, that another meeting would be called to take them into consideration, and appoint a Committee.

After the usual votes of thanks, for the use of the rooms, and for the Chairman's able conduct, the meeting broke up at about two o'clock.

FREE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Pursuant to public advertisement, an Examination of the children in the Free School took place on Thursday morning (20th Dec.) at which the Bishop of Calcutta presided.

We omit all notice of what was done by the junior classes in the Boys' School, and commence with the fourth class, whose studies, according to a list furnished to the meeting were as follows:—

"Religion—The whole of the Church Catechism.

Reading—Sermon on the Mount to end of page 19.

Spelling—Book No. I, page 11 and 12.

Arithmetic—Multiplication.

Writing—Show Copy-books.

The boys repeated the Church Catechism, and were then questioned by the Bishop as to the meaning of some of the words.

We give a specimen of the two or three questions that were put to them.

Q. *What does the first Commandment forbid?* [No answer given.]

The Sermon on the Mount was then read, in a very tolerable manner, after which the meanings of detached parts were given; and the Bishop remarked, that "the whole of the class were very good boys, though rather frightened, having, perhaps, never before seen him, and he dared say that had he been a boy, under such circumstances, he might have been as much frightened as they were." Words of one syllable were then spelt by the class, but when questioned, the boys did not appear to comprehend the sense of them very clearly. A sum in simple Multiplication was then performed with accuracy. Dr. Tytler having picked out four of the most proficient boys of the

class, asked them some questions on different portions of Scripture History, of which the following is a specimen:—

Q. *What do you mean by "our Blessed Saviour"?* [No answer given.]

Dr. Tytler observed, that it was very evident that the system wanted much improvement. He then asked one of the lads how long he had been at the school? and the answer was "four years."

To lessen the duration of the examination, the first class was next called up. The studies of this class were stated to be as follow:

Religion—The New Catechism.

Reading—The Bible to the end of 21st chapter Exodus.

English Grammar—Murray's Abridgment to the end of page 6.

Spelling—Book No. I, Carpenter's Spelling Book to end of page 18.

Arithmetic—1st division, Rule of Three; 2d division, Reduction. Show Cyphering-Books.

Writing—Show Copy-books and texts from the New Catechism.

The boys were first examined in what is called "the New Catechism," and after having repeated it by rote, were asked to explain the sense that different portions of it were intended to convey. This having been done to the best of their ability, the boys were told by the Bishop, that such questions and a hundred others would have been answered without difficulty in any of the English National Schools. Dr. Tytler then continued the examination, and asked the four most advanced boys of the class, where Joseph, the reputed father of our Saviour, lived? To which one of them, after some consideration, replied, "with his father, Sir" "In Egypt," and "In the land of Israel," were afterwards given in answer to the same question.

Some other questions were then put, one or two of which were answered correctly. After this, part of a chapter of the Old Testament was read, and the meanings of its detached parts were given with considerable accuracy. The boys were next questioned as far as the 6th page of Murray's Abridgment of English Grammar, in which they acquitted themselves remarkably well, considering that they had been instructed in this branch of study only five or six days. The examination was concluded with a sum worked by the Rule of Three.

The Bishop addressed a few remarks to those around him, the purport of which was, that the boys had done just as well under the circumstances in which they were placed as could be expected, at the same time observing, that there was plenty of room for improvement. It was, however, pleasing to see children, who a few months ago knew nothing, now in the way of receiving an useful education. Amongst the visitors we recognized Mr. Speed, Dr. Corbyn, Captain Ellis, Captain Morse, and other gentlemen well known to the public.

The system of education pursued in the boys' school was acknowledged to be decidedly bad, by all who were present at the examination. The boys did not appear to be deficient in capacity, and the strange answers sometimes given may be attributed to their not being used to speak English, and to the questions being put in a manner to which they are not accustomed.

We must now notice a gratifying contrast that presented itself in the Girls' School. Questions similar to those that had been put to the boys were answered without hesitation by the female classes, and sometimes others, of greater difficulty were solved with equal readiness. A Junior Class, in which a great number of the children did not appear to be more than four or five years of age, were examined by the head mistress, Mrs. Sidley, and by Mr. Duff. The education of these is on a system suited to engage the whole attention of very young minds, the hands and fingers being made to move in time with the cadence in which the answers are given. The little scholars appeared very proficient in simple Arithmetic, which is taught to them by means of a frame fitted with horizontal iron rods, on each of which ten wooden balls are made to move at pleasure. The plan will be understood by those who have seen the Chinese counting-board. The little class of which we are speaking replied with readiness to several questions put by Mr. Duff, of which we noted the following.

Q. Of what is the sun composed? [No answer.]

Q. Of what color is it? Is it black?—A. No, it is white.

Q. Well, that will do. Now tell me what color is the moon?—A. White.

Q. Does the moon give her own light? [No answer.]

Q. You see the grass outside looking bright; what makes it so?—A. The sun shining.

Q. Very good! and is the sun shining on the dark part?—A. No.

Q. Do you get any light from that bright part in this room?—A. Yes.

Q. Then tell me if the earth can give any light of itself?—A. No.

Q. But can it if the sun shine upon it?—A. Yes.

Q. Now the moon being like the earth, does it give us its own light? A. No.

Q. Then when does it give light?—A. When the sun shines on it.

Mr. Duff, Dr. Corbyn, and Mr. Birch expressed themselves very highly satisfied with this little class, and having so expressed themselves to Mrs. Sidley, (whose mode of instruction is in many respects similar to that adopted by Mr. Duff) quitted the school, and concluded the examination.

Among the productions of the female wards were several well made bonnets, the straw of which was of last season's growth; some pretty thread lace; and a variety of samplers—*Ind. Gaz.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 3d Nov. 1832.

MEMBERS ELECTED

John McMorris, Esq. and D. C. Bell, Esq. Surgeons, Bombay Service; Chas. J. Smith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Service; and John Hutchinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 62d Regiment.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

David Donaldson, Esq. Surgeon, Madras Service, and J. Cruickshank, Esq. Surgeon, Ditto, Proposed by Dr. Mouart and Mr. Twining.

James Anderson, Esq. Surgeon, Bombay Service, with the Glundauze Battalion, at Ahmednuggur. Proposed by Dr. J. Brydon and Mr. Wilson.

Dr. French, Surgeon, H. M. 49th Foot. Proposed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Egerton.

Dr. George Holscher, C. D. of the University of Gottingen. Proposed as a Corresponding Member by Dr. J. N. Casanova and Mr. Tytler.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1st. Some account of the Bronchocele, or Goitre of Nipal, and of the Ciss and Trans Himalayan regions. By M. J. Bramley, Esq.

2d. A Case of Lithotomy on a native, and the successful removal of a large calculus. By W. Bell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Kemson Battalion.

3d. Case of extensive Organic Disease, the effect of Drunkenness, drawn up by Dr. McRae:—presented by the Medical Board.

4th. Tables of Meteorological Observations, showing the contrast of Temperature, &c. on the North Beach, and on

the Government Hill at Penang. Presented by J. C. Boswell, Esq.

5th. A case of spontaneous evolution of the Fœtus. Presented by F. Corbyn, Esq.

6th. Observations on some effects of elodine. By W. Twining, Esq.

The Oriental Works recently forwarded for the Society's Library, by Dr. R. H. Kennedy, were placed on the table; four of which are Sanscrit, namely,—

Atreya Sanhita. A system of medicine, supposed to be narrated by the Rishi Attri to Harita.

Sarandhara. A work chiefly on Pharmacoeutical Operations, but treating also of the practice of Medicine.

Chikitsa Sara. The essence of medical practice; a system of medicine.

Gada Nigraha. Suppression of disease, a system of medical practice. (incomplete.)

The Persian work is,

Bas Nama. A Treatise on Falconry, rearing and training of Hawks, &c.

Dr. K. McKinnon's Report on Public Health in Tirhoot, in the year 1830 and 1831, and Mr. Steart's account of the efficacy of Liquor Ammonie Puræ in Cholera, were then read and discussed by the Meeting.

Dr. McKinnon first alludes to the Reports on the Medical Topography of Tirhoot, already published in the Transactions, affording ample descriptions of the localities of that district; and of the causes which chiefly influence or modify the diseases that occur there. In the year 1830, Remittent Fevers, Variola, and Cholera appeared as usual; but Hospital Gangrene prevailed in a remarkable degree, during the months of October

and November. At the time, the weather was intensely hot and oppressive, and there was a large pool of stagnant water within a few yards of the Jail, which had in part dried, and was in progress of evaporation, and may have tended to aggravate, if not to produce the disease.

The year 1831, was remarkable for a degree of sickness and mortality beyond what had been observed in Tirhoot for many years. There were many deaths from Cholera in June, July, and August; and Remittent Fevers prevailed and proved very fatal during the months of September, October, November, and December. The most fatal forms of Cholera were observed in unhealthy and low situations; and it was very destructive after several heavy falls of rain, about the middle of June. In the Stud lines, it did not effect the asses in one particular stable, but men had the disease at the same time in various and remote stables, without any direct order of succession. The disease did not appear in regular succession, or attack the nearest villages to those where it first prevailed; frequently several contiguous villages escaped, while Cholera appeared in those more remote. Though several prisoners in the Jail were attacked with Cholera, and died of the disease, it had not spread among the prisoners.

Mr. Steart's observations are principally intended to describe the success with which he had used *Liquor Ammonia Puræ* in a very severe description of Cholera, which prevailed among the natives at Mundlaiser, in 1830 and 1831. The treatment consisted in administering 30 drops of Pure Liquor of Ammonia in a table-spoonful of distilled water, combined with a few drops of Oil of Mint. This mixture is directed to be put into the patient's mouth, and the mouth and nose are to be forcibly closed till it is swallowed. The dose is repeated at intervals of 5, 10, or 15 minutes, till reaction commences, and then the quantity is decreased, and given at longer intervals. A bottle, containing volatile alkali is held near the nostrils and mouth, and heat is applied to the body. A vein is directed to be opened. The patient in the majority of cases was quickly reanimated by the above medicine; the vomiting and purging ceased, and nothing was requisite, except a mild purgative next day, and careful attention to a regu-

lated diet for a few days after.—*Calcutta Courier*.

Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 8th Dec. 1831.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

David Donaldson, Esq. and J. Cruickshank, Esq. Madras Service; Jas. Anderson, Esq. Bombay Service; Dr. French, Surgeon of H. M. 49th Regt.

Dr. George Holscher was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

Dr. Morehead, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Service. Proposed by D. McLeod, Esq. and Dr. French.

Dr. Joseph Brown, of Sunderbund, was proposed as a corresponding member, by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Twining.

Mr. Charles Madden, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, stationed at Futtehpore, requested his name to be withdrawn from the list of Members of the Society.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1. Observations on a severe description of Variola Vaccina, affecting the cows at Moorshedabad. Drawn up by G. G. Macpherson, Esq. and communicated by the Medical Board.

2. Dr. Richy's two letters, proposing to procure, for the Medical Society of Calcutta, five Parisian Medical Periodicals, free of any cost, except the charges of conveyance to this country;—this Society sending their Transactions in return. This proposal was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting voted to Dr. Richy.

3. A Case of Lithotomy on a Native, with specimen of the Calculus extracted. By W. Bell, Esq.

4. Two cases of Urinary Calculi in Natives of Bengal, successfully operated on. By W. Derby, Esq. Surgeon of the 15th Regt. Bengal N. 1. The Calculi presented for the Society's Museum.

5. A successful case of Lithotomy on a Native of Bengal, with a large Calculus. By Dr. J. McGregor, at Loodianah.

6. A series of observations on the frequency of the Pulse, and Temperature of the human body, in different latitudes. By Dr. Macnee.

7. A case of Hydrophobia. Drawn up by Dr. Bell, H. M. 26th Foot. Presented by the Medical Board.

8. An account of the Fever which has recently occurred at Ponnag, by J. C. Roswell, Esq.

The following communications were then read and discussed by the Meeting: Mr. Macpherson's communication relative to Variola and Vaccination, in re-

ply to the Medical Board's letter, contains an assurance, that he had never observed a case of Variola after Vaccination at his station. (Moorsheadabad.)

Dr. Macpherson made various attempts to produce Variola in cows, by exposing them to contagion, and by inoculation, but without success. His attempts to communicate the Vaccine Disease to the cow, were equally unsuccessful. A Febrile disease appeared among the cows near Moorsheadabad, in the latter end of Aug. The animals that were affected, became dull and stupid, they had fever and drought, which symptoms increased till the 5th or 6th day; pustules then appeared on the belly, and other parts of the body, which terminated in ulceration. The mucous membranes of the mouth and fauces became ulcerated, and in severe cases the animals died, apparently from inanition; the power of mastication and swallowing being obstructed. When the affection of the mouth and fauces was slight, the animals usually recovered. In some of the cows affected as above, pustules formed on the udders and teats, from which children were inoculated, and a disease produced, having the characters of true vaccine strongly marked, and during its process considerable constitutional irritation took place. Dr. Macpherson has thus succeeded in producing a remarkable fine vaccine disease; and has ascertained, by experiments, that persons vaccinated from lymph procured in this manner are not susceptible of small-pox.

Mr. McClelland's case of Occlusion of the Ductus Communis Cholidochus occurred in an European, 31 years of age, who had been 11 years in India. The liver was of a dark color, but not otherwise diseased; the gall-bladder contained a small quantity of dark, viscid bile. An enlarged gland in the capsule of gall-bladder, the size of an egg, had compressed the Ductus Communis Cholidochus, which was closed.

Mr. Twining's remarks on some of the effects of Iodine, claim the attention of the profession to the influence of the internal use of that medicine, in causing pain in the right side, and inflammation of the liver; these effects of that medicine would appear to be important in India, where Hepatic disease is so liable to occur, and slight local irritation is, at some seasons especially, prone to terminate in abscess.

Mr. Corby's case of parodontia per versa brachialis was also read and discussed.

Mr. Bramley's account of the Bronchocele of the Cisand Trans-Himalayan ranges is divided into three parts; the

first comprising a very comprehensive view of the comparative prevalence of the disease in different countries, and a statistical account of the occurrence of Goitre, as he observed it in various districts from the banks of the Gunduck river, to the remotest parts of Nipal, which he visited; the proportion of the population affected by Bronchocele is estimated at eleven per cent. in the smaller towns and villages, and between three and four per cent. in the largest cities. The second part of the Essay, contains remarks concerning the causes of the Bronchocele of Nipal; which the author does not consider to arise from the water or food used by the inhabitants; and in fact, he shows sufficient reason for not ascribing the disease exclusively to any of the causes that have been usually admitted as liable to give rise to it. This part of the essay contains a meteorological table, and an analysis of water taken from seven different parts of the country near Katmandoo. In part third, on the treatment of Bronchocele, the affection is considered as purely of a local nature, and the remedy principally relied on is the Iodine.

The general result of Mr. Bramley's treatment of Bronchocele is stated to be as follows:—116 cases treated:—of these 57 patients were cured; 14 ceased to apply for proper advice when nearly well; 34 ceased to apply for medicines at an early period of their treatment, and its effects are unknown; six obtained only partial relief after a fair trial of remedies for two months; and five were entirely unsuccessful. These cases of failure were in patients of middle age, and the disease was of long standing.

The President then adjourned the Meeting, and said, "Before the Meeting breaks up, it is my duty to remind you, that in January you will have to elect Office Bearers for the year; the Vice President, and Committees of Papers, and of Management. You will have also to elect a new President, as I shall either have left Calcutta, or be about to leave so immediately as to be unable probably to attend.

"As this is the last opportunity that I shall have of meeting the Members of the Society in their collective capacity, I beg to tender them my best thanks for the manner in which my endeavours to fulfil the objects of the Chair have been received and supported. I may say, indeed, that I have enjoyed a perfect assurance; as the good sense and friendly feeling of all the members of our little community, have been, and ever will be much better guarantees for order and propriety than the authority of a Presi-

dent. The election of such an Officer is, therefore an honour done to an individual rather than service required by the Society. In such a light I have considered my election, and so it will be considered, I doubt not, by my successors."

On the President's leaving the chair, the Vice-President called the attention of the Society, to the proceedings of an Extraordinary Meeting held on the 7th November, 1832, at which the following Resolution was unanimously voted:

"That to mark their deep sense of the active interest which Mr. Wilson has taken in the affairs of the Society (for a period of nine years, during which he has filled the Office either of President or Vice-President), and of the unceasing attention which he has paid to the Society's business, from its first formation to the present hour; as well as for the readiness with which he has devoted his time and talents to its interests, and the ability and urbanity with which he has ever presided at the Society's Meetings, a suitable address be presented to Mr. Wilson, on his announcing his intention of returning to Europe, accompanied by a piece of plate, which may serve as a permanent Memorial of the Society's Estimation and Respect."

In conformity with the above Resolution, a silver Cup was presented to Mr. Wilson; and the following address was read by Mr. Grant.

"SIR,

"On the part of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, I have been deputed to express to you the sentiments of cordial congratulation, which the members entertain on the auspicious occasion of your having been elected to a situation of high honor and distinction, in one of the most eminent seats of learning in the world."

"To us, Sir, who have long enjoyed such opportunities of knowing and prizing your attainments in Literature and Science it could be no matter of surprise, that you should be singled out for such preference, and it was most gratifying to us to learn, that the University of Oxford, by nominating you to the Boaden Professorship, confirmed the testimony of the public voice, respecting the person best qualified to hold it. To the members of this Society, too, it is a source of pride to think, that your deserts have not only obtained for you this honourable exaltation, but that two of the most celebrated Oriental scholars and critics of their age, the lamented Leyden, and yourself, belonged to the Medical Service of Bengal."

"Rejoicing as we do, and that most unfeignedly at your deserved good for-

tune, in being thus enabled to return to your native land, in the vigour of your faculties and capabilities of usefulness and enjoyment; yet a feeling of regret will unavoidably mingle with our satisfaction, when we recollect that you are about to quit the land where your career has been so honourable and brilliant; and that this parting, in the nature of things, must, with most of us, be for ever."

"The deep interest you have always taken in the prosperity, respectability, and permanence of our Society, from its establishment, nearly ten years ago, to the present hour, demands grateful and public acknowledgment. By your constant attendance at our Meetings you not only gave elasticity to our proceedings, but upheld a beneficial example to others, and proved your unwearied solicitude for the welfare of the Institution. In the more laborious details of Committees and other business of the Society, where much occurs that can be known to the public only by what appear general and simple results: we have ever found you a cheerful, careful, and active coadjutor. The readiness with which you have ever devoted your talents, to assist in promoting professional and scientific investigation, we have uniformly experienced and appreciated; more especially on subjects requiring an intimate knowledge of Oriental literature and customs. As Vice President, and latterly as President, of the Society, we have admired the ability, impartiality, and urbanity, with which you have guided our discussions, as well as the tone of moderation and good feeling which your personal bearing and manners tended so much to foster and preserve among us."

"In order to give due expression and effect to these sentiments, no less than to place on record the feelings by which we have been actuated; an Extraordinary Meeting of the Society was convened on the 7th November, at which the resolution just read, was unanimously voted."

"Pursuant to this resolution, we have now to present to you this memorial of the feelings of the Society towards you. Be pleased then, Sir, to accept of this Silver Cup, as a mark of the deep sense we entertain of your valuable services to our Institution; and as a parting token of the lasting regard and esteem, in which, individually and collectively, we hold you. May it often, in your native land, serve to remind you of your distant friends and fellow-labourers in science and literature in the East; and now, Sir, with the sincerest good wishes for your continued good health, happiness, and long life, we bid you—FAREWELL!"

The President then rose and addressed the Society to the following purport:—

"In accepting the highly flattering expressions by which your sense of my services as President of the Society has been conveyed to me, and the testimonial of your regard by which they are accompanied, I cannot but feel that I am appropriating to myself more than is my due, — more than I had any right or reason to expect. Removed since the period of my arrival in India, from strictly professional duties, it has not been in my power to bring to our Meetings that knowledge and experience which the President of such a Society should possess; and if I ventured to contribute to the early volumes of our Transactions, it was with the hope of inducing others better qualified than myself to come forward and communicate to the profession and the public, the results of their observations, and not from any overweening estimate of the value of my contributions. All that was in my power, therefore, was to give that attendance which my situation imposed, and to take my share in the duties which the Society required, and in which, the knowledge and zeal of my associates rendered mine an easy task. If, therefore, there be any obligations in the case, they are at least mutual, and whatever services I may have rendered, they have been fully repaid by the kindness and consideration I have ever experienced from the Members of the Society."

"Gentlemen,—The first proposal to me to join in the formation of this Society, (when made by two friends whom I survive to lament, Dr. Hare and Dr. Adam,) was received by me with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. From the period of my arrival in Calcutta to that time, there had been little or no communication amongst Medical men in this country, either in Calcutta or the Mofussil. In the former, the few who were settled, were wholly engrossed by practice; and the residents of the latter were never heard of except through official channels,

The institution of the Society has removed this depressing and unsocial state of our profession, and has been not more conducive to the diffusion of useful knowledge than to the promotion of kindly and cordial intercourse amongst ourselves. The residents in Calcutta have now assured opportunities of meeting and interchanging their views and opinions, and the residents in the Mofussil feel that they are no longer isolated individuals, but the Members of a body interested in their pursuits, and by which the results of their labours will be duly appreciated. The expectations I was led to form of the good effects of the establishment of this Society have been fully realized, and during the period of my connexion with it, to which you have adverted, the impressions with which I first became a member of it, have never been impaired. This last occurrence in the history of my connexion with the Society is calculated to confirm them, and I shall never revert to the period during which I belonged to it without feeling the deepest and warmest gratification."

"Gentlemen,—I will not further occupy your time, than to repeat my sincerest acknowledgments to you, for all past and present kindnesses, and to express my fervent wishes for the prosperity of the Members of this Society, collectively and individually, and notwithstanding the melancholy foreboding of my friend Mr. Grant, I hope, that not many years may elapse before some of you at least will have an opportunity of witnessing how proudly,—how sincerely I cherish this memorial of your regard—how delightedly I shall hail every object, every individual that may recall to my recollection the many happy hours I have spent amongst you—the friends I am proud to think I have formed, and whom I regret to leave, amongst the members of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta."

W. TWINING,

Secretary, Med. and Phy. Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday, 7th November, 1832.

The Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the Chair.

Read the proceedings of the last Meeting.

The following Members were balloted for, and unanimously elected:—Monsieur Richy, Captain Sage, Rajah Kalikrishen.

The communication from Baron Ferrucce, referred to the Committee of Pa-

pers at the last Meeting, having been considered by them, they report, that they consider it undesirable to take any share, but recommend to the Society to subscribe for a complete annual set of the Bulletin Universel.

With regard, also, to the List of Books submitted by Dr. Tytler, the Committee recommend, that only such as have an Oriental character be purchased.—Resolved, that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted.

The Secretary reported the completion of the 17th volume, also the preparation of an ample Index to the first 17 volumes.—Resolved, that the Index be printed.

The Secretary to the Physical Class reported, that it had been determined to recommend a further grant of 500 Rupees for the Boring Experiment, on condition of that being the last grant to be made by the Society.—Resolved, that the grant, subject to the stipulation, be confirmed.

Resolved also, as a matter of general convenience, that in future the Proceedings of the Physical Class shall form part of the business of the General Meetings, which shall be held once a month, on the first Wednesday, as heretofore.

Museum.

An Image of Bhairava. Presented through Dr. Twining, on the part of General O'Halloran.

This image of Mahadeo was found at Bijrah Ghat, situated in a wild jungle on the right bank of the Nerbudda, on the rout from Jabalpur to Garwarreh, about 14 miles from the former town, and about three miles from the high road; it is approached through heavy ravines.

On the top of a circular hill, about 150 feet high, in the centre is a temple dedicated to Mahadeo, and on its brow, surrounding the temple, is an arcade, divided into 72 compartments, in each of which is a large image, of good workmanship, more or less mutilated, as tradition states, by the army of Aurangzebe, when in progress to the Dekhan. At the foot of this hill, and at a small distance, close to a temple, falling into decay, the above image was found, and conveyed to Sagar, and from thence to Calcutta.

The arcades on the crest of the hill appear to be very ancient, and are built of large stones, without cement.

Bijrah Ghat is considered as a sacred spot, where an immense crowd of pilgrims congregate three days in the year, for the purpose of traffic and devotion.

A figure of Nemanth. Presented through Mr. Kyd.

Read a letter from Captain Boileau, presenting several coins dug up at Agra.

The Secretary reported, that the Committee had authorised the purchase of a set of Roman Coins. A list of which, prepared by Mr. Prinsep, was submitted.

The head of a Saw-fish. Presented by Mr. Hutchinson.

The thanks of the Society were voted for the above,

Library.

Read a letter from Counsellor Von Hammer, presenting the following works:

1. 8th Vol. of the Ottoman History.
2. Persian Translation of the Meditations of Marcus Antoninus.
3. Account of Oriental Manuscripts in the Library of Turin.
4. Nos. 53 to 56 of the *Jahrbucher* of Vienna.

"The Ass overladen." Presented by Mr. Fisher.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Royal Academy of Bordeaux, presenting 2 vols. of the Proceedings.

Transactions of the Geological Society, part 2nd of the 3rd Vol. presented by the Society.

Notes on the Hitopodessa: by Messrs. Schlegel and Lassen. By the authors.

New edition of De Saey's Arabic Grammar. By the author.

Memoir on the Mussulman Religion in India, by M. Garcin de Tassy. By the author.

Two small Persian Manuscripts on Astrology, &c. By Ensign Readbold.

Meteorological Journals for August and September, 1832. By the Surveyor General.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Society be returned for the above.

The Secretary reported the purchase of the following Books:—

1. Franklin's Observations made on a tour from Bengal to Persia, 1 vol.
2. Scott's Ferishta's History of the Dekhan, 2 do.
3. Bentley's Hindu Astronomy, 1 do.

Literary.

Translation of an extensive Bauddha Vocabulary and Abstract of a Tibetan Medical work. Made and presented by Mr. Comode Kôrka.

A notice of some of the Arabic Poets. By Ensign Readbold.

An Abstract Account of the contents of the volumes presented by Ensign Readbold. By Baboo Ramdhun Shén.

Read extracts from a Letter from Major Burney, from Ava, to the Secretary, regarding his historical records of that country.

Inscriptions from Vijayanagar, with translations and a pedigree of the Kings of that city, presented by Mr. Ravenshaw.

Read also observations on the same by the Secretary.

The thanks of the Society were voted for the above, and the papers referred to the Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Wednesday, 12th December, 1832.

The Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, President, in the Chair.

Read the Proceedings of the last Meeting.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Colonel Thomas C. Watson, and Charles Ray Martin, Esq. proposed at the last Meeting, balloted for, and unanimously elected.

A letter was read, addressed by Babū Ramkomal Sen. to the Committee of Papers, stating the circumstances of his connection with the Society since the year 1803-4; he then acted as Registrar and Accountant under Dr. Gilchrist, Mr. Home, Drs. Hunter and Leyden, on a salary of 31 rupees: in 1820, this was increased by Lord Hastings, then President, to 50 rupees, and the duties of Collector were added, with an allowance of 20 Rupees for establishment. In 1829, the Babū was elected a Member, but continued his services as before, giving the emoluments to his son. Seeing the present state of the Society's funds, and the necessity of retrenchment in its expenses, he now begged to relinquish his salary, and proposed a new scale of establishment, with a reduced total from Rs. 222 to Rs. 150 a month, making a saving of 72 Rupees.

Resolved, upon the recommendation of the Committee, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Babū Ramkomal Sen. for his long and valuable services, and his disinterested offer of continuing their gratuitous performance, and that in testimony of its satisfaction, he be elected Native Secretary to the Asiatic Society.

Resolved, that Babū Ramkomal Sen. be authorized to retain such establishment as is necessary for the collection of the subscriptions, in communication with the General Secretary.

The Secretary reported the completion of the 17th volume of the Asiatic Researches, and that application had been made to Government for freight for 100 copies for Europe.

Museum.

Ornaments worn by Oorish women. Presented by Babū Ramkomal Sen. with a note.

Library.

The following Books were presented by Mr. H. H. Wilson:

Assemani Catalogue de Codici Manoscritti Naniens, 1 vol.

Bell's Historia Antipodum, 1 vol.

Biot's Traité de Physique Experimentale et Mathématique, 4 vols. in 2.

Georgii Agricola de Re Metallica, 1 vol.

Histoire General des Voyages, 25 vols.

Picart's Ceremonies and Religious Customs, 6 vols.

Vaillant's Numismata Imperatorum, 1 vol.

Vocabulario de la Linga Tagala, 1 vol.

Inscriptiones Antiquae a Comite Carolo Vidua, 1 vol.

Stewart's Principles of Money, 1 vol.

D'Olivets Langue Hebraïque Restituée, 1 vol.

Tochon d'Auncey, Recherches sur les Médailles, 1 vol.

Astley's Voyages, 4 vols.

Dictionary, Sanscrit and English, MSS. 4 vols.

Several other Books were presented by Messrs. Dondey, Dupré and Sons, of Paris, various public Societies, &c.

The Secretary submitted to the Meeting, the Journals and Papers of the late Mr. Moorcroft, passed by Government with the Society.

Resolved that they be referred to the Committee of Papers to determine in what manner they may most advantageously be made public.

PHYSICAL BRANCH.

Correspondence.

1. A letter was read from the Right Honorable Sir R. W. Horton, Governor of Ceylon acknowledging, on the part of the Ceylon Improvement Society, the receipt of the first eight numbers of the Journals of the Asiatic Society, and communicating a resolution passed unanimously at their meeting of the 24th October, "to enter into correspondence with the Asiatic Society."

2. A letter from the Baron de Ferussac, dated Paris, the 10th April, acknowledged the receipt of a copy of GLEANINGS IN SCIENCE and expressed a desire, on the part of the "Société du Bulletin Universel," to enter into relations with the Asiatic Society, and to introduce to its Members, M. Richy, Juge de la Kacherie à Chandernagore, (now a Member of our Society.)

The Baron de Ferussac brings to the notice of Naturalists in India, his work on the Mollusca, now in the course of publication, (of which a prospectus was printed on the cover of our last number.)

3. A letter from Mr. H. Piddington was read, presenting in the name of Dr. Harlan, of Philadelphia, the following works:

1. Audubon's Ornithological Biography.

2. Nos. 2, 3, and 5 of Featherstonhaugh's Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science.

3. Description of a Fossil Fucus and fossil bones, by R. Harlan, M. D.

4. Description of the Arvicola Nuttall, by ditto.

Museum.

A letter was read from Dr. Smyr, announcing, that he has transmitted to the Society a magnificent specimen of a silicified rammyra tree from Smyr: also four specimens of the strata observed in digging a well in the jail at that station.

"Samar is nearly surrounded by a chain of basalt hills; not in one continuous range, but with here and there a break. About a mile and half N. E. of Sagar, on the Jubalpur road, a bed of limestone, partly in mass and partly crystallized, juts out at the foot of a range of these hills, and in the bed of a little stream, which is dry, except in the rains, and which runs over this limestone bed, these fossil trees are found. Captain Sleeman was the first to observe them. Three or four specimens, as large as the one now sent, have been removed. They are seen protruding through the soil, which, on being removed, exposes the entire root. Masses of the trunk are observed lying about, but an entire trunk has not yet been discovered.

Specimens of rocks and minerals from Mr. W. Cracroft, to complete his series of the geology of Chira Punji.

Among these are several specimens of sandstone, with vegetable impressions of twigs and wood; some of the Chira and Pandua limestone, with their distinct shells; finely crystalline fibrous actinolite; some very pure white porcelain clay, and some gold dust, with magnetic

iron sand, as washed from the sand of the Brahmaputra river. Also, through Mr. G. Swinton, some of the auriferous pyrites from Dr. Lamb.

The Secretary presented specimens of zeolites, received from Mr. B. Noton of Bombay; among them a fine transparent, greenish prismatic apophyllite.

Dr. Strong communicated a report on the progress of the boring in Fort William.

A third shaft has been opened to the depth of 82 feet, with a very large auger, and appearances are hitherto promising. No well was sunk above the shaft.

Dr. S. presented a list of works on the subject of artesian springs, which was referred to the Committee of Papers.

A letter was read from Captain P. Gerard, dated Simla, 21st October, forwarding the first part of his brother, Dr. J. G. Gerard's, paper on the valley and section of the Spiti, in illustration of the fossils discovered by him in his visit to that elevated part of the Himalaya mountains.

This paper formed the subject of the evening's lecture.

Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Asiatic Society, convened on Wednesday morning, the 19th December, 1832.

In pursuance of the resolution passed on the 19th, the Constitution of the Society, accompanied by most of the members, proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. Wilson on the 31st, where after the usual ceremonies of courtesy, the Honorable President, Sir Edward Ryan, read the following Address, which had been prepared by the Committee nominated at the special meeting.

ADDRESS.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY to H. H. WILSON, Esq.
THEIR SECRETARY.

"When other Societies in this Presidency, either in science or the lighter walks of literature, have shared the benefit of your counsel and assistance, are now anxious to associate their expressions of gratitude and regret with your approaching departure from India, it would ill become that one with which your connection is the oldest and most important of all, to suffer the most distinguished of its members to leave these shores, without giving some public utterance to the sentiments which must on such an occasion animate every individual member.

From the time, now nearly 50 years since, when the ASIATIC SOCIETY was instituted, "for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia"—none, Sir, has with greater assiduity, or more splendid success contributed to the advancement of that object, than yourself. In more than one department of their varied inquiries, your services are eminently conspicuous: but in that one, which must on every account claim precedence among the subjects of this Society's research, they are pre-eminent and unrivalled.

The ancient learning of India, which from the days of Pythagoras downward, had been the object of distant admiration, but never of clear definite knowledge, to the whole of civilized Europe, had indeed, at the period of your first arrival here, begun to emerge from the obscurity which had for ages encompassed it. The labours, as we are proud to declare, of some of the earliest members of this Society, had led the way

in unlocking the sacred treasures of Brahmanical literature: through the ardent inquiring mind of our illustrious Founder and President, partly preceded, partly accompanied and followed, by the profound erudition of Colebrooke, the philological diligence of Wilkins, and some others; specimens of Indian genius and science had been given to the world in an English dress; and the matchless language in which all these treasures were contained, unknown before, and unstudied by Europeans, except a few, who keeping it from all others, would have made it an instrument of their own interested views, was now partially exhibited to the more inquiring of the students of the West. But fully to throw open this remote and difficult walk of learned research, to make what was hitherto necessarily confined to a few amenable ourselves intimately conversant with the Pandits of India, accessible in some degree to others destitute of this advantage—to render the study of Sanscrit, as that of Arabic and Persian had long been possible, if not easy to persons confined to the libraries of Europe—and thus create that general diffusion of the study which, already reaching beyond our countrymen, is stimulating to exertion the laborious students of France and Germany;—this, Sir, is a merit which belongs, above every other individual, to you.

For the grounds of this judgment, we need point only to your Sanscrit and English Dictionary: a work, which, while facilitating and accelerating the progress of all subsequent students, can hardly be up recited justly by any who has not some experience of this gigantic species of labour: a labour so immense, that, even when applied to the long-studied classical idioms of Greece and Rome, it has been characterized by one of the most eminent restorers of learning, as comprising within itself alone every variety of literary toil. In the present instance, when we consider the multifarious sources from which the compilation was to be made, (none of which, with one brilliant exception, had been before subjected to the severe accuracy of European criticism,) the boundless extent of the language itself—the quantity of research often necessary for ascertaining the precise import of even inconsiderable vocabularies among the thousands here enumerated and explained;—this work, so lucid in its arrangement, its interpretations, and etymologies, must ever be regarded as a magnificent monument of philological skill and industry. The edition of 1819, setting aside the consideration of those additions just now published, with which your subsequent labours have enriched and nearly doubled its value—that first edition alone would amply deserve this character. Under any circumstance, it would be an excellent and valuable Sanscrit lexicon. Considered as the first in any European language, it is admirable, and beyond all ordinary praise.

But we feel, Sir, that it would be unjust to your high merits in this department of learning, were we to dwell too much on this one production, great as it is, indeed pre-eminently valuable in its kind, and sufficient of itself to establish the reputation of any Oriental scholar. The several translations of classical Indian compositions, which, before and after the publication of your great work, you have given to the world, have shown how well you could yourself tread those remote and arduous paths of literature which your labours had made free to the approach of others: they have added to the character of deep recondite erudition—the more desirable, if less distinguished, praise of a highly cultivated mind, and poetic taste and feeling. These qualities, and

common in their separate excellence, but in their union truly extraordinary, are visible in your first published work, the version of the Cloud-Messenger of Cañidasa, as well as in what is among the latest, your selections of the Dramatic Literature of the Hindus: and while the Sanscrit scholar wonders at the graceful ease and delicacy with which the peculiar character of Indian composition is most faithfully represented to English readers, the English general reader—he at least who has taste to discern the forms of beauty in the most unwonted combinations, and the philosophy to sympathize with man, however diversified by climate and institutions—cannot fail to be both delighted and instructed with the perusal.

It were really impossible to particularize in this address, the many elegant and useful editions of Sanscrit works that you have prepared, or the still more numerous dissertations on Hindu literature and antiquities, on the religious sects of this peninsula, and other kindred subjects, with which your indefatigable research has enriched the memoirs of this Society, as well as some other literary repositories of India and England. One of these, however, which heads the 15th volume of our own Transactions, is of too important a nature to be passed over without distinct mention. In the intricate labyrinth of Indian history and chronology, where the arduous labours of Jones, of Hamilton, and of Wilford, seemed only to render the darkness visible, and the confusion more hopelessly inextricable, furnishing too just ground for the idea that, in India, mythology and pantheism mysticism had swallowed up history altogether—you have discovered one point at least where order could be deduced from the chaos of existing materials—where conclusions satisfactory to sound historical criticism could be attained—from which, as way-marks, the future investigator might safely proceed in exploring what is elsewhere most doubtful in this vast undiscovered region of Asiatic antiquity. That this is a correct judgment of your "Essay on the Hindu History of Cashmir," the voice of continental critics, some of them most conversant with the philology of Central Asia, will unite with ours in attesting. And after the casual mention of one eminent deceased scholar of this Society, whose life was spent in scanning the contents of the Mahabharata and Puranas, and comparing them often hastily and fancifully, with the results of an uncommonly extensive and recondite western reading, we cannot fail to notice the far more useful, as well as more critical, labour, which you have bestowed on these huge treasures of Hindu mythology and tradition. Of the first and most classical of these poems, you are about to give a splendid Sanscrit edition to the public. But your analysis of the contents of this, of the 18 Puranas, and several Uppuranas, with translations interspersed of the most curious and interesting portions of each, is a work of which the literary merit, and importance to all future inquirers into Hindu fable or history, can scarcely be estimated too highly. It is indeed unpublished, but the 20 folio MS. volumes containing it, hold a most distinguished place among the many valuable gifts for which the library of this Society is indebted to you. We cannot but indulge the hope, that the older and far more difficult monuments of Hindu antiquity, the Vedas, may hereafter receive that illustration from you which no other scholar, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Colebrooke, is fully competent to afford them.

Hitherto it is in reference to Sanscrit studies only, or the dialects immediately connected with it, that we have considered your unrivalled claims

to our gratitude, and that of the literary world: but it will not have escaped the attention of any one acquainted with the works alluded to, the History of Cashmir especially, how well you have availed yourself of the collateral assistance, which the accurate knowledge of other Eastern languages has supplied. In the great work which you gratuitously undertook of arranging and describing, the very large unformed collections of that indelible traveller and antiquary, the late Colonel Colin Mackenzie, you had to apply that knowledge to a variety of interesting objects *separately*. And, in the full description of the result of this six years' labour, which you published in Calcutta, in two octavo volumes, in 1828, a work in which Sanscrit books, and monuments hold the chief, but by no means the only place; every reader must admire the happy critical attention which your active mind could bestow on so many objects, each sufficient to engross the attention of an ordinary scholar, collected from such various quarters, and comprised in so many different languages.

It cannot but enhance greatly the admiration with which we view these illustrious contributions to the stock of Asiatic learning, when we consider, that your time, from your first arrival in the country, has been occupied in official duties of an important and difficult character, totally unconnected with literature, and that the severe scientific studies of your own profession also, (in which your merits have been recently acknowledged by those most competent to estimate them,) have not, amidst this double distraction, been neglected. Nor can we but be greatly struck with the fact, that amidst occupations so various, so arduous, and so honourable, you could undertake the province, (which inferior minds might have been delegated to perform, though they could not have performed so well,) of preparing elementary works in English for the instruction of Hindu youth, and even devoting a large portion of your time to the active superintendence of their yet infant seminaries of education. Still more, when we find, that from a complication of employments sufficient to distract or overwhelm the mass even of clever men, your mind could not only unbend itself in the lighter departments of elegant literature and art, but find ease and diversion in the hardness of statistical inquiries, and the details of recent political history. Your work on the Commerce of Bengal lately published, and your History of the Burmese war must remain singular monuments of the rare vigour of your enlightened and accomplished understanding.

But we must return finally to your relation to the Asiatic Society, and that not merely as a member, and unequalled contributor to its stores, but as its Secretary. From the time when you succeeded the late Dr. Hunter in that important capacity, in 1810, not only have your main services been thus identified with the progress of Oriental learning, and conspicuous to the whole literary world, but have been displayed in matters to which we alone are witnesses, and which we only can acknowledge: the arrangement of our papers, the preparation of the Transactions for the press, the compilation of a useful index to the whole, the collation of all the details of the Society's business—in all which your attention and devotion to our interests has been most constant and exemplary. Nor must we omit to mention the masterly manner in which you have conducted the extensive correspondence, domestic and foreign, of this Society; nor the characteristic amenity of manners with which you have been ever ready to assist with your valuable aid and

counsel, the President and other individual members. None, after Sir W. Jones, if even he is to be excepted, has stronger claims on our grateful recollection; none certainly more long continued ones. During the last 23 years, you have never quite left us, or place are next us, except only that year (1820), when you were absent on Government duty at Benares—in absence which, while it enabled you to fulfil more perfectly many of your learned undertakings, could not fail to reflect the greater honour on the Society.

For these eminent and unequalled services, we feel that the best thanks we can offer are but an inadequate recompense. We can only add to this tribute of mere justice to your past merits, our warmest hopes and wishes for the future, that you may fill, with increased honour and happiness, the distinguished station which a munificent founder has established in one of our ancient universities. We trust that you may succeed in availing in many of the British youth, destined to important stations here, a desire to acquire that knowledge of the Sanscrit language and literature by which you are yourself so immortally distinguished, and thus become the means of extending to this land the blessings of increased civilization and Christianity.

But one wish remains for ourselves. We wish not to be without some durable monument of the great talents which have, for nearly a quarter of a century, given strength and activity and honour to our institutions in this place. We, therefore, request, that you will add to your former favours this one of permitting your bust to be taken by the most eminent sculptor in England, at the Charge of the Society; that it may stand in our room as an enduring testimony of the high esteem and respect with which your memory will be ever cherished by the Asiatic Society.

EDWARD RYAN, *President.*”

Dec. 31st, 1832.

At the conclusion of this address, Mr. Wilson, having requested the President and Members to be seated, replied in these following terms:

“When I recollect, that Mr. Colebrooke, on leaving India, received, from the Asiatic Society, of which he had for many years been the chief ornament and support, no other tribute than an official letter from myself, the tenor of which was left very much to my own discretion, I cannot but feel ashamed of the vastly inferior claims which have been this day honoured by you with such highly favourable notice. If he received less, I have speed more than I am entitled to, and I have to thank you not only for the commendations which I might in fairness claim, but for your kindness and partiality, the not unnatural growth of many years of association, which have suggested this overdoing measure of reward for any service I may have rendered to the Society.

I shall not pretend to disclaim the warm interest which I have taken in the credit and prosperity of the Asiatic Society, from the period of my first arrival in this country, or in the researches which it was instituted to promote. After I became a Member and Secretary of the Society, to do so was no more than my duty, but it was equally my pleasure and pride to be a member of a body established for such honourable and useful purposes, as the investigation of man and nature in the East, the development of the past history and present condition of these vast and important regions, and the maintenance of the British character for enlightened and liberal research, and the disinterested cultivation of intellectual pursuits. The share that I may have borne in the accomplishment of these purposes has made many hours of my leisure in this country glide happily away; to have been associated in them with so many excellent and talented individuals has always been, and must always be, a subject of self-congratulation; to have earned such an estimation amongst them, as they have this day expressed, must ever be a source of proud and grateful recollection.

In consenting to the request with which you have been pleased to conclude the flattering enumeration which you have made of my services to Oriental Literature and to the Society, you will acquit me of being influenced by merely personal feeling. If I can judge of your sentiments by my own, I can fully appreciate the motives which induce you to seek to preserve memorials of those who have taken an active part in the labours of the Society. One of the most interesting decorations of the room in which we are accustomed to assemble is to me,—to all, the portrait of our illustrious founder; and I am sure you will agree with me, that the apartment would possess a still deeper interest were such decorations multiplied—the countenances of Colebrooke, Walford, Wilkins, and other distinguished members look down complacently upon the labours of their successors. I need not add, how irresistible are such influences upon the human mind, and how well calculated are such memorials to give wholesome stimulus to youthful energies. It is not from a merely selfish motive, therefore, that I accede to your request, but in the hope, that even in this way I may contribute, however feebly, to the great ends of our Institution. At the same time I am not insensible of the kindness which has prompted the proposal, and if I do feel vain, it is that you should have thought me worthy of the honour of being perpetually, as far as any thing human is perpetual, present amongst you.

Gentlemen, I have only further to bid you farewell, and offer you my most fervent hopes for the continued activity of the Asiatic Society, confident, that that alone is necessary to insure it, continued and increasing utility and reputation.”

Journal of the Asiatic Society, December, No. 12.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Special Meeting of the Asiatic Society convened on Wednesday morning, the 19th December, 1834.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The Honorable Sir E. Ryan, President—The Reverend Dr. Mill—Messieurs J. Tytler, Thomason, C. R. Prinsep, Kyd, Bailie, Hare, and Ross—Captain Troyer—Mr. J. R. Colvin—Dr. Twining—Messrs. J. Sappington and J. Prinsen—Baboo Ramcomul Sen—Mr. Calder, Vice President—Captain Henderson, and Mr. Ardyall, *by Proxy*.

The President opened the business of the Meeting, by adverting to the circumstance of their being assembled to consider on the most appropriate mode of expressing their sentiments upon the approaching departure of their Secretary, Mr. H. H. Wilson. After expatiating upon the severe loss which the Society would sustain in this distinguished Orientalist, and the great debt of gratitude it owed to him as a Member and as Secretary—as indeed the chief support of the Institution for so many years, he proposed, that a Deputation should wait upon Mr. Wilson, at his residence, on the 31st instant, at Ten A. M., with an Address expressive of their feelings on the occasion. He proposed that this Address should be prepared rather by a Committee of competent Oriental Scholars than by himself, as he could not pre-

tend to do justice to the great merits of Mr. Wilson in a field of Literature entirely foreign to his own studies—he wished, therefore, to unite with himself Dr. Mill and Mr. J. Tytler, as Members of the Committee.

He proposed, also, that it should form a part of this Address, that Mr. Wilson should be requested to allow the Society to have his Bust taken by Chantrey, or by one of the most distinguished Sculptors in England—that it may be placed in this room as a durable monument of his name, and a testimony of the esteem and respect with which his memory will ever be cherished by the Members of the Asiatic Society."

Mr. J. Thomason seconded this proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Tytler expressed his ready concurrence in the measure proposed, and begged to add Captain Troyer's name to the Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. C. R. Prinsep hoped, that all Members of the Society "would be invited to accompany the Deputation on the presentation of their Address;" upon which the Secretary of the Physical Class was directed to circulate a copy of the Proceedings to all Members of the Society, and to announce the day and hour of attendance to such as are resident in Calcutta.—*Calcutta Courier*.

PETITION OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES, &c.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the Protestant Missionaries of various denominations, stationed within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William, Bengal, in the East Indies.

SHewETH.

That your Petitioners, deeply impressed with gratitude for those liberal measures in behalf of the moral and spiritual welfare of the native population of British India, which were devised by your Honourable House at the last renewal of the Honorable East India Company's Charter, beg permission humbly to approach your Honourable house on this occasion.

That while your Petitioners are fully sensible of the great moral and spiritual

good, which has been communicated to the Hindoo and Mussulman, with other classes of the native population of British India, by Regulation of your Hon'ble house, which authorises Christian Missionaries to settle in India, and to endeavour to propagate Christianity; they are still constrained to witness, with the deepest feelings of commiseration, the gross ignorance and consequent immorality of the great body of the native population—a population from which an immense revenue is derived by the Honorable East India Company's Government, but for whose moral and spiritual welfare, nothing at all proportionate to the vast sums received, has been hitherto attempted.

That your Petitioners are engaged, to the extent of their means, in imparting a mixed Education, consisting of religious

literary, and scientific knowledge, both in the English and native languages, to the native population: Their efforts have respect to two classes of children:—First, those which are of pure native extraction, Hindoo and Mussulman, large bodies of whom are not merely willing to receive, but extremely desirous of receiving, the above named kinds of instruction; but which your Petitioners, with the limited funds at their command, are totally unable to communicate to any thing like the desired extent. Secondly, your Petitioners have instructed a considerable number of that class of children, which are the descendants of European fathers by native mothers, or the offspring of intermarriages of this class among themselves, commonly called East-Indians. Of this class there are great and daily increasing numbers, nominally Christians, gattered over the Presidency, who are fast sinking into the lowest depths of ignorance and vice; and whom, if not rescued from their deplorable state, by a good moral education, become a nuisance and a burden to society.

That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly supplicate your Honourable House, that at the next renewal of the Honourable East India Company's Charter, a clause may be inserted in the Act to the effect, that the said Honourable East India Company's Government do set apart a sum of not less than One Lakh of Sixty Rupees annually, to be devoted to the express purpose of affording such a mixed Education as is above named—viz. an Education consisting of religious, literary, and scientific instruction, to those of the abovementioned to classes of native children, who are desirous of receiving it.

That your Petitioners humbly submit, that such a grant for such a purpose would by no means interfere with any pledge of the Honourable Company, not to force Christianity upon their Hindoo or Mussulman subjects, inasmuch as it is the earnest cry of a large and daily increasing number of both Hindoos and Mussulmans, that they may be allowed the privilege of partaking of the blessings of such an Education as has been described; and there being at this present time in Calcutta, in its neighbourhood alone, not less than from two to three thousand youths of the above classes, who cheerfully receive this kind of instruction.

That your Petitioners are aware of the grant of one Lakh of Rupees which has been appropriated by your Honourable House from the Honourable Company's Revenue, for the purposes of Education; but your Petitioners beg to represent, that considering the immense Revenue derived from this country, and the overwhelming population so deeply sunk in

ignorance and immorality, this sum is entirely inadequate to the object. Moreover, your petitioners would submit that the Board of Education, now established, to whom this grant of One Lakh of Rupees is entrusted, confines its efforts to the mere literary and scientific departments of education among the higher classes of the native community, leaving the thousands who desire religious instruction, in combination with a literary and scientific education, wholly unprovided for. They, therefore, petition your Honourable House, that another Board be formed in Calcutta, from the representatives of all the Missionary bodies stationed in or near Calcutta, which shall have the management of the further grant of One Lakh of Rupees annually, and see that it is sacredly devoted to the bestowment of such an education as consists of religious, literary, and scientific instruction.

Your Petitioners would also beg permission to suggest, that the Honourable Company's government to appoint one or more Agents, who shall be associated with one or more representatives of each denomination of Protestant Missionaries stationed in or near Calcutta, as Members of the Board; and that this Board shall have authority to establish subordinate Boards in the country or distant provinces, which shall render an account of their proceedings to the superior Board in Calcutta, in order that an explicit statement of the appropriation and results of the grant may be annually forwarded through the Honourable Company's government to the British Parliament.

Your Petitioners humbly conceive, that the two General Committees or Boards, so far from interfering with each other's department, would conjointly, to the extent of their means, meet all the growing exigencies of the Indian population—the one providing Education for the class of Natives that wish to exclude religion, the other for that class that desire religion to be combined with other branches.

Your Petitioners, trusting to the wisdom and benevolence of your Honourable House, to grant this their humble petition, anticipate the time when India, beneath the fostering care of Britain, shall arise from her long deep slumber of ignorance and depraved superstition, and assume an honourable rank among the enlightened and prosperous nations of the earth—at once a monument of imperishable glory to the British nation, and an illustrious example of the justice, philanthropy, and magnanimity which characterize the legislation of the British Parliament.

And your Petitioners will ever pray,

COMPASSIONATE CIVIL AND MILITARY FUNDS.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, dated 4th July, 1832.

Para. 1. Our attention has lately been directed to the mode adopted for aiding the several Compassionate Civil and Military Funds in India, by the grants of interest at 8 per cent. per annum, on their balances, and of high rates of exchange, principally at 2s. 4d. the Rupee, in effecting their remittances.

2. The aggregate amount expended by us in the support of these Funds, is £71,090 per annum, of which only £14,365 arises from direct contribution. The remaining sum of £56,655 is expended in interest beyond the ordinary rate, and in exchange.

3. The rates of interest and exchange were, no doubt, formerly justified by those actually in use in general transactions, but that has long ceased to be the case. The interest on the Registered Debt of India, incurred of late years, is 5 per cent. and the Sicca Rupee remitted to England in bullion does not produce more than 1s. 11d., whilst the average outturn of all descriptions of remittances effected by the Company, during the last three years, has fallen below that rate of exchange.

4. Considering that the object for which these Institutions provide, are servants of the Company in straitened circumstances, their destitute widows and orphans, we forbear from directing the adoption of any measure which would have the effect either of reducing the rate of pension and other allowances granted by the several Funds, or of throwing on

the Trustees the charge and risk of effecting remittances.

5. Being also of opinion, that the aid afforded by the Company should, as far as possible, be stated as direct contribution, we desire, that the rate of interest upon the balances of all the Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, (excepting only the Civil Service Annuity Fund, recently instituted,) be reduced to five per cent. per annum, from the 1st May next, and that on the 30th April in each following year, the several Funds be granted, as a donation from the Company, a sum equivalent to the difference between the amount to which the grant of such interest, and of interest at the rate now allowed, would produce.

7. We desire, that you will inform the Trustees of the several Funds, that we cannot engage to continue, to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount, a mode of assistance which has so far exceeded what we contemplated when it was first granted. For the present, however, we have resolved, that from and after the date of this dispatch, the sums required in England for the use of the several Funds, shall be advanced, repayable in India at 12 months' date, and at 1s. 11d. the Sicca Rupee, that being full as high as could be realised by a consignment of bullion; and we desire that the difference between the number of rupees re-imbursed to you under this arrangement, and that which would have been re-imbursed, if the present rates of exchange had continued to be observed, be annually credited to the Funds, as a further donation from the Company.—*Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 10.*

RESOLUTION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

The following Resolution, passed by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, is published for general information and the guidance of the Public Officers concerned:—

RESOLUTION.

1. In conformity with the Government Notification, dated December 31st, 1830, and published in the Gazette of the 17th January, 1831, the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has been for some time directed towards the best means of remedying the abuses which attend the present system of providing Supplies, and the means of carriage to troops and other persons marching through the country.

2. The Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating this subject having furnished their Report, and the whole of their enquiries being now before the Government, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council proceeds to record his Resolutions on the several points under consideration.

3. It is satisfactory to find, that on the material points embraced in the enquiry, so little difference of opinion is found to exist, that a hope may be entertained, that no difficulty will be experienced in giving effect to the arrangements determined upon. Their success depends mainly on the cordial co-operation of individual Agents.

thorities, Civil as well as Military, and there is no reason to apprehend that this co-operation will be withheld.

4. The Civil and Military Authorities will observe carefully the following Rules:

5. *First.* The Native Guard which generally precedes a Regiment by a day, and is commonly called the *Russud* Guard, will invariably be commanded by a Native *Commissioned* Officer, who will be furnished with full instructions for his conduct by his Commanding Officer, and be selected for this duty with reference to his temper, discretion, and other obviously necessary qualifications.

6. *Second.* The Civil Authorities will invariably depute a Native Officer of respectability, (a *J-ma* or *phobay*), to meet every Regiment the day before it enters the district under their charge. This individual will wait on the Commanding officer, receive his instructions, and generally precede the Corps by some hours, to ensure the supplies being in readiness, and

to satisfy himself that they are of good quality. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph, as to the selection of officers for this duty, and the instructions with which they should be furnished, are no less important, and apply no less to the Civil than to the Military Officers.

7. *Third.* In the Military Department, measures will be adopted to secure prompt information to the Civil Authorities of the approach of Troops, while those Authorities will be held responsible for neglect or delay in forwarding on to the District for which they were intended, Incidents or Notifications, which may have been addressed to the wrong Officer.

8. *Fourth.* A Form of Indent is annexed, which will be universally observed. The scale of rations laid down is rather to be considered as the maximum than as a fixed scale. The less bulky articles of supply will be provided by the Regimental Buzars.

FORM.

INDENT No. _____ on the Collector of Revenue at _____ for Supplies, &c. required for
the use of the Regiment N. I. at _____ on the _____

SUPPLIES.	Fighting Men			Camp Followers	Public and Private Cattle	Total Supplies.	REMARKS.
	Sahadars, -	J-matars, -	Havildars, -				
	Naiks, -	Drummers, -	Se-poys, -	No.			
			753				
	Maunds.	Seers.	Chuttnacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chuttnacks.	
Otta & Rice							
1 seer per fighting man,							
2 seer per camp follower,							
Otta, 2 chuttnacks							
per fighting man							
and camp follower,							
Ghee, 1 chuttnack							
per fighting man							
and ditto,							
Salt, 1 ditto ditto							
and ditto,							
Gram,							
Firewood,							
Earthen pots, at							
15 per company,							

I do hereby certify, that the Articles specified in this Indent are indispensably necessary for the use of the Regiment Native Infantry, according to the best of my judgment and belief, after the most careful examination.

(Signed) A. B., Comm. Officer.

9. *Fifth.* For the supply of the *Bur-dasht* Articles, viz. fire, wood, or other fuel, forage, and earthen pots, Talls will be established on all the Principal Roads, where they may be necessary. Contracts will be invited for the supply of these Talls; but where no Contractors come forward, the articles will be stored and sold by Tahsildars, or other Government Officers, under the orders of the Collector. Articles of the above description which may be specified in the Indents will be supplied from the Talls *wholesale* to the Officer in charge of the Russian Guard, or to the Cutwall of the Regimental Bazar, the Native Civil Officer merely providing conveyance for the supply from the Tall, or Shop, to the camp. These articles will be paid for in advance by the Native Commissioned Officer in Command of the Russian Guard. The Civil Officer in attendance will take care to see that these articles are charged for at the proper rates, and the *Talwallah*, or individual who provides them, will give to the Officer in command, or his Regimental Staff, a receipt in duplicate for the money. The *Talwallah*, or person supplying the fuel, forage, and earthen vessels, will be required to receive back the surplus of those articles which may occasionally remain unsold at the close of the day. He will do so at the rates at which he furnished them in the first instance.

10. *Sixth.* The Civil Authorities will proceed immediately to make arrangements at each Stage for the provision of the articles above referred to, as far as may be practicable, through individual *Talwallahs*, *Bazar Chowdries*, or *Buttearraks*. The Civil Officers in charge of Districts will make such advances as may be absolutely necessary to ensure this desirable object, reporting the same to the Commissioner of the Division for his sanction. These advances will be made either on receipt of Indents, or in anticipation of them, as may seem most expedient in particular instances. Relying on the exertions of individual officers. His Honor in Council does not anticipate ultimate loss to Government, if the advances be made to respectable men on security, and in sums not more than may be absolutely necessary. Any loss, however, which may be incurred may be charged for in a Contingent Bill.

11. *Seventh.* The officers and others belonging to the Regiment who may require fowls, kids, milk, or other articles not specified in the Form of Indent, must procure them by sending their servants into the neighboring villages, with ready money to purchase them. The Native Officer who attends the Regiment, on the part of the Collector, will be able to give information where such articles are likely

to be found, but he is strictly prohibited from using his authority for the purpose of procuring them.

12. *Eighth.* Under these rules it is expected, that the exactions of Native Civil Authorities will be effectually checked. Notice of the orders of Government on the subject will be promulgated by the Collectors in the languages in common use in each district, to the headmen of every village; but to guard against misconception, provision will, at the same time, be made, that no obstacles are to be opposed, but, on the contrary, every encouragement afforded to the inhabitants of the country to dispose of their produce to troops or other travellers.

13. *Ninth.* The Civil Authorities will carefully enforce the observance of the Rules now in existence for the protection and regular payment of porters, chowkeedars, and others.

14. *Tenth.* As regards claims preferred by individuals on account of *Paimalee*, or damage done to Crops by the encampment of troops, the General Orders issued by the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, under date the 5th August, 1831, appear to provide for all requisite purposes. For facility of reference a copy of these Orders is annexed:

"The Hon'ble the Vice President in council is pleased to direct, that on all future occasions of the march of troops, whenever, from an unavoidable encroachment of a camp on cultivated lands, the crops within its limits, or in its immediate vicinity shall be injured or destroyed, a compensation equal to the loss sustained be paid on the spot, to the actual sufferer or sufferers, by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the Force, and in cases of the movements of single Corps, by the Quarter Master of the Regiment, in concert with the Native Civil Officer deputed by the Collector of the District, to attend the Camp.

"A Statement of all such Payments, prepared according to the annexed form, accompanied by the requisite receipts and vouchers and by a duly attested contingent bill for the amount disbursed, is to be transmitted monthly to the Quarter Master General of the Army, by whom the bill, on being found correct, will be countersigned and returned to the drawer, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Pay Department for final adjustment.

"Such advances as may be required to meet the object above contemplated will be made by the Commissariat Officer, European or Native, attached to the Troops in Camp, under the written authority of the Officer Commanding.

"Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Regimental Quarter Masters, will be particularly careful in taking up ground for Detachments or Corps, to select those spots where the least possible damage will be sustained; and it is

hoped and expected, that in the movements of single Regiments, or of smaller parties, sites for encampment will generally be found where injury to crops or cultivated fields may be altogether avoided."

STATEMENT of sums disbursed from the _____ to the _____ of 18 _____ on account of Compensation for injury done to Crops by the Camp of the Force under command of _____ on Route from _____ to _____

Zillah.	Pergunnah	Mouzah.	Name of the Cultivators.	Quantity of Land injured.	Description of Crops.	Amount Compensation.	When paid.	Remarks
Benares,	Gungapoor,	Sarie Mohan,	Shadoollah Khau,		Paddy,			On receipt of
"	"	Thuthra, near	Ranjewan,		urhur, gram,			individua
"	"	Tanashabad,	Burjar,		or whatever			als, as
Allahabad,	Jhoonore,	Unjuadu,	Shree Goham Tewarry,		the crop			appended
"	"	"	Pullot Doobee,		may be.			
"	"	"	Mata Dial,					
"	"	"	Doorgah Pundit,					

(Signed) A. B. Interpreter and Qr. Mr.

(Signed) C. D. Lieut. Col. Commanding Regt.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

J. THOMASON, Offg. Secy. to the Govt.

[Calcutta Courier.]

Judicial and Revenue Department, the 4th December, 1832.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT,—Oct. 26, 1832.

Before Mr. Rattray.

Meer Fattah Ali and Meer Niamut Ali
Appellants—versus Moosumut Shuraf
 un Niassa.

In the year 1778, Aboo Turab died in Tirhoot, leaving extensive estates. He was survived by four wives,—two sons—and six daughters. Appellants are sons of Kifayat Ali, one of Turab's sons, who died before him. Respondent, is daughter and heiress of Bhagala, whole sister of Kifayat Ali. The partition of Turab's estate became the subject of litigation, and was finally settled by a decree of the Sudder, dated 17th September, 1805. By it, each of his surviving daughters took 7-80th of his estate—and amongst them, the mother of Respondent, and Abidah, her whole sister, aunt of the litigants. In 1822 Respondent brought her action in the Patna Provincial Court against her cousins, the Appellants, for a moiety of Abidah's share, in right of her deceased mother,—admitting that the other moiety belonged to her mother's fraternity of the half blood.

The Appellants pleaded, that their aunt Abidah, by deed, executed in 1800, had given them her whole estate, and put them in possession. They added, that Abidah died in 1804. Plaintiffs' mother had never claimed any part of her sister's share, but, on the contrary, in 1807, when a commission of partition had been issued by the Civil Court, in regard to the estates of Aboo Turab, Plaintiffs' mother formally, by writing, recognized their succession to Abidah's share. Plaintiffs' claims was, therefore, barred by the legal limitation of 12 years.

The Provincial Court remarked, that the Appellants admitted, that they had no claim by inheritance to Abidah's Estate, and could not produce nor recite particulars of the alleged deed. Before the decree of the Sudder Dewannee, Abidah's share was indeterminate—it was, therefore, improbable, that she should give what was unfixed. Judgment went, therefore, in favor of Respondent, on 3d July, 1827.

The Appeal from this was first heard by Mr. Halhed, on the 20th Sept. last. Mr. Halhed was satisfied with the oral evidence adduced by Appellants, in sup-

port of the gift, which was rendered probable, by the fact of Appellants having been brought up by their aunt, the Donor, and her mother. Respondent's mother too, had formally recognized the right of Appellants: besides, under every view of the case, Respondent's claim was barred by the legal limitation. It was clear, that Appellants had held by a title deemed bona-fide good for more than 12 years. In fact, Plaintiff herself, after her mother's death, had remained silent all but 12 years; while 15 years had elapsed from the time she said, her mother separated from Appellants, and 18 years from the death of Abidah, without any claim being preferred.

Mr. Halhed proposed, therefore, that the decree of the Provincial Court should be reversed. Mr. Rattray, before whom the case was next heard, concurred, and on the 26th of October last, judgment was passed in conformity.

Nov. 5, 1832:

Before Mr. Rattray and Mr. H.
Shakespeare.

Heirs of Ruttun Chand Sakoo, Appellants,
versus Jewan Lall and others,
 Respondents.

In the Behar Collectory is a Talukch recorded as Futtelpoor Kulan, of which the *maliks* were, at the time of the fixed settlement, (1790,) Beshu Singh, Mau Singh, and a numerous clan of Kinsmen. It comprised ten villages, and the kinsmen had made an interpartnerary partition, by which particular villages were assigned to particular branches. The managing owners tendered to the Collector in a joint petition, to pay on the general muhal, a yearly Sudder Jema of 2,375 Rs., which was distributed in eight sums, on a similar number of specified *patres* or divisions, in the names of particular contracting Zemindars. Up to 1207, F. CE. the component items of the Revenue were received in the Collector's office distinctly. In this year, under orders of the Board of Revenue, on the ground, that no regular partition, under Regulation xxv. of 1773, had been made, this mode was discontinued, and the component *muhals* being consolidated, the Revenue was received to

credit of the general estate. Officers of the Collector were deputed to controul collections. By accounts of receipts and disbursements, a balance of 1,574 Rs. was alleged to be due to Government, for the year 1210; and the general muhal was sold by the Acting Collector, (Mr. Trower,) in Sept. 1803, at Public Auction, to realize the same, to Rutton Chand Sahoo, for 5,100 Rs. The purchaser, after much difficulty and aid of the Magistrate, acquired possession. On the 29th July, 1817, a petition of Talewar Ray and other former maliks, was heard by Mr. J. Dean, the Commissioner of Revenue for Behar and Benares, appointed under Reg. I. of 1816. It was to the effect, that no arrear was due when the estate was sold, and that though they tendered what was claimed, yet Gridhur Lal, the Collector's Dewan, caused the sale. They alleged, that they had often applied to the Courts for redress, and prayed enquiry and restitution of their estate.

Mr. Dean, by an order on that date on their petition, referred them to a legal prosecution for redress. They accordingly, in the Provincial Court, on 3d February, 1818, instituted a suit as *Paupers*,—against the Collector,—heirs of the buyer,—and son of the Dewan—to set aside the sale and recover the estate.

The plaintiffs alleged, that the sale was illegal—on these grounds:—1st, no arrear was due; 2d, what was claimed had been tendered; 3d, each *patee* was a distinct assessed muhal, and no distribution of the alleged arrear had been made; 4th, the Collector, for four years previously, had taken the management out of their hands, and deputed his own officers to collect. They alleged, that Bhoora Rae, by the original tender, was the contracting malik of half of one of the lots, "*Bhonpoor and two other villages*," and became in arrear for 1201. Accordingly, to recover his arrear, his half of that lot, and lot *Puttehpoor Kulan* were sold at Auction, and bought by Tilok Chand, who afterwards resold it to certain of the brotherhood. This proved, that the whole estate was not liable for sale, for distinct arrear.

They further stated, that by petitions to the Collector and the Local Courts, they had always ineffectually protested against the sale, and prayed redress. During several years. (up to his death.) they were in attendance on the suc-

cessor of Mr. Trower, Mr. Cockburn, who put them off with assurances, that their petition was referred to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, whence he expected orders.

The Collector in original answer demurred on point of Law. He alleged that by the showing of the plaintiffs their claim was barred by the legal limitation, under, Sec 14, Reg. III. of 1793, and Reg. II. of 1800.

On the 24th Feb. 1820, Mr. Douglas, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court, sustained the demur, and dismissed the suit.

From this order the plaintiffs preferred a summary appeal to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut. On the 18th May, 1820; their petition was first heard by Mr. C. Smith, Acting Judge. Besides the petition of plaintiffs, Mr. Smith had before him copy of Mr. Douglas' decision and copy of the order passed by Mr. Dean, on 29th July, 1817, which he mentions as the order of the Board. He was of opinion, that the alleged attendance of petitioners on the Collector and Board, was a sufficient reason to justify the lapse of two years beyond the period of twelve from date of sale to date of action, and, that under cl. 9. Sec. 3. Reg. XXVI. of 1814, an order to hear and try their suit should be passed.

The case then was heard successively by Mr. Goud, the 4th Judge, and Mr. Leicester, the 2d Judge, on the 15th and 23rd June, 1802. Both Judges differed from Mr. Smith, and concurred that the omission of plaintiffs to bring their suit before a competent Court within the legal limitation of 12 years, barred their claim, Mr. Douglas' decision was, therefore, affirmed.

In Feb. 1824, the claimants again presented a petition to Mr. C. Smith, in which they recited his orders of the 18th May, 1820, and mentioned a petition presented to the Government and Board of Revenue, Central Provinces, since that time: they also alleged, that the original buyer had died without issue, and prayed, that the sale might be reversed. On the 12th February, 1824, Mr. Smith recorded an order, that no resolution could be passed by him, as they had produced copy of no orders issued "*in these days*." In April, 1824, they again came before Mr. Smith with a petition, in which they alleged, that they had been unable to produce to him in

Feb. copy of his order of 18th May, 1820, as it was then before Government, with a petition. They stated that Mr. Mackenzie, the Secretary, had referred them to the Sudder Dewany, in order that they might obtain an order for revision; or admission of a good excuse for the lapse of time, with which they might come again before Government,—when their case would be considered. The petition then recited, that they had never abandoned pursuit of redress. For four years they attended the Collector petitioning against the sale. “at last, dissatisfied, in 1813, “we presented a petition to Mr. John “Dean, Commissioner of the Board, for “Behar and Benares; and after an interval of four years, he gave us leave, “in 1817, to sue in the Court.” After mentioning, that a stranger had then succeeded to the property, they prayed either, that the Board might be directed to reverse the sale,—or that the Provincial Court might be ordered to revise its judgment. On the 14th April Mr. Smith, having merely before him this petition, recorded this opinion “Petitioners have been barred of their claim without sufficient reason; for they allege a good and strong ground to justify the lapse of 12 years.” Mr. Smith proposed, that the orders of his Brother Judges, passed on the 15th and 28th June, 1820, contrary to his opinion, should be reversed “by the way of a review,” and the case dealt with as before suggested by him in his proceedings of the 18th May, 1820.

The motion was next heard by Mr. John Shakespeare, on the 24th April, 1821, when he directed, that the applicants should file copy of the petition alleged to have been presented to the Board, in April, 1813, with the order of July, 1817, thereon. Their vakeel, accordingly, on the 19th June following, presented to Mr. Shakespeare copy of a petition, purporting to be that in question. With reference thereto, Mr. Shakespeare observed, that it appeared that this petition, (it was in the name of Talewar Roy and others,) *had been presented to the Board on the 12th April, 1813, at the end of 10 years from the date of sale,—but had not been heard until 19th July, 1829, when Mr. Dean referred the parties to the Civil Court. As applicants had applied for leave to sue within twelve years, the delay in passing an order on their petition, (which had caused*

the period of 12 years to be transgressed,) was no fault of theirs. Considering this,—and that the copy of the petition was authenticated, and had not before been produced when the orders of June, 1829, were passed,—Mr. Shakespeare directed that the petition and other papers be referred to the Court at large at its English sittings.

The matter was next heard on 14th July, by Mr. W. B. Martin, the 5th Judge, who was of opinion, that the fact of applicants having in April, 1813, appealed against the sale to Mr. Dean the Commissioner, (who passed no order until July, 1827, was a good reason to exempt them from the rule of limitation. He proposed, therefore, that the Provincial Court should be ordered to try the case, on its merits.

On the 23d August, Mr. Harrington, Acting Chief Judge, recorded his assent in the above opinion of his Brother Judges, and directed that the order of the Provincial Court of 24th February, 1830, sustaining the legal demur of Government, should be reversed, and that that Court should try and adjudge the original plaint.

The heirs of Ruttan Chand, and the Collector, on the part of Government, appeared to defend the suit thus revived. The former pleaded, 1st, Plaintiffs were barred by the legal limitation of 12 years; and the revision by the Sudder Dewanee in 1824, of its previous decision on this point, was obtained by forging the date of 12th April, 1813, on copy of the petition presented to Mr. Dean in July, 1817. The office of Mr. Dean was constituted by Regulation I. of 1816, and the petition on which his order of 29th July 1817, was recorded, was written on a stamp, sold on the 26th July, 1827, as certified on the back by the vender. They held official reports to prove this. 2.—The arrear of 1210, was proved by the Collector's records. 3.—The owners of the estate had tendered jointly for the revenue, and no legal partition had been made, and the consolidation of the portions of revenue before separately taken, had been according to rule.

The Collector, on the part of Government, pleaded. First, Futtehpoor, including ten original and one added, villages was recorded as a Mihal assessed at 2,375 Rupees—though this was apportioned on separate divisions in the original tender of the former owners,

still no legal partition, under Regulation XXV. of 1793, had ever been made; and the consolidation in 1207 of the component portions, (before separately paid in,) was legal—2. plaintiffs, by their own showing, admitted, that in 1202, (before the enactment of Regulation I. of 1801.) one of the alleged divisions and part of another had been sold to recover arrears on that part. Now this proved, that all the divisions had been always considered jointly and severally liable for the public Revenue. 3.—The Collector's officers had been deputed to controul the collections under Section 5, Regulation XXX. of 1793, and this did not bar a sale for arrear. 4. The alleged arrear was due, and the sale of the entire estate legal, under Regulation I. of 1801.

The plaintiffs, in reply, joined issue as to the legality of the sales, and alleged that consideration of the question, as to the legal limitation, was no longer before the Court. The Superior Court had finally settled this point. They admitted, however, that the petition of Talawar Roi and others to Mr. Dean was *presented after the constitution of his office*, by Regulation I. of 1816, and averred, that that of 1813 was a petition presented by Asa Roi and others of their body to the Calcutta Board of Revenue: and that in 1824, they had exhibited to the Sudder Dewanee, a copy of a *report of the* as to this fact, as well as a copy of the petition of July, 1817.

On the 28th April, 1828, the case again came on before Mr. Douglas for trial. He observed that it was no longer open for him to consider whether the plaintiffs were or were not barred by the legal limitation. The Sudder Dewanee, in 1824, had decided they were not. He considered it established, that each of the eight divisions of the Taluka, was a distinctly assessed estate; therefore, in 1803, the Collector should have imputed the arrear to the proper Mughals; but allowing that all eight were jointly and severally liable,—still a part only, proportionate to the arrear, should have been sold,—as had been done in 1802 Fussuli. On these grounds the sale was illegal. Plaintiffs had not proved that there was any surplus receipt by the Collector's officers, and they admitted tender of claimed arrear. The prosecution against the Dewan's son was untenable. Mr. Douglas accordingly reversed the Collector's sale of 1803, and

awarded right and possession of the villages to plaintiffs. He directed, that plaintiffs should pay in the arrear of 1591 Rupees to the Collector, and in default, the Collector might sell one village after another to realize the same. The heirs of the purchaser might get back their purchase-money, and pay their own costs. Those of government and the plaintiffs' were to be paid by government.

The heirs of Ruttanchund alone, preferred an appeal from this decision to the Sudder Dewanee.

The case was heard by Mr. Rattray, on the 31st January, 1832. He concurred with Mr. Douglas, that the sale in 1803 was illegal, on the grounds assigned by that Judge. He was also of opinion, that by the decision of the Court of 1824, it was not competent to consider the question, whether the plaintiffs were barred by the legal limitation,—observing, that *surely the Court would not, without due enquiry and deliberation, have decided on that point*. He accordingly affirmed Mr. Douglas' decree with costs against appellants. He offered also to award mesne profits from 1803 against appellants, if they chose to take their chance of the reference of the case to another Judge. This the vakeel of respondents, declined, observing, that if profits be allowed, appellants may claim interest; besides his clients might institute a separate suit to recover the profits.

On the 20th April last, Mr. Rattray refused to grant the revision of judgment and reference to the Court at large, which appellants prayed: and their further petition for the same was heard by Mr. Shakespeare, on the 5th November. Mr. Shakespeare, ruled, that by Regulation III. of 1825, he was precluded from interference—any order for revision must originate with the deciding Judge.

We have, on several occasions, animadverted on the iniquity of the principle which governs decisions of the Local Courts and Sudder Dewanee, in cases of illegal or informal public sales of Estates for arrears of Revenue. The unoffending purchaser is made the scape-goat and suffers for the blunders and illegal acts of the Government and the Revenue Officers. We to-day publish a report of a very extraordinary case of this sort, and as many of our readers might be disposed to

ask, *can such things be?* we have been at pains to report the cases at length. We are compelled to say, that a more glaring instance of precipitation of judgment never came under our notice. In 1803 an estate is sold at auction for arrears; possibly the sale was illegal, but even that seems doubtful, and it was always justified on the part of Government. The buyer and his heirs enjoy it 15 years, when the former owners sue them and Government, to set the sale aside and recover the estate. The non-recourse to their legal remedy during 12 years, by law, bars their claim; and Government resists it on that ground. The Judge of the lower Court finds the demur good, and his decision is affirmed by the Sudder Dewannee in appeal—one Judge, M. C. Smith dissenting. He thought that alleged attendance on the Collector saved them from the operation of the rule. Four years after his opponent's Judges being dead or absent, claimants come back to Mr. Smith, and coolly tell him, that in 1813 they presented a remonstrance, (heard in 1817,) to a public officer, whose office was only created by law, in 1816. Mr. Smith, of course, retains his former opinion, and wanting no proof of the alleged fact, again proposes to overrule the decision. Mr. J. Shakespear, who next hears the motion, is more decent, requires production of the paper; copy is produced; on which, observing date April, 1813, without allowing the opposite party to show cause, or pausing to reflect, how an officer appointed in 1816 could receive a petition in 1813,) Mr. Shakespear also overrules the decision of the lower Court.

Two other Judges, (Martin and Harrington,) concur in this; and thus, by a gross fraud and trick, which the opposite parties are never allowed to challenge, a judicial award affirmed in appeal is set aside. It is in vain the injured party exposes the fraud; the Judge of the lower Court tells him, that the question is settled. The Judge of appeal tells him the same, with the comfortable assurance, that the former Judges must have passed their order *after due inquiry and deliberation*. Nay, appellant is even refused the benefit of reference to the collective Court, and has the soothing prospect of undergoing another suit, and paying meane profits for 15 years—These the deciding Judge does not award, only to obivate reference to another Judge. It is impossible to witness these things, and not to admit, that reform is required. If the former owners were wronged, in God's name let them be indemnified; but not at the expense of the unoffending party. It seems that after their discomfiture, in 1820, the former owners did petition the Council direct, and were referred back to the Sudder Dewannee. Surely the more dignified course would have been to have indemnified them at once at the expense of the state,—particularly as the legal demur, found good, had originally been made on the part of Government. We are not familiar with the rules which regulate the admission of reviews, but it seems to us, that undue power is given to a single Judge, if in such a case of gross error and glaring fraud, his individual voice can prevent even enquiring into the matter,

CALCUTTA NIZAMUT ADAWLUT,—TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1832.

A letter has been received by this Court from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, enclosing one likewise to the address of Mr. John Master, Officiating Commissioner for the trial of the Cole Insurgent cases, directing the Nizamut Adawlut to forward the letter to Mr. Master: both letters bear date 11th December, 1832. That to the address of Mr. Master states, that it having come to the knowledge of the Vice President in Council, that the trials regarding the crimes charged

against these deluded people, exhibiting, in most cases, atrocious acts of cruelty, perpetrated by these barbarous creatures, who have not even attempted to deny these acts on their trial; as such, the Judges of the Nizamut Adawlut, acting according to the strict letter of the law, have been necessitated to pass on many of them sentences of death. But the Vice President in Council, not deeming that these numerous executions could possibly have any beneficial effect, have directed the offi-

ciating Commissioner to suspend the execution of the capital sentences, and keep the prisoners in custody until all the trials are over, when the officiating Commissioner, in conjunction with Mr. Dent and Captain Wilkinson, the special Commissioners for the investigation of those cases, will send to the Vice President in Council, their own sentiments on each particular case, and the Vice President in Council will then, after taking into consideration the recommendation of the Officiating Commissioner, and the joint special Commissioners, together with the details exhibited in the several trials as forwarded to the Nizamut Adawlut, for the orders of the superior Court, will then decide as to against which of

them capital sentences are to be carried into execution, and to which of the prisoners a mitigated punishment will be deemed more applicable than the capital one, and the Vice President will, after having decided on those points, issue orders for their final disposal. The letter concludes with a promise of amnesty to those not already committed, and who may not be very atrociously implicated, as the most beneficial mode of proceeding in these cases, considering the barbarous manners and utter ignorance of these deluded people, and points to the case of an amnesty to some similar insurgents in 1809, when the amnesty was attended with beneficial results.

INSOLVENT COURT,—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1832.

Before the Hon. Sir John Franks.

The following persons were discharged this-day, on taking the prescribed oath.

Constantine Panioty, Gourhurry Doss, Jumeer Mullick, and Shaik Tajoo.

In the matter of Mirsa Mahomed Ally.

—The adjudication made in the matter was this day revoked, it appearing that the Insolvent Act was not in operation when the Insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to avoid its process.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. WILSON.

Some of the *alumni* of the Hindoo College, (about twenty-four persons,) met on Thursday night last, at the house of Baboo Ramoomul Sain, at Colotollah, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting some token of gratitude to Dr. Wilson, visitor of the Hindoo College, and Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction. It was determined, that a meeting of all the Natives educated, or now receiving their education, in the Hindoo College, should be called at

the Veedyaluyu, Putuldanga, on Sunday the 2d December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Baboo Kasiprusad Ghose being requested to make the necessary arrangements for the occasion. A vase or cup of silver, together with an address, was spoken of by a majority of the gentlemen present on Thursday, as the proper mark of respect which should be presented by the College students to the worthy Visitor on the occasion of his departure from India.—*India Gazette.*

INDIGO MART,—DECEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 5.—REPORT UPON THE MARKET AND CROP OF 1832.

Since our last report there have been very large importations, and the quantity now passed the Custom House, is almost exactly the same as it was last year, under the same date, viz.

	cheats.	maunds.
To 30th November, by Natives.....	1685	4985
by Europeans.....	2878	10262
Total Maunds,		15247

Considering how few purchasers have as yet come forward, the market has opened with much activity, and at prices quite as high as could be expected by the planter, while they are much higher than foreign purchasers had anticipated upon so large a crop, and they are, in consequence, hanging back, in hopes of a decline in price upon the accumulation of imports. Only a few lots have as yet been taken for the French and American markets,—the rest principally for England, or on speculation.

The following are the sales effected up to yesterday :—

	Cheats.	Market.
M Nuddes, good to fine violet,.....	169 a 133	to 143 France.
M A & Co. N ditto, ord. and violet to ditto,.....	179 a 118	to 123 England.
R Nattore, ditto to good, containing,.....	89 a 123	ditto.
A & Co. G Nuddes, good to fine violet and purple,.....	43 a 142	ditto.
IP Nattore, strong and good consuming,.....	36 a 120	ditto.
D Nuddes, ditto,.....	83 a 123	ditto.
A & Co. 1P C Jessore of the finest quality,.....	82 a 140	to 158 France.
DT Ditto good violet to purple violet,.....	138 a 135	England.
JAS C Moorshedabad, fine red and purple violet,.....	41 a 150	France.
S & T Ditto good red violet to do.....	56 a 136	to 140 ditto.
M & Co. R Nuddes, strong red violet,.....	30 a 120	America.
GD Jessore ditto,.....	14 a 130	ditto.
PD Furreedpore, strong and good consuming,.....	142 a 120	England.

Several small parcels of Native Indigo have been sold in the bazar at rates varying from 85 a 125, but the holders demanded very high prices in proportion to the above rates. Their importations to this date are considerably in excess of those of last year.

In addition to the above, there have been some extensive sales by contract in anticipation of arrivals at the following reported rate :—

RD Dacca,.....	about 800 maunds a	116
M & H Tyrhoot,.....	5000 "	a 120
R Ditto,.....	1500 "	a 118
W & G Dacca,.....	1800 "	a 118
H & Co. Nuddes,.....	5000 "	a 140

There is no appearance yet of the Company coming into the market.

SILK MART,—DECEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 22.—REPORT UPON BENGAL RAW SILK.

The importations have been unusually small this month, and with exception to a few small purchases in the Radnagore and Hurrupal districts, for direct shipment to England, we believe, that this month has been without any transaction in this article for Europe markets; this, is owing to the unfavourable accounts received from thence, and the continued high prices at the aurguns caused by the active demand of the Company's Residents. The November bund is likely to be a fine one, but not of great abundance; very little of its produce will find its way to the Calcutta market.

Particulars of importation and of price to 30th November. 1832.

Mds.	24	0	0	Bauleah, of middling quality; partly on hand, one sale for Bombay market, at 9-8 per bazar seer.
	96	10	8	Radnagore, of middling and ordinary quality, almost entirely taken for the same market, at 9-12 to 10 per bazar seer.
	17	2	0	Hurrupal, not exposed for sale in this market.
	63	34	2	Country wound, from Bauleah.
	31	31	8	Waste and inferior.
	232	28	2	Total.

Exportation of November.

To	London,.....	9	bales	mds.	12	31	12
	„ Liverpool,.....	30	ditto	„	35	0	0
	„ Madras,.....	125	ditto	„	248	21	0
	„ Bombay,.....	24	ditto	„	93	0	0
	Total,.....	188		mds.	409	13	12

INDIGO MART,—DECEMBER 18, 1832.

No. 6.—Report upon the Market and Crop of 1832.

Until within the last week, very little had been done in the Indigo market—purchasers generally back. A slight depression in prices; however, the late Commercial catastrophe has created some stir, and during the last four days much business has been done. Very large shipments have also been made through the Export Warehouse, the Company having consented to advance three-fourths of value upon appraisement. Ware-houses have consequently been nearly cleared of accumulation, and no further decline in prices can be anticipated. No intention, on the part of Government, to purchase, has yet been made known.

Imports, to the 17th instant, are as follows:—

	Chests.	Mds.
To European consignment,.....	10676	36000
To Native ditto,	2633	7729
Total,	13309	43729

The following are the Sales effected since our last report:—

Chests. Rs. As.

JAS	Moorshedabad, strong red to fine violet,	about 100	at 132	0	Fancee.
C					
S	Benares, light blue, violet and coarse, ..	do.	50	at 130	0 Ditto.
P & Co					
R	Rajeshye, good to coarse red violet,	do.	70	at 123	0 England.
WW	Dacca, good to inferior copper violet,	do.	90	at 110	0 America.
IA	Malda, good and middling violet,	do.	37	at 125	0 England.
AS S					
C & D	Jessore, strong red to fine red violet,	do.	270	at 130	0 Ditto.
DB					
P	Moorshedabad, ditto to fine and purple ditto, ..	do.	200	at 137	8 France.
M & Co.					
CT	Jessore, fine red violet, purple, and fine purple, ..	do.	78	at 141	8 Ditto.
PD	Furzedpore, ditto ditto,	do.	100	at 138	0 Ditto.
K	Moorshedabad, ditto and purple,	do.	27	at 134	0 Ditto.
O & E	Jessore, fine violet, purple,	do.	250	at 140	0 England.
TL					
R	Ditto, good red violet,	do.	120	at 138	0 France.
MS					
P	Nattore, ditto	do.	40	at 138	0 Ditto.
WW	Dacca, strong and coarse violet,	do.	300	at 128	0 England.
T & Co.					
DD	Nuddea, ditto, and inferior copper violet, ..	do.	110	at 115	0 Ditto.

There have not been many sales made by Natives in the bazar, nor have they proportionably reduced their rates of demand. There have been two weekly Auction sales at the Indigo Mart, at each of which about 80 chests of inferior qualities were disposed of, at prices about 5 Rupees per maund under similar sales last year—for the better qualities biddings were extremely dull, and very few chests were sold.

PRESGRAVE & CO.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 17TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER.]

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:

- Ainslie, M, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of Bundelcund, retaining charge of the office of agent to the governor general. Nov 17.
- Alexander, G H M, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 5th or Bareilly Division. Dec 18.
- Allen, C, mr; to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra. Nov 22.
- Allen, W J, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 15th or Dacca Division. Nov 27.
- Bacon, J, mr; assistant surgeon in the Northern Division of Moradabad, obtained leave for fifteen days. Dec 11.
- Barlow, R, mr; to be magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, superintendent of the Allypore Jail, and a magistrate of Calcutta. Nov 20.
- Barlow, R, mr; commissioner of revenue and circuit, of the 6th or Allahabad Division, leave from the 15th Dec, to visit the presidency, prior to making application to proceed to England on furlough. Nov 27.
- Barlow, R W, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of Shahabad. Nov 17.
- Battye, G W, mr; will proceed to Beerbhoom to relieve mr. Cardew from the charge of the magistracy and collectorship of that district, and will officiate in his room till further orders. Nov 20.
- Bedford, J, captain; superintendent of Revenue Surveys, leave extended to the 6th Jan. Dec 24.
- Beresford, H B, mr; to act as magistrate at Nuddeah during mr Halkett's absence. Dec 27.
- Berkley, H J F, mr; to be sudder ameen in zillah Bareilly, from the 1st Jan, 1835. Nov 20.
- Bidwell, A C, mr; to officiate as magistrate of Burdwan, during the Hon'ble R, Forbes' absence. Dec 11.
- Blunt, G, mr; to be head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Boolundshahur. Nov 27.
- Boddam, R H, mr; to officiate as commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d or Agra Division, during the absence of mr C Macaween. Dec 27.
- Boulderson, H S, mr; magistrate and collector of Bareilly, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Nov 20.
- Boulderson, H S, mr; to be civil and session judge of Seharunpore, in the room of the late mr H, Graham. Nov 20.
- Boulderson, H S, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of Seharunpore. Nov 23.
- Brander, M D, J M, mr; assistant surgeon at Pooree, leave for two months, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Brietzcke, C W, mr; senior commissioner of the Court of Requests, leave for one year, on medical certificate. Nov 20.
- Brown, G F, mr; magistrate of Juanpore, leave for three months, on medical certificate, in extension. Dec 18.
- Burt, M D, R, mr; assistant surgeon at Bauleah, leave for one month, on private affairs. Dec 27.
- Burt, T W, mr; assistant surgeon at Furreedpore, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 18.
- Campbell, E L, mr; to be Joint magistrate and deputy collector at Bagorrah. Dec 18.
- Cardew, C, mr; to be civil and session judge of Backergunge. Nov 20.

- Carruthers, M W, mr; officiating assistant to the collector of Tipperah, obtained an extension of leave of absence to the 15th Dec. Nov 20.
- Cathcart, R, mr; magistrate and collector of the Northern Division of Bundelcund, to officiate as civil and session judge of Meerut, during mr Scott's absence. Dec 18.
- Clemishaw, Thomas, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Balasore, leave for six months, from the 4th Dec, for the purpose of visiting the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 20.
- Colebrooke, T E, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and circuit of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Dec 24.
- Conolly, W J, mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Nov 23.
- Conolly, W J, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Nov 27.
- Cunningham, J, lieutenant; Bengal Engineers, appointed to execute a survey of the country between Rajmahal and the River Hooghly, with a view to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal along that line of country. Dec 11.
- Currie, A P, mr; to be head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Goruckpore. Dec 4.
- Currie, F, mr; civil and session judge of Goruckpore, leave till the 21st Jan, in extension, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Davidson, C I, mr; to officiate as judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelallpore, until mr. Golding joins the station. Nov 27.
- Davidson, Francis Russell, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 8 h or Benares Division. Dec 11.
- Davidson, T R, mr; magistrate and collector of Jessore, leave for one month, on medical certificate, in extension Dec 18.
- Deedes, J G, mr; to officiate as secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, during the absence of mr Telghman. Nov 22.
- Dent, W, mr; a special commissioner in Chota Nagpore and the Jungle Mehsuls, leave for twelve months, on medical certificate, to visit the Hills near Simla. Dec 18.
- Donnelly, A F, mr; assistant to the magistrate and collector of Dacca, leave extended to 1st May, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
- Douglas, H, mr; judge of the Provincial Court at Patna, leave extended to 1st May, 1833, on medical certificate. Dec 27.
- Ellerton, J F, mr; judge and magistrate of Dinagepore, leave extended for six weeks. Nov 27.
- Ewart, J K, mr; head assistant to the magistrate and collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, to officiate as a joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district till further orders. Dec 11.
- Forbes, R, the hon'ble; to be deputy collector of Burdwan, and to have charge of the magistracy of that district. Dec 4.
- Forbes, R, the hon'ble; deputy collector of Burdwan, leave for one month, from the 16th Dec, on private affairs. Dec 11.
- Fraser, J W, Lieutenant; Bengal Engineers, appointed to execute a survey of the country between Rajmahal and the River Hooghly, with a view to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal along that line of country. Dec 11.
- Garrett, W N, mr; to officiate as civil and session judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence of mr Master. Nov 20.
- Gilmore, M D, A, mr; assistant surgeon at Nuddeah, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 18.
- Golding, B, mr; to officiate as judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelallpore, during the absence of mr J Shaw. Nov 23.
- Gouldsbury, F, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Purneah. Nov 27.
- Graham, C J H, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 19th or Cuttack Division. Dec 27.
- Grant, C, mr; Assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly, to officiate as an Assistant to the commissioner in the Soonderbunds, in the room of mr A F, Donnelly. Nov 20.
- Grant, J C, mr; the head assistant to the magistrate and collector of the Northern Division of Moradabad, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad. Dec 27.

- Gubbins, J P, mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynporee. Nov 23.
Halkett, R C, mr; officiating magistrate at Nuddea, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
Harrington, E J, mr; civil and session judge of Ghazee pore, leave for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health. Nov 23.
Heyland, A C, mr; officiating civil and session judge of Behar, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
Hukeem Ooddeen, Moolvsee; to be principal sudder ameen in Zillah Cawnpore. Nov 20.
Hunter, R, mr; to be commissioner of revenue and circuit, of the 19th or Cuttack Division. Nov 27.
Hyslop, M, lieutenant; 59th N I, to officiate as a junior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan, in the room of lieut Mackintosh. Dec 11.
Joy Ram Baboo, to be principal sudder ameen in zillah Rungpore. Dec 11.
Lean, J, Mr; directed to assume charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorship of Belah, during the illness of Mr D Home. Nov 23.
Lowther, R, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Mynporee. Nov 27.
Mackintosh, H, lieutenant; to officiate as a senior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan, during captain White's absence. Dec 11.
Marten, T P, mr; to officiate as civil judge of Rungpore, during mr. Smith's absence. Dec 11.
Master, J, mr; to be civil and session judge of the 24-Pergunnahs. Nov 20.
May, J S, mr; superintendent of the Nuddeah Rivers, to be employed in the survey of the country between Rajemahl and the River Hooghly, in such mode as Fool McLeod and capt Forbes, of the Bengal Engineers, may point out. Dec 11.
McFarlan, D, mr; chief magistrate of Calcutta, leave from the 24th to 29th Nov. on private affairs. Nov 20.
McLeod, D C, mr; to officiate as civil judge of Behar, during mr Heyland's absence. Dec 27.
McPherson, G G, mr; civil surgeon at Moorshedabad, leave extended to the 10th Feb, on private affairs. Dec 27.
Meer Hossein Bukah; to be a principal sudder ameen in zillah Goruckpore. Nov 27.
Metcalfe, T T, mr; civil and session judge of Dehly, leave from 21st to the end of Dec, on private affairs. Dec 27.
Mohummud Daood Khan; to officiate as principal sudder ameen of Agrab, during the absence of Abdool Ruhman Khan, on account of ill health. Nov 27.
Mookund Ram, pundit; to be principal sudder ameen in zillah Bareilly, from the 1st Jan, 1833. Nov 20.
Neave, J, mr; judge and magistrate of Allyghur, leave for 20 days, from the 12th Dec, on private affairs. Dec 27.
Ogilvie, J B, mr; to be an assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly. Dec 18.
Ogilvy, J B, mr; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 20th, or Burdwan Division. Nov 20.
O'Hanlon, Patrick, mr; to officiate as a commissioner in the Court of Requests, during the absence of mr C W, Brietzcke. Nov 27.
Oldfield, H S, mr; civil and session judge of Cawnpore, leave from 15th Dec, to 31st Jan, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to return to Europe on furlough. Nov 20.
Patton, J H, mr; to be magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom. Dec 4.
Patton, P E, mr; judge of the Provincial Court at Moorshedabad, appointed a special commissioner, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of mr R Walker, at Mymensing, in the place of mr G T Bayley. Nov 23.
Plowden, G Cmr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah. Nov 20.
Pringle, D, mr; joint magistrate and deputy collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, leave for three weeks, in extension, on private affairs. Dec 24.
Quintin, W St Q, mr; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sarun, during the absence of mr Young. Dec 24.
Read, F E, mr; head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Purneah, leave extended to two weeks, from the 13th Nov. Dec 11.

- Russell, H P, mr ; magistrate and collector of the Jungle Mahauls, leave for fifteen days, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24:
- Scott, H R, mr ; civil and session judge of Meerut, obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to making a voyage to sea, for health. Nov 22.
- Scott, R H, mr ; civil and session judge of Meerut, obtained an extension of leave of absence, for 8 days, on medical certificate. Nov 20.
- Shakespeare, G T, mr ; officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, obtained leave for a fortnight. Nov 23.
- Shakespeare, G T, mr ; officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, leave for one week, in extension. Dec 24,
- Sheikh Ghoolam Moheesooddeen ; to be principal sudder ameen in zillah Backergunge. Dec 11.
- Shore, F J, the hon'ble ; to officiate as session judge, and to make over charge of the magistracy of Furruckabad to mr H Pidcock, who will officiate in that capacity as well as collector. Dec 27.
- Siddons, H, lieutenant ; Bengal Engineers, appointed to execute a survey of the country between Rajmahal and the River Hooghly, with a view to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal along that line of country. Dec 11.
- Smith, C W, mr ; to officiate as civil and session judge of Ghazepore. Nov. 17.
- Smith, G H, mr ; to officiate until further orders, as civil judge of Meerut. Nov 22.
- Smith, N, mr ; civil and session judge of Rungpore, leave for two months, on urgent private affairs. Dec 11.
- Smith, S G, mr ; head assistant to the collector of Shajehanpore, to officiate as joint magistrate of that district. Nov 27.
- Stainforth, F, mr ; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 9th, or Goruckpore Division. Nov 20.
- Stockwell, G, mr ; to officiate as commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 6th or Allahabad Division. Nov 20.
- Sturt, R B, mr ; to be an assistant under the commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 2d, or Agra Division. Dec 27.
- Taylor, B, mr ; judge of Juanpore, leave for one month, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st Jan. Dec 18.
- Thomas, H H, mr ; judge and magistrate of Mirzapore, leave for one month, on account of indisposition. Nov 20.
- Thomas, H H, mr ; judge and magistrate of Mirzapore, leave for one month, on medical certificate, in extension. Dec 18.
- Thompson, C F, mr ; to assume, on his return to Cawnpore, charge of the office of civil and session judge, and officiate in that capacity till further orders. Nov 20.
- Tierney, M J, mr ; to be magistrate and collector of Boolundshahr. Nov 27.
- Tilghman, R M, mr ; to officiate as commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, of the 7th, or Humeerpore Division, in the room of mr Ainslie. Nov 17.
- Timins, D, mr ; to be an assistant under the joint magistrate and sub-collector of Phillibheet. Nov 23.
- Todd, C, mr ; to be an Assistant to the magistrate and collector of the Southern Division of Moradabad. Dec 18.
- Torrens, H W, mr ; to officiate until further orders, as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Meerut. Nov 22.
- Torrens, R, mr ; to be joint magistrate and deputy collector at Maldah. Dec 11.
- Torrens, R, mr ; joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah, leave for 12 days, on urgent private affairs. Dec 27.
- Trotter, R, mr ; to be head assistant to the magistrate and collector of Beerbhoom, and to continue to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Sherghotty, till further orders. Dec 24.
- Tumeeesooddeen, moolupee ; to be sudder ameen in zillah Rungpore. Dec 11.
- Tyler, E F, mr ; to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allyghur, from the date on which mr H Fraser may be relieved from the charge of the judgeship and magistracy by mr Neave. Nov 22.
- Tyler, W H, mr ; to officiate as magistrate and collector of Muttra, during the absence of mr Deedes. Nov 22.

Walker, R, mr; collector of Mymensing, to be suspended from his appointment, pending the investigation of certain charges preferred against him. Nov 27.
 White, M, captain; a senior assistant to the superintendent of Arrakan, leave for three months, from the 1st Jan 1833, on private affairs. Dec 11.
 Williams, F, mr; to be an assistant under the magistrate and collector of Bareilly. Nov 23.
 Wyatt, T, mr; magistrate and collector of Hidgelee, obtained an extension of leave of absence, for 6 weeks, from the 19th Nov. Nov 20.
 Young, W R, mr; magistrate and Collector of Sarun, leave for one month, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bavley, C, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 4.
 Bayley, G T, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 4.
 Bushby, G A, mr; to officiate as secretary to Government in the General Department, vice mr Parker. Dec 11.
 Catheart, J F, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 27.
 Cunliffe, R E, mr; to officiate as second assistant to the secretary of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies, and assistant to the superintendent of Stamps. Dec 4.
 Dick, H L, mr; permitted to proceed to the Sandheads, on medical certificate, and to be absent on that account for one month. Dec 27.
 Dick, W F, mr; to officiate as Post Master General, vice mr Bushby. Dec 11.
 Hall, A, mr; exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the native languages, for the public service, has been directed to return to England. Dec 27.
 Hamotou, R, mr; a student of the College of Fort William, permitted to proceed to Burrisaul, for the purpose of prosecuting the study of the oriental languages there, under the superintendence of his relative, mr B Golding. Nov 27.
 Hampton, R, mr; writer, received the permission of Government to prosecute his study of the oriental languages, at Dacca Jelallpore, under the superintendence of mr Golding, the acting judge and magistrate of that district. Dec 27.
 Lane, H S, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough. Dec 18.
 Lane, H S, mr; commercial resident at Hurripaul, leave for one month, from the 11th Dec, on sick certificate. Dec 27.
 LaTouche, C, mr; to officiate as magistrate and perform the current duties of the judge's office, during the absence of mr H H, Thomas, the judge and magistrate of Mirzapore. Nov. 20.
 Lindsay, P Y, mr; superintendent of the Sulkeah Golahs, obtained farther leave of absence for 15 days. Nov 20.
 Mainwaring, T, mr; commercial resident at Cossimbazar, leave for one month, from the 15th December. Nov 27.
 Monckton, E H C, mr; writer, permitted to be absent from his station, for six months, on medical certificate, for the purpose of visiting the Hills. Dec 27.
 Oldfield, H S, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 27.
 Palmer, S G, mr; to officiate as collector of Calcutta Stamps, first assistant to the secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Chowkies, until further orders. Dec 4.
 Palmer, W P, mr; to officiate as secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Nov 20.
 Parker, H M, mr; to officiate as secretary to Government in the General Department. Nov 20.
 Parker, H M, mr; officiating Secretary to Government, leave for one month, on medical certificate. Dec 11.
 Russell, F W, mr; Second Tanjore commissioner, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, from Madras. Dec 11.
 Skipwith, Fulwar, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate. Nov 20.
 Taylor, G J, mr; permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Dec 27.
 Tucker, H St G, mr; permitted to proceed to Benares, and to prosecute his studies there, under the superintendence of the magistrate. Dec 27.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Caldwell, H, major; resumed charge of the office of the superintendent of the Mysoor Provinces, on the 10th Dec, from east J Davies. Dec 17.
 Dykes, —, captain; assistant to the resident at Gwalior, leave from 1st Dec to the 1st Feb 1833, to visit Bombay preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe. Dec 3.
 Græme, H S, mr; resident at Nagpore, leave for three months, on sick certificate, to visit Bombay. Nov 26.
 Græme, H S, mr; resident at Nagpore, leave extended until the month of August. Dec 10.
 Hodgson, B H, mr; received charge of the Residency at Catmandhoo, on the 2d Dec, from mr T H, Maddock. Dec 17.
 Pasmore, W major; deputy adjutant general, appointed to the command of the Persian troops disciplined by British officers. Dec 31.
 Wilkinson, L, mr; officiating political agent at Bhopaul, directed to proceed to Kotah, and assume charge of that agency on being relieved by major Alves at Bhopaul. Dec 24.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Money, G, mr; to be sheriff of Calcutta, during the ensuing year. Dec 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

[FROM THE 20TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER.]

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Everest, A M, Robert, reverend; to be district chaplain at Delhi. Nov 20.
 Jennings, A B, Midgley John, reverend; to be joint district chaplain at Cawnpore. Nov 20.
 Jennings, A B, Midgley John, reverend; chaplain, to be a surrogate at Cawnpore, for granting marriage licences. Nov 20.
 Pratt, H, Reverend; District Chaplain of Berhampore, leave for three weeks, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 4.
 Rawlins, A B, Charles, reverend; to be district chaplain at Ghazepore. Nov 20.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

[FROM THE 19TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER.]

Aitken, R, Lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 5th Nov to 28th Feb, 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 14.
 Aitken, R, lieutenant; 6th L C, to be adjutant, vice Watt proceeded on furlough. Nov 15.
 Aitken, R, Lieutenant; 6th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
 Alderson, J C, acting ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of ensign, from the 22d Oct 1832, in succession to F J, Bellew retired. Nov 26.
 Aldous, W, captain; 38th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 15th Feb 1833, in extension, on medical certificate. Dec 29.
 Alexander, James, colonel; Infantry, to rank from the 4th of May, 1831, vice J, Nicol deceased. Dec 10.

- Alexander, James, colonel; 19th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Allen, J, captain; 7th L C, leave from 25th Feb to 25th July 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, and to apply for furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Anderson, John, corporal; Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, promoted to the rank of sergeant, and appointed to the commissariat department. Dec 24.
- Anson, F W, lieutenant; 18th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Anstruther, A J, captain; 54th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 1st May, 1833, to precede his regiment to Nuss-erabad. Dec 31.
- Armstrong, R, captain; 73d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Arnaud, H H, lieutenant; 34th N I to be captain of a company, from the 17th Dec 1832, in succession to W J Phillott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.
- Atkinson, C, cornet; 10th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Baker, H C, captain; Artillery, (agent for the preparation of iron suspension bridges), permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Baker, O, captain; Artillery, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb 1833, in extension to remain in the Hills North of D-yrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Bamfield, D, lieutenant; 56th N I, leave from 25th Feb 1833, to 25th Oct 1833, to visit Cawnpore, Lucknow, and the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 22.
- Barnes, Thomas, corporal; European Regiment, to be sergeant major to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry at Futtehghurh, vice Stone transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov 7.
- Bartleman, J, lieutenant; 44th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for private affairs. Dec 10.
- Bartleman, J, lieutenant; 44th N I, appointed to the charge of the invalids, &c. of the H C. service, under orders of embarkation for Europe, on the H C C, Ship *Layton*. Dec 10.
- Beaty, F, lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 1st Dec to 1st June, 1833, to proceed to Delhi, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Becher, G, colonel; 2d L C, leave from 18th Nov to 18th Feb 1833, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 15.
- Bell, B, assistant surgeon; 10th N I, leave from 20th Dec to 20th March 1833, to proceed to the presidency, in obedience to a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Dec 24.
- Bell, J D, second-lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 28th Oct to 28th Dec, to remain at Dinapore, and to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Nov 13.
- Black, George, gunner; Artillery, promoted to sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Quarter master sergeant to the Kemaon Local Battalion, vice Stokes transferred to the Town Major's Department. Nov 7.
- Blaney, G, assistant steward; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Feb 1833, to proceed to Allahabad, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Blundell, G S, captain; 51st N I, leave from the 20th Dec 1832, to the 31st March 1833, to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Browne, J S, lieutenant; 66th N I, to be captain of a company, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to W Souter pensioned. Dec 10.
- Brunskill, W, Sub-Conductor; Invalid Pension Establishment, permitted to return to Europe and reside there. Dec 17.
- Buckley, F, Major; 70th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 31st Jan, 1833, to precede his Regiment to Banda. Nov 5.
- Budd, H P, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.
- Butler, J, lieutenant and adjutant; 3rd N I, to officiate as major of Brigade to the troops in Rajpootanah, during the absence of captain LaTouche. Dec 11.
- Buttanshaw, W, captain; 7th N I, executive officer of the 11th or Saugor Division of the Department of Public Works, leave for twelve months, from the 20th Dec, to visit Kemaon, on account of health. Dec 3.

- Campbell, Donald, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Mirzapore, leave for one month, to visit the Presidency. Nov 19.
- Campbell, G G, Supernumerary-surgeon; Agra Circle, Medical Staff, leave from 31st Dec to 30th April, 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Campbell, R, Lieutenant; 43d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Carruthers, F, surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, from Neemuch via Bombay. Dec 17.
- Casebourne, J, conductor; Ordnance Commissariat Department, transferred to the Pension Establishment. Dec 17.
- Cautley, R, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter Master of the 10th L C, to act as Station Staff. Nov 6.
- Charters, M D, W S, surgeon; 3d N I, leave from 1st Nov to 30th April, 1833, to visit the presidency, for health. Nov 27.
- Christie, Chas, major; 7th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Clemishaw, Thomas, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Balasore, leave for 6 months, from the 20th Dec, for the purpose of visiting the presidency, on urgent private affairs. Nov 19.
- Collins, C, M F, ensign; 25th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, in extension to remain at Jumalpoore, on medical certificate. Nov 9.
- Cood, John, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 44th N I, at Bareilly, vice McGilvery invalided. Nov 7.
- Cooper, John, C, ensign; 49th N I, to be lieutenant, from the 24th Nov, 1832, vice W E, Robertson deceased. Nov 26.
- Corfield, W R, lieutenant; 31st N I, to be captain of a company, vice F S, Wiggins deceased, with rank from the 29th Oct 1832, vice J, Thomson promoted. Dec 24.
- Cornor, F, lieutenant; 1st N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Feb, 1833, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Nov 21.
- Cox, H C M, captain; 56th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for private affairs. Dec 10.
- Crane, C J, captain; 23d N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 17.
- Creese, George, private; European Regiment, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed chaplain's clerk at Dinapore, from the 1st Dec. Dec 13.
- Creighton, Abraham, staff sergeant; Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed sergeant major to the 64th N I, at Dinapore, vice Goodall, transferred to the Pension Establishment. Nov 7.
- Cubitt, W, captain; 18th N I, (secretary to the Clothing Board), leave for two years, on medical certificate, to proceed to Van Diemen's Land. Dec 31.
- Cumberland, —, assistant surgeon; to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Balasore, instead of assistant surgeon Palgrave, whose appointment does not take place during the absence of Mr Clemishaw. Nov 26.
- Cunliffe, sr, R H, colonel sir; 4th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Cunningham, J, cadet; Engineers, to assist in the execution of a survey of the country between Rajmahal on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapoor on the river Hooghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country. Dec 24.
- Curtis, J G W, ensign; 37th N I, leave from 22d Oct to 22d March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 5.
- Daniell, J T, ensign; 47th N I, leave from 1st to 30th Nov, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 6.
- Davidson, W W, ensign; 32d N I, to be adjutant, vice Scott permitted to resign the appointment. Dec 29.
- Davies, John, captain; 71st N I, fort and town adjutant, and superintendent of gentlemen cadets, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 20.
- Dayley, W, barrack sergeant; Delhi Division Department of Public Works, to be overseer sergeant, vice Ablett promoted to sub-conductor. Nov 23.

- Debrett, J E, captain; Artillery, to officiate as Agent for army Clothing 1st Division, during the absence of captain Fulton. Dec 3.
- Delamain, R, captain; 66th N I, leave from 25th Dec to 25th Feb, 1833, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 23.
- Delamain, Wm, Henry, cadet; Artillery, appointed acting second lieutenant, Nov 26.
- Dick, Alexander, lieutenant-colonel; Infantry, to rank from the 4th of May, 1831, vice J Alexander promoted. Dec 10.
- Driver, George, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 3d N I, at Nusseerabad, vice Jackson transferred to the 66th N I. Nov 7.
- Drummond, J, lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 20th Nov to 15th Dec in extension, to rejoin. Dec 4.
- Duffin, A, major; 7th L C, leave for six months, to proceed to Bombay, and eventually to see on medical certificate, from the 5th Jan 1833. Dec 31.
- Dunmore, W R, ensign; 31st N I, to be lieutenant, from the 29th Oct 1832, vice W R, Corfield promoted. Dec 24.
- Dyke, J D, captain; 4th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, via Bombay, on private affairs. Dec 10.
- Ellie, R R W, ensign; 23d N I, to be lieutenant, from the 17th Dec, 1832, in succession to captain Crane transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.
- Ewart, J, lieutenant; 55th N I, leave from 29th Nov to 1st Feb 1833, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 15.
- Fagan, C S, brigadier; to the command of the Meywar Field Force, in succession to colonel Lumley. Dec 24.
- Fenton, A, captain; 1st N I, leave from 8th Nov to 15th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 10.
- Fergusson, J D, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Dec 17.
- Field, C, captain; to rank from the 24th Dec 1831, vice H J, Bland retired. Dec 31.
- Fisher, F H, assistant surgeon; Artillery, leave from 10th Nov to 15th Dec, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Fisher, J, lieutenant, interpreter and quarter master; 1st N I, leave from 14th Jan to 30th April, 1833, to proceed to Gorruckpore, on private affairs. Dec 6.
- Fraser, Hugh, lieutenant; Corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer of the 14th Division of Public Works, during the absence of captain Buttenshaw. Dec 3.
- Fraser, J W, lieutenant; Engineers, to assist in the execution of a survey of the country between Rajemahl on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapore on the river Hooghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country. Dec 24.
- Fraser, T, lieutenant; 7th L C, leave from 15th Dec to 15th April, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 16.
- Freeth, W, lieutenant; 55th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 3.
- Fulton, R B, captain; Artillery, agent for Army Clothing, 1st Division, leave for twelve months, from the 1st Feb 1833, to visit Simla, in the Hill Provinces, for health. Dec 3.
- Gardner, R, captain; 13th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Garrett, C, lieutenant; 9th L C, to be captain of a Troop, from the 4th Dec 1832, in succession to Kev deceased. Dec 17.
- Gausen, D, ensign; 42d N I, leave from 1st Nov to 31st Jan, 1833, to remain at Neemuch, on medical certificate. Nov 13.
- George, J, captain; 19th N I, leave from 23d Nov to 15th Jan, 1833, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 4.
- Golding, George Webb, ensign; 35th N I, to be lieutenant, vice W F, Phipps deceased, with rank from the 7th May, 1832, vice B Hollowell deceased. Dec 24.

- Goodeve, M D, H H, assistant surgeon; to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at Chittagong, during the absence of assistant surgeon Henry Chapman, Nov 26.
- Gough, T, lieutenant-colonel; 15th N I, leave from 12th Dec to 12th June 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 15.
- Graham, J, lieutenant; 55th N I, leave from 20th Nov to 1st Feb, 1833, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Grant, J, captain; 66th N I, to be major, from the 8th May, 1832, in succession to P Grant retired. Dec 10.
- Grant, P, captain; 59th N I, leave from 8th Dec to 8th March, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 28.
- Grassby, R, quartermaster-sergeant; 40th N I, appointed sergeant-major to the 62d N I, at Delhi, vice Kenough transferred to the Department of Public Works. Nov 12.
- Green, H M, Mr; appointed an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Dec 17.
- Greene, G, lieutenant; 48th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 3.
- Griessell, C, lieutenant; 61st N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th May, 1833, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 13.
- Guthrie, C, captain; 46th N I, leave from 25th Nov to 25th Jan 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 15.
- Guthrie, M D, H, surgeon; 59th N I, leave from 1st Dec to 1st March, 1833, to visit the presidency, and to apply for furlough. Nov 24.
- Haig, A J W, acting ensign; promoted to the rank of ensign, in succession to W E, Robertson deceased. Dec 24.
- Hall, C B, lieutenant; 40th N I, leave from 20th Oct to 20th March, 1833, to visit Bareilly and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough. Oct 29.
- Halhed, H, lieutenant; 7th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 10.
- Hardwick, F W, lieutenant; 10th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Hartt, F, assistant surgeon; 48th N I, leave from 25th Oct to 25th Nov, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Hay, E, lieutenant; 35th N I, to rank from the 21st Aug 1831, vice G T Marshall promoted. Dec 24.
- Henderson, A, assistant surgeon; Medical Department, leave from 11th Dec to 11th Jan 1833, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 29.
- Hepper, Edward, bombardier; acting barrack-sergeant, and employed under the Civil Architect at the Presidency, promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and permanently attached to the Department of Public Works. Nov 5.
- Hicks, G, captain; 8th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Hollings, H, ensign; 66th N I, leave from 10th Oct to —, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Dec 4.
- Hollings, H, ensign; 66th N I, to be lieutenant, from the 23d July, 1832, in succession to W Scuter pensioned. Dec 10.
- Holmes, J, lieutenant; 23d N I, to be captain of a company, from the 17th Dec 1832, in succession to C J. Crane transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.
- Hopper, W McD, captain; 57th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 20th Jan, 1833, to rejoin. Dec 23.
- Houghton, R, lieutenant and adjutant; 63d N I, leave from 10th Dec to 30th March, 1833, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Dec 23.
- Howard, W H, captain; European Regiment, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Feb, 1833, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough. Nov 5.
- Hughes, R R, captain; 62d N I, to rank from the 4th May, 1831, in succession to A Dick promoted. Dec 10.
- Hunter, T H, ensign; 26th N I, leave from 25th Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Innes, James, assistant surgeon; attached to the civil station of Bhaugulpore, leave for one month, to rejoin his station. Dec 10.

- Jackson, I, surgeon; 68th N I, leave from 25th to 30th Sept, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Dec 6.
- Jeffreys, F, ensign; 70th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 1st Feb 1833, in extension, to rejoin his regiment at Banda. Dec 31.
- Jenkinson, Jesse, mr; appointed an assistant overseer, in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of captain Thomson, of Engineers. Nov 26.
- Kennaway, G, lieutenant; 5th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Kennedy, Thomas, corporal; European Regiment, to be sergeant major to the 9th N I, at Agra, vice Adie, remanded to his corps. Nov 7.
- King, J, lieutenant; European Regiment, leave from 1st Jan to 1st March, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Knox, J S, ensign; to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 42d N I, during lieut Dalryell's temporary command of the regiment. Dec 10.
- Lane, C R, W, captain; 2d N I, directed to assume charge of the Commissariat Department at Dinapore, during the absence of captain Satchwell, assistant commissary general. Dec 11.
- LaTouche, P, captain; 7th N I, major of brigade, Rajpootana Field Force, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, embarking for such purpose at Bombay, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for two years. Dec 24.
- LaTouche, P, captain; major of brigade, Rajpootana, general staff, leave from 3rd to 20th Dec, to proceed to Neemuch, on medical certificate. Dec 27.
- Laughnan, J M, cornet; 10th L C, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Dehra, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Law, W, gunner; laboratory man in the Rajpootana magazine, promoted to the rank of sergeant. Dec 31.
- Lawrell, H, lieutenant; 3d L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 12.
- Leivers, William, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 47th N I, at Cuttack, vice Tagg, transferred to the 35th N I. Nov 7.
- LeMesurier, H, lieutenant; to act as adjutant to the 61st Regt N I, during Lieut Cumine's temporary command of the regiment. Oct 29.
- LeMesurier, H, supernumerary lieutenant; 61st N I, brought on the effective strength of the regiment, from the 9th Nov, 1832, vice W Fraser, deceased. Nov 26.
- LeMesurier, H, lieutenant; 61st N I, leave from 15th Feb to 15th April, 1833, on private affairs. Dec 26.
- Lottie, M E, lieutenant; to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 30th N I, vice Milner promoted. Nov 24.
- Loftie, M E, lieutenant; 30th N I, to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Milner promoted. Dec 23.
- Lumley, Jas R, colonel; 62d N I, to be commissary general, vice colonel Sir R H, Cunliffe. Dec 24.
- Lumley, Jas R, supernumerary Lieutenant; 9th N I, brought on the effective strength of the Regiment. Dec 31.
- Lumadaine, J C, Lieutenant and adjutant; to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 58th N I, during the absence of lieut Mee. Nov 8.
- Lumadeu, D, cadet; Infantry, promoted to the rank of ensign, in succession to W Polson deceased. Dec 17.
- Lusington, M, cornet; 7th L C, leave from 8th Sept to 8th Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain at Ghazeeore, on medical certificate. Dec 13.
- Lyell, H, lieutenant; 43d N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Macadam, J, ensign; to act as adjutant to the 33d N I, during lieut Bremer's absence. Nov 17.
- Macan, C G, captain; 4th Local Horse, acting 2d in command, leave from 15th Jan to 15th July 1833, to visit Secrore and Cawnpore, on private affairs. Oct 29.

- Mackenzie, F G**, lieutenant and adjutant; Artillery, leave from 15th Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Mackenzie, F G**, first lieutenant; Artillery, to rank from the 19th Aug, 1832, vice J H, Jarvis deceased. Dec 10.
- Mackenzie, W G**, Lieutenant-Colonel; 31st N I, leave from 9th Nov to 9th Dec, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 19.
- Mackenzie, W G**, lieutenant-colonel; 32d N I, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe on furlough, for health. Dec 24.
- Maclean, H**, assistant surgeon; Mhairwarra Local Battalion, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Oct 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Oct 29.
- Macmillen, S F**, acting cornet; Cavalry, leave from 1st Nov to 31st Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, in consequence of a subpoena from the Supreme Court. Nov 6.
- Macmillen, S F**, acting cornet; Cavalry, leave from 31st Jan to 15th April 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 10.
- MacGregor, A N M**, acting ensign; Infantry, promoted to the rank of ensign. Dec 10.
- McGregor, G H**, second lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 15th Oct to 1st Dec, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, and to rejoin. Nov 14.
- McGregor, G H**, second lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 1st to 7th Dec, in extension, to join his troop. Dec 29.
- McGregor, J M**, lieutenant; 16th N I, leave from 3d Oct to 18th Feb 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 26.
- McKinnon, Alexander**, captain; 42d N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Nov 26.
- McKinnon, A**, captain; 42d N I, leave from 3d Nov to 3d Dec, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Dec 15.
- McMullin, Robert**, captain; 44th N I, and officiating executive officer, Department of Public Works, leave further prolonged to the 14th Nov. Nov 19.
- McMullin, R**, captain; 44th N I, (officiating executive officer 11th Division Department of Public Works) to remain at the Presidency, from the 14th Nov 1832, to the 14th Jan 1833, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Dec 31.
- McPherson, G G**, surgeon; attached to the civil station of Moorsheadabad, leave for one month, from the 1st Dec, for the purpose of visiting Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. Dec 3.
- Macvittie, R F**, lieutenant; 49th N I, leave from 2d Jan to 2d April 1833, to visit Delhi, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Maling, C S**, lieutenant and adjutant; 68th N I, leave from 20th Oct to 2d Dec, in extension, on medical certificate, and to rejoin. Nov 6.
- Marley, B**, lieutenant general; General Staff, leave from 15th Dec to 15th April, 1833, to visit Agra, on private affairs. Nov 27.
- Master, Whalley**, cornet; 7th L C, permitted to proceed to Bombay, for health, and to be absent for such purpose from the 1st Dec 1832 to the 1st March, 1833. Dec 24.
- Mayhew, W A J**, ensign; 8th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 17.
- Mercer, A**, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter master, 70th N I, leave from 10th Dec to 10th Feb, 1833, to remain at Baitool, on private affairs. Nov 5.
- Mitchell, G B**, lieutenant; 9th N I, to be adjutant, vice Field promoted. Dec 23.
- Middleton, J F**, lieutenant; 32d N I, to act as adjutant to the details under his orders. Nov 12.
- Mittord, W V**, cornet; 9th L C, to be lieutenant, from the 4th Dec 1832, in succession to captain Key deceased. Dec 17.
- Moore, F**, lieutenant; 52d N I, leave from 1st to 8th Dec 1832, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 26.
- Murray, H R**, captain; 73d N I, executive officer at Burrisaul, leave for one month, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. Nov 26.
- Nicolson, J**, captain; Invalid Establishment, leave from 1st Nov to 1st May, 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 7.

Nishet, M. D. M., surgeon ; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.

Nishett, D., lieutenant ; 53d N I, to be interpreter and quarter master. Nov 13.

Norgate, C., lieutenant ; to act as adjutant to the 18th N I, during lieut Anson's absence. Nov 12.

Norton, John, corporal ; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 5th N I, at Saugor, vice Godfrey appointed sergeant major. Nov 7.

O'Brien, P., apothecary ; Subordinate Medical Department, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Dec, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate. Nov 14.

Odell, J. C., major ; 41st N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.

O'Donel, H., major ; 13th N I, leave from 10th Nov to 31st Dec, to visit Bareilly, on private affairs. Nov 8.

O'Halloran, J. N., ensign ; 19th N I, leave from 16th Nov to 16th Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 14.

O'Halloran, J. N., ensign ; 19th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Dec 3.

Oldfield, C. E. T., lieutenant ; 5th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 24.

Orchard, J., major ; European Regiment, leave from 5th Dec to 5th June, 1833, to visit Cheria Poonjee, on medical certificate. Nov 21.

Orr, E. W., captain ; 58th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 10th Jan, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 21.

Palmer, H., ensign ; 48th N I, to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Raban proceeded on furlough. Dec 17.

Pearson, Wm., staff sergeant ; Artillery, appointed overseer in the Powder Works at Ishapore. Nov 12.

Perkins, Jas., sergeant major ; 45th N I, to act as bazar sergeant at Neemuch, vice Miller deceased. Dec 11.

Perreau, C. J. H., lieutenant ; 58th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 10.

Phillott, W. J., captain ; 34th N I, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 17.

Pinkerton, W., quarter master sergeant ; 39th N I, reduced to the rank and pay of a private sentinel, from the 18th Dec 1832, and remanded to the European Regiment. Dec 18.

Polwhele, T., captain ; 42d N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, to rejoin. Nov 5.

Pond, J. R., ensign ; European Regiment, to be lieut, from the 11th May 1832, vice Fagan deceased. Dec 10.

Quinan, M., sub-conductor ; Ordnance Department, leave from 15th Nov to 15th May, 1833, to visit Cawnpore, for health. Nov 6.

Ramsay, A., ensign ; 34th N I, leave from 25th Sept to 25th Dec, in extension, on medical certificate. Nov 9.

Ramaav, Andrew, ensign ; 34th N I, to be lieutenant from the 17th Dec 1832, in succession to captain Phillott transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dec 24.

Ravenscroft, E. W., ensign ; 72d N I, leave from 8th Nov to 8th Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Dec 4.

Reynolds, T., captain ; 63d N I, to act as deputy assistant adjutant general to the Division, during the absence of captain Thompson. Dec 13.

Richardson, H., conductor ; corps of Sappers and Miners, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for health. Dec 24.

Richardson, J. L. C., second lieutenant ; Artillery, brought on the effective strength of the regiment. Dec 10.

- Ripley, J P, captain; left wing of the European Regiment, appointed to officiate as secretary to the Clothing Board, during the absence of captain Cubitt. Dec 31.
- Roache, John, bombardier; Artillery, promoted to corporal, from the 21st Nov, placed on the Town Major's List, and appointed gun corporal to the Ramgurh Local Battalion. Dec 9.
- Roberts, William Maitland, cadet; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.
- Roope, B, lieutenant-colonel; 19th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Jan, 1833, to remain at the presidency, until the arrival of his regiment. Nov 24.
- Ross, Robert, captain; 18th N I, political agent at Kotah and Boondoe, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for eighteen months. Nov 19.
- Rowe, J W, captain; 31st N I, to rank from the 30th July 1832, vice F S, Wiggins deceased. Dec 24.
- Ryan, D, corporal; attached to the Laboratory School at Dum-Dum, promoted to Sergeant, and transferred to the Town Major's List, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the non-commissioned staff of the Garrison of Fort William. Nov 17.
- Sage, T E, lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 9th Dec to 9th Feb, 1833, to remain at Seharunpore, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Sanders, H, second lieutenant; Artillery, to be first lieutenant, vice J H Jarvis deceased, with rank from the 2d Sept 1832, vice B Browne promoted. Dec 10.
- Seaton, F, lieutenant; interpreter and quarter master, 66th N I, permitted to remain in Arrakan until the 15th May, for the purpose of Superintending the completion of Public Works on which he has been employed, and closing his accounts with the Barrack Department. Dec 9.
- Seed, Richard, corporal; European Regiment, to be quarter master sergeant to the 50th N I, vice Baker deceased. Nov 7.
- Seymour, R, major; 26th N I, leave from 20th Nov to 20th April, 1833, to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 10.
- Shairp, George, acting ensign; 68th N I, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Nov 26.
- Shakespeare, J D, lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 20th Feb 1833, to 20th Aug, 1833, to visit Luuknow, on private affairs. Dec 13.
- Shakespeare, W M, lieutenant; artillery, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Nov, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs. Nov 8.
- Shakespeare, W M, lieutenant; 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, leave from 15th Nov to 7th Dec 1832, in extension, to join his troop. Dec 29.
- Showers, E H, Ensign; 72d N I, leave from 3d Dec to 3d Jan 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 26.
- Showers, E H, ensign; 72d N I, permitted to proceed to Madras, for health, and to be absent from Bengal, on that account for seven months. Dec 26.
- Siddons, H, cadet; Engineers, to assist in the execution of a survey of the country between Rajemahl on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapore on the river Hooghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line of country. Dec 24.
- Simpson, D, lieutenant; 29th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 17.
- Skardon, C R, lieutenant-colonel; 68th N I, leave from 16th Jan to 16th May 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 24.
- Smith, G A, lieutenant and brevet captain; 9th N I, to be captain of a company, vice H J Bland retired, with rank from the 6th Aug 1832, vice P Gerard invalided. Dec 31.
- Smith, J, assistant surgeon; garrison assistant surgeon, Chunar, leave from 1st Dec to 1st Feb 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Nov 6.
- Smith, R W, major 6th L C, leave from 10th Nov to 10th Feb, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate. Nov 5.
- Smith, R W, major; 6th L C, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 17.
- Smith W, sergeant; Artillery, transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the 32d N I, at Nusseerabad, vice Woodward struck off. Nov 7.

- Souter, (pensioned) W, lieutenant ; 66th N I, to be captain of a company, from the 8th May, 1832, in succession to major Grant retired. Dec 10.
- Sperrin, John, conductor ; Ordnance Commissariat Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for eighteen months. Dec 3.
- St George, T G, cadet ; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.
- Stephen, J, lieutenant ; 19th N I, leave from 3d Dec to 1st Feb, 1833, in extension, to remain in the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate. Dec 7.
- Stokes, C, quarter master sergeant ; Kemoon Local Battalion, directed to proceed to the Presidency, and place himself under the orders of the officiating Town Major of Fort William, for the purpose of being employed as jail cergeant in the Calcutta Great Jail. Nov 7.
- Sturt, F, St John, lieutenant ; 10th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs. Dec 31.
- Sturt, F, St John, lieutenant ; 10th N I, appointed to the charge of the invalids, &c, of the H C service under orders of embarkation for Europe on the H C C Ship *Cesar*. Dec 31.
- Taylor, C, sergeant ; Artillery, admitted to the benefit of the pension. Dec 17.
- Templer, H, captain ; 7th N I, leave from 10th Nov to 25th Dec in extension, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Nov 16.
- Teulon, P, captain ; 1st N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st March, 1833, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough. Oct 31.
- Thomson, Adam, assistant surgeon ; Bengal Medical Department, doing duty at Malacca, permitted to proceed to Singapore, and thence to Europe on furlough, on account of health. Nov 19.
- Thomson, W B, lieutenant ; interpreter and quarter master, 67th N I, leave from 15th Oct to 15th Dec, in extension, to remain at Dinapore, on medical certificate. Nov 6.
- Thompson, D, captain ; deputy assistant adjutant general, Dinapore Division, leave from 9th Dec to 9th Jan 1833, to proceed on the river, on private affairs. Dec 10.
- Thorpe, R, captain ; 14th N I, leave from 18th Nov to 18th March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Nov 14.
- Tickell, Samuel Richard, acting ensign ; promoted to the rank of ensign, from the 15th Oct, 1832, in succession to J Burnet, C B, deceased. Nov 19.
- Tilson, J H, lieutenant ; 66th N I, to rank from the 8th May, 1832, vice W Souter promoted. Dec 10.
- Toulmin, C C, lieutenant ; Invalid Establishment, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Jan, 1833, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Toulmin, C C, lieutenant ; Invalid Establishment, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Toulmings, Thomas, sergeant ; hospital sergeant, Artillery, appointed overseer in the Powder Works at Ishapore. Nov 12.
- Turner, J W H, captain ; 59th N I, leave from 17th Dec to 2d March, 1833, in extension, to rejoin. Dec 29.
- Turner, W, captain ; 54th N I, deputy pay master, Agra, permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for health, for two years. Dec 17.
- Tynan, J, hospital apprentice ; to officiate as assistant apothecary and steward to a detachment of H M's troops proceeding by water to the presidency. Nov 17.
- Urquhart, G, lieutenant ; 65th N I, leave from 15th Jan to 15th July 1833, to visit the presidency, on private affairs. Dec 18.
- Verner, George, cadet ; Infantry, appointed acting ensign. Nov 26.
- Verner, G, acting ensign ; doing duty with the 69th N I, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Dec 24.
- Wakefield, J H, lieutenant ; 17th N I, leave from 1st Nov to 1st Jan, 1833, in extension, to remain at the presidency. Nov 9.

- Wakefield, J H, lieutenant; 17th N I, leave from 1st Jan to 15th April, 1833, in extension, to rejoin his corps at Nusseerabad. Dec 24.
- Walker, R, second lieutenant; Artillery, leave from 1st Nov to 1st May, 1833, to rejoin. Nov 9.
- Wallace, N, major; 53d N I, leave from 30th Nov to 1st March 1833, to remain at Cherra Poonjee, on medical certificate. Dec 1.
- Wallace, T, lieutenant; to act as adjutant to the 3d N I, during the absence of Lieut Butler. Dec 13.
- Waring, E S S, lieutenant; 6th L C, leave from 1st Nov to 15th Dec, to remain at Meerut, and to rejoin. Nov 24.
- Watkins, James, major; 62d N I, to rank from the 4th May, 1831, in succession to A Dick promoted. Dec 10.
- Watson, G, captain; 41st N I, leave from 22d April to 7th May, to rejoin. Nov 5.
- Wedgberry, D, hospital apprentice; to act as assistant apothecary and steward to a detachment of Artillery proceeding towards Bannoorah. Nov 22.
- Wheeler, T T, ensign; 56th N I, leave from 15th Nov to 15th Feb, 1833, to rejoin. Nov 16.
- White, Thomas, gunner; Artillery, appointed overseer in the Powder Works at Ishapore. Nov 12.
- Williams, G W, lieutenant; 29th N I, leave from 29th Oct to 29th Dec, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate. Nov 24.
- Wilson, Horace Hayman, surgeon; Medical Department, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for private affairs. Dec 3.
- Wilson, J D, lieutenant; 19th N I, leave from 20th Dec to 20th June, 1833, to proceed to the presidency, on medical certificate. Dec 24.
- Wintle, E, lieutenant; 71st N I, leave from 12th Dec to 12th March, 1833, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate. Dec 23.
- Younger, J R, lieutenant; 56th N I, to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Bamfield permitted to resign the appointment. Dec 17.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Date	Vessels' Names.	Tons	Nation.	Commanders	Date of Departure.
Nov.					
26	La Gange, ..	564	French	R. Amiel, ..	Bordeaux, 25th July.
27	Victorine, ..	456	ditto	E. Lefort, ..	Havre de Grace, 20th July.
29	Thistle, schooner, ..	30	English	J. Antony, ..	Rangoon, 15th November.
"	Falcon, barque, ..	175	ditto	D. Ovenstone	China 24th and Singapore 4th Nov.
30	Recovery, H.C.C.S.	493	ditto	T. Wellbank.	London, 27 June & Falmouth 9 July.
Dec.					
1	Alcide, brig, ..	252	French	— Quironard.	Havre de Grace, 24th July.
3	Red Rover, barque, ..	255	English	W. Clutton, ..	China 7th and Singapore 16th Nov.
6	Mercury, barque, ..	185	ditto	P. H. Holmes, ..	China 6 Oct. Sing. 1st & Mal. 7 Nov.
"	Hamon Shaw, brig, ..	193	ditto	P. G. Wilson, ..	Acheen, 30 November.
7	Futta Alam, ..	480	ditto	J. Keys, ..	China 16 Oct. and Singapore 6 Nov.
"	Barretto Junior, ..	600	ditto	R. L. Laws, ..	London 22 July and Madras 7 Nov.
"	Futtl Main, ..	290	Arab	S. Mahomed, ..	Muscat 1st Aug. & Penang 1st Nov.
"	Melikel Behar, ..	570	ditto	M. Rajub, ..	Mocha 27th Aug. & Penang 3d Nov.
8	Malcolm, ..	650	English	J. Eyles, ..	London, 28th July.
"	Jeany, brig, ..	121	ditto	J. Auld, ..	Penang, 12th November.
"	Enterprise, Stmr., ..		ditto	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phoo, 4th December.
"	Irrawaddy, Stmr., ..		ditto	W. Warden, ..	Kyook Phoo, 4th December.
9	Will Watch, bar., ..	369	ditto	W. Barrington	Sing. 20 Oct. Mal. & Penang 11 Nov.
14	Haidee, barque, ..	183	ditto	James Taylor.	Madras 30 Oct. & Vizagapat. 19 Nov.
17	George, ..	328	American	J. H. Lovet, jr.	Salem, 6th August.
18	Coromandel, ..	381	French	P. Dupeyron, ..	Bordeaux, 7th August.
19	Arnold Welles, ..	372	American	F. Dawson, ..	Boston, 23d July.
"	Argyle, ..	598	English	P. M. Stavers, ..	Madras, 17th November.
20	Penang Merchant, ..	345	ditto	Younghusban	China, Sing. Mal. & Peng. 28 Nov.
"	Loxburgh Castle, ..	600	ditto	George Denny	Portsmouth, 10 Aug. & Madeira 1 Sept.
21	J. an, brig, ..	137	ditto	E. Edwards, ..	Bombay and Penang, 29th Nov.
22	Lord Amherst, ..	351	ditto	Thomas Rees	China 13th and Singapore 25th Nov.
23	W. acolen, H.C.C.S.	510	ditto	W. Tullis, ..	London, 9th August.
25	Beatrice, barque, ..	278	ditto	J. G. Liddell, ..	Mauritius.
"	Nasser, ..	382	Arab	Hajee Amber	Judda, Bombay 9 & Allepee 24 Oct.
26	Enterprise, Stmr., ..		English	C. H. West, ..	Kyook Phoo, 22d December.
27	Kent, brig, ..	129	ditto	W. Hughes, ..	Moulmein, 29th November.
31	John Hayes, ..	320	ditto	Worthington,	Greenock 10, and Holyhead 20 Aug.

Departures.

Date	Vessels' Names	Tons	Nation.	Commanders	Destination.
Nov.					
27	Isabella, ..	690	English	W. Wiseman	London.
29	Duke of Lancaster, ..	600	ditto	A. Hannay, ..	Liverpool.
Dec.					
4	Forth, ..	400	ditto	C. Robinson, ..	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
5	Belhaven, brig, ..	299	ditto	M. Crawford, ..	Port Louis.
"	Cornelia, ..		American	J. Beard, ..	Baltimore.
"	Sabina, ..		Spanish	M. A. Somes, ..	Macao.
6	Alexander, ..	600	English	G. Waugh, ..	London.
"	Resolution, ..	183	ditto	G. Jellicoe, ..	Madras.
"	Elizabeth, barque, ..	346	ditto	John Currie, ..	Isle of France.
12	Cuenouia, barque, ..	200	ditto	A. Symers, ..	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
"	Timor, ..	280	American	J. Henry, ..	Boston.
15	Mary Ann Webb, ..	340	English	J. Hesse, ..	Liverpool.
"	Ali Olive, ..	762	ditto	G. F. Andre, ..	Bombay.
18	Resource, ..	419	ditto	T. J. Warren	London via Madras and Cape.

Date	Vessels Names	Tns	Nation	Commanders	Destination.
Dec.					
18	Enterprise, <i>Stmr.</i>		English	C. H. West,	Kyongk Phyo.
19	Freak, <i>barque</i> , ..	120	ditto	W. Sinnott,	Van Dieman's Land.
20	Vesper, <i>barque</i> , ..	310	ditto	D. Brown,	London.
"	Thistle, <i>schooner</i> , ..	30	ditto	J. Antony,	Rangoon.
"	Irrawaddy, <i>Stmr.</i>		ditto	W. Warden,	Moulmein and Rangoon.
21	Star,	263	American	M. Griffing,	North America.
"	Burrell, <i>barque</i> , ..	402	English	S. Metcalf,	London, via Mauritius.
24	James Sibbald, ..	666	ditto	W. Darby,	London.
25	Woodlark, <i>barque</i> , ..	250	ditto	J. W. Tozer,	Rangoon and Moulmein.
26	London,	614	ditto	J. Wimble,	London.
"	Fazell Carrim, ..	237	ditto	Nacoda,	Bombay.
27	Sir C. Malcolm, ..	866	ditto	H. Tudor,	Bombay.
29	Child Harold, ..	563	ditto	T. Leach,	Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
30	Bolton, <i>H. C. C. S.</i>	517	ditto	T. W. Aldham,	London.
"	Coromandel, ..	638	ditto	Thom. Boyes,	London.
31	Minerva, <i>brig</i> , ..	156	ditto	P. L. Papi,	Bombay.
"	Mercury, <i>barque</i> , ..	185	ditto	C. Bell,	Singapore.
"	ophia, <i>H. C. brig</i>		ditto	Capt. Lardner,	Chittagong and Arracan.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per Malcolm.—Mrs. col. Riggs; mrs. Vantheythesen; misses Biggs, B. Biggs, Mout, Baynes, Sealy, Ward, Chamberlain, and Lakeviero; col. Biggs, B. artillery; captain Downey; lieutenant Vantheythesen; H. M. Green, esq.; Mr. A. J. F. Lyall; monsieurs E. Bugis and F. Robison.

Per Will Watch, from Singapore.—J. Cook, esq. *From Malacca*.—Mrs. Higgs; miss Greenway, Anglebeck, Cook, D'Wind and Henrick; rev. Mr. Higgs, died on the 3rd inst. *From Penang*.—T. Speers, esq. merchant; Tonko Abdullah, late prince of Queda, with 8 followers from Malacca.

Per Haider.—Lieut. W. C. Fisher, H. M. 46th regiment; and Mr. C. J. French.

Per La Gange.—Major Trelaway; messrs. Maniglier, Berrelly, Chardon, Guyat, Guezenc, and Roussac; two Irish, and an Italian clergymen, Missionaries.

Per Falcon.—Mrs. Ovenstone and child; and O. Shank, esq. civil service.

Per Recovery, from London.—Hugh Pearson and George Pearson, esquires, civil service; major Wm Blundell, 11th light dragoons; captain T. H. Pearson, 16th lancers; lieutenant George Butcher; messrs. Charles Paterson and G. W. Key, cornets; Mr. Robert Bain, surgeon; a detachment of H. M. 11th light dragoons, consisting of 35 men, 5 women, and 2 children; 30 men, 1 woman and 1 child of H. M. 16th lancers.

Per Alcide.—Mrs. Stacy and Miss Payne.

Per Red Rover.—Mrs. Davidson and child; Mrs. Clifton and 3 children; T. R. Davidson, esq. civil service; W. P. R. Sheddon, H. Holdsworth, and W. Shand, esquires.

Per Mercury, from Singapore.—E. Macnaghten, R. Torrens, and H. St. G. Tucker, esquires, civil service; lieutenant Malcosh, B. engineer; Mr. Henry Lagrin, died on the 13th October.

Per Hammon Shaw, from Penang.—Mahomed Allie, Shaik Hussain, Shaik Sahib, Nuna Lubbay, & Esab Lubbay, merchants.

Per Futta Salam.—Mrs. Lamb; surgeon Lamb, and Mr. Chew.

Per Barretto Junior, from London.—Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. Monsell, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Laws and child, Mrs. Sim, and Mrs. O'Dwyer; misses Dunn, White, Monsell, M. Monsell, Thomas, Wilkinson, and E. Wilkinson; A. Bryce, esq.; captains Duncan and Farmer; G. Forbes, and J. O'Dwyer, esquires, assistant surgeons; ensign Frith, H. M. 38th; messrs. Omen, Dunlop, Thomas, May, and Thomson.

Per Enterprise—Miss Foley.

Per Coromandel.—Messrs. Schealter and Faucher, merchants, and mr. Cordier.

Per Penang Merchant.—*From China*.—Mrs. Younghusband and 2 children; and ensign Younghusband, B. N. I. *From Penang*.—William Smith, esq. attorney at law; J. Blackburn, esq. and mr. M. Thomas.

Per Roxburgh Castle.—Lady Malkin; Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Earl, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Beauchamp; misses Toud, Gillmore, E. Gillmore, Bury, Orde, and Bruce; sir Benjamin Malkin, recorder of Penang; majors Lloyd and Hardy, B. N. I.; lieutenant McCrea, H. M. 44th regt.; Mr. Henry Brougham, cadet, N. cavalry; Mr. J. Tullock, do. infantry; Mr. Conrax, do. artillery; Mr. Archibald Grant; Mr. Earl; and Mr. Pittar, merchant.

Per Lord Amherst, from Macao.—Mrs. Alexander and family; Miss Barwell; N. Alexander, esq.; five Native servants. *From Singapore*.—Mr. Shaw.

Per Bencoolen.—Captain J. J. Denham, country service, and Mr. H. Clark.

Per Kent.—Mrs. Wade and 2 children; revd. Mr. Wade; Hajee Mahomed Tarauj.

Departures.

Per Vesper, for London.—Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Vanvoorst and child; Mr. Vanvoorst; two master Wardens, and two master Boyces.

Per Duke of Lancaster, for Liverpool.—A. F. Hamilton, esq.; Wm. Sutton, esq.; J. Craigie, esq. civil service; lieutenant J. Raban, captain Bean, and Wm. Smith, esq.

Per Freak.—Mrs. Fielder; Mrs. C. McDonald; misses A. and L. Fielder; masters R., W. H., J., and W. G., Fielder; messrs. Jas. Fielder, P. M. McDonald, and J. Huddard.

Per Alli Olive.—Mrs. Andre and child; Mrs. Winfield and child; Mrs. Luxmore and 2 children; captains Winfield and Luxmore.

Per Resources, for London.—W. Barton, esq.; lieutenant O'Hallaran, B. N. I.; Dr. Babington, B. M. S. *For Madras*.—Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Dagherty and child; Alexander Grant, esq. B. C. S.; major Wigen, M. S.; lieutenant F. Gray, M. S. and dr. Dagherty, H. M. S.

Per Sir Charles Malcolm, for Bombay.—Mrs. Smyth and Mrs. Curtis; lieutenants Smyth and Curtis; Mr. Fox; Manickjee Rustomjee, esq. and 8 Parsees.

Per James Sibbald, for London.—Mrs. Corrie, Mrs. J. E. Ellerton and child, Mrs. Deeir and 3 children, Mrs. Pringle and 2 children, and Mrs. Minchin; captain Minchin; lieutenant Wilson; dr. Spencer; revd. Mr. Deeir, and master Jackson. *For Madras*.—Chas. Bayley, esq.

Per Ship London, for London.—Mrs. McKellar; misses Paulin and Gibson; capt. Carastorphan; dr. J. Bowron; messrs. McKellar and J. Wright. *For Madras*.—Mrs. Pendergrust and Mrs. Connolly; misses Pendergrust, McLeod, and Barnes; colonel Pendergrust; H. Connolly, esq. M. C. S. and —Bailey, esq.

Per Bolton, for London.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Halhed, Mrs. Beeby, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Piffard, and Mrs. Pearce; Miss Hebron; captain G. C. M. Cox; lieutenants Halhed and Pearce; lieutenant Mundy, H. C. S.; W. T. Beeby, esq.; revd. Jas. Penny; revd. C. Piffard; and 17 children.

Per Child Harold.—Mrs. Rawson; J. S. Rawson, esq.; Richard Holdsworth, esq.; and a European female servant.

Per Coromandel, for London.—Mrs. Bedford and 2 children; Mrs. Remington and 2 children; Mrs. Hobson and 2 children; Mrs. Fergusson and 1 child; P. Skipworth, esq. C. S.; captain Troup; and lieutenant Malcolm, 49th regiment. *From Vizagapatam to London*.—Mrs. Gardener and 2 children; Mrs. Spier and 3 children; Mrs. Sprye and 3 children; Mrs. Williams and 2 children; H. Gardener, esq. C. S.; captains Spier and Lucas, Madras army. *From Madras*.—Ensign Shavers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 9 At Chittagong, the lady of T. A. Shaw, esq. Bengal civil service, of a son.
 30 Sultanpore, Benares, the wife of sergeant major Poole, 3rd L. C. of a daughter.
- Nov. 3 Meerut, mrs. McAuliffe, the wife of mr. R. McAuliffe, riding master, horse artillery, of a daughter.
 4 Mhow, the wife of sergeant T. B. Brown, department of public works, of a daughter.
 5 Seetapore, Oude, the lady of capt. H. James, 20th N. I. of a daughter.
 9 Meerut, the wife of mr. H. Healy, of a daughter.
 14 Hanoi, the lady of R. Brown, esq. surgeon, 8th N. I. of a daughter.
 16 Dacca, the lady of G. Hamilton, esq. 53d Regt. of a daughter.
 16 Mhow, the lady of capt. W. Martin, 57th N. I. of a still born daughter.
 19 Agra, the lady of J. Paterson, esq. M. D. surgeon, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a son.
 19 Mhow, the wife of sergt. major T. Roy, 7th L. C., of a son.
 20 On board the *Malcolm*, the lady of lieutenant. col. Biggs, of a son, which expired the same afternoon.
- 21 At Mhow, the lady of C. Ekins, esq. 7th L. C., of a son.
 21 Calcutta, the wife of mr. J. Gill, of a son.
 22 Hissar, the lady of capt. J. D. Parsons, of a son.
 22 Meerut, the lady of rev. J. C. Proby, chaplain, of a daughter.
 23 Mussoorie, the lady of capt. Ramsay, 24th N. I. of a daughter.
 24 Calcutta, the wife of mr. J. DeSouza, of a daughter.
 24 Calcutta, the lady of M. De Souza, esq. of a son and heir.
 24 Calcutta, Louisa, the wife of mr. M. Cockburn, of a son.
 24 Calcutta, the wife of mr. J. A. Ryper, of the Gurrahabatta Dispensary, of still-born twin girls.
- 25 Bandel, mrs. P. Irvine, of a daughter.
 25 Calcutta, the lady of W. T. Beeby, esq. of a daughter.
 26 Ghazee-pore, the lady of W. R. Kennaway, esq. civil service, of a daughter.
 26 Meerut, mrs. D. Reeves, of twin sons.
 27 Allahabad, the lady of R. Bariow, esq. senior, civil service, of a daughter.
- 27 Benares, the lady of G. Mainwaring, esq. civil service, of a daughter.
 27 Landour, the lady of captain G. H. Cox, 62nd N. I. of a son.
 28 Calcutta, mrs. W. Russell, of a son.
 28 Barrackpore, the lady of lieutenant. J. D. Nash, 33rd N. I. of a son.
 28 Calcutta, the wife of mr. John Contestabili, of a daughter.
 29 Calcutta, the lady of R. O'Dowda, esq. of a daughter.
- Dec. 1 Calcutta, mrs. Henry Smith, of a daughter.
 1 Calcutta, the lady of lieutenant. N. A. Parker, 58th N. I. of a daughter.
 1 Meerut, mrs. J. P. O'Brien, of a daughter.
 2 Arrah, the lady of R. Shaw, esq. of a daughter.
 2 Furreedpore, the lady of T. W. Burt, esq. civil assistant surgeon, of twin daughters.
 3 Calcutta, mrs. James Reid, of a son.
 3 Calcutta, mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a daughter.
 4 Cuttack, the lady of C. B. Francis, esq. of a son.
 5 Calcutta, the lady of A. Mathews, esq. of a son.
 5 Dacca, mrs. G. D. Elliott, of a daughter.
 6 Calcutta, the lady of A. J. Joseph, esq. of a daughter.
 7 Calcutta, mrs. Geo. Cattell, of a daughter.
 7 Calcutta, Sophia, wife of mr. R. Gordon, of a daughter.
 7 Gya, the lady of J. Davidson, esq. assistant surgeon, of a daughter.
 7 Banda, the lady of lieutenant. A. Mercer, 70th N. I. of a son.

- Dec. 7 At Loodhianna, the lady of major R. C. Faithful, of a daughter, still born.
 8 Calcutta, Mrs. E. Webb, of a daughter.
 8 Calcutta, the wife of capt. A. B. Benoist, of a still born boy.
 9 Barrackpore, the lady of capt F. E. Manning, 16th N. I. of a son.
 9 Neemuch, the lady of major Wild, of a daughter.
 10 Calcutta, Mrs. C. Morrison, of a daughter.
 10 Calcutta, Mrs. W. Cornelius, of a daughter.
 10 Benares, the lady of R. N. Burnard, esq civil assistant surgeon, of a daughter.
 11 Juanpore, the lady of G. Turnbull, Esq Civil Service, of a Daughter.
 12 Azimghur, the lady of assistant surgeon Boswell, of a daughter.
 13 Calcutta, the lady of J. C. C. Sutherland, esq. of a daughter.
 13 Goruckpore, the lady of lieut. J. R. Bagshaw, of the 7th N. I. of a son.
 15 Lucknow, the lady of Colonel Du Bois de Jancigny, Aide-de camp to His Majesty the King of Oude, of a Son.
 16 Calcutta, the lady of Mr. William Purves, of a still-born child.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. R. K. McNees, of a daughter.
 16 Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Martin, of a son.
 16 Cuttack, the lady of lieut. C. Boulton, 47th N. I. of a son.
 17 In the Governor General's Camp, at Ambaba, in Bundelcund, Mrs. J. Nyss, of a daughter.
 18 At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Fountain, of a son.
 19 Berhampore, the lady of capt. McKie, H. M. 3rd Regt. or Buffs, of a daughter.
 19 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Peat, master, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.
 19 Dinapore, the lady of H. F. Mackenzie, esq. 64th N. I. of a daughter.
 20 Mozuffapore, Jessore, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, esq. of a daughter.
 21 Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Dunn, esq. of a daughter.
 22 Cawnpore, the lady of W. Jackson, esq. surgeon, 8th L. C., of a son.
 23 Cawnpore, the lady of capt. W. Burlton, asst. com. gen. of a son.
 25 Dacca, the lady of lieut. and adjutant Span, 53rd Regt. of a son.
 27 Puddapooker, Intally, Mrs. R. Jacob, of a daughter.
 27 Ballard's Buildings, Chowringhee, the lady of the late lieut. G. A. S. Fullerton, 38th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.
 27 In Fort William, the lady of lieut.-col. Battine, of artillery, of a son.
 27 Calcutta, Mrs. James Peter Dowling, of a daughter.
 27 On the River near Allahabad, the lady of brevet captain G. J. Bower, H. M. 31st Regt. of a daughter.
 28 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Brown, of a daughter.
 29 Calcutta, the lady of the late T. P. Gennoe, esq. of a son.
 30 Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Allan Cameron, Surveyor River Insurance Company, of a daughter.
 31 Calcutta, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Nov. 5 At Futteh Ghur, Mr. T. Lambert, station school master, to Mrs. Sarah Bickers.
 6 Mhow, capt. William Vaysie, 7th L. C., to Charlotte, third daughter of major Pereira, of artillery.
 13 Cawnpore, W. J. E. Boys, esq. 6th L. C., to Sophia Mary, third daughter of major Halthide, H. M. 44th Regt.
 19 Calcutta, Mr. Charles George, to Miss Ann Speak.
 19 Calcutta, Mr. J. Keymer, marine, to Miss Harriett Bartlett.
 19 Calcutta, Mr. R. Glassup, to Miss Charlotte Marshall.
 20 Calcutta, Mr. J. Agacv, to Miss A. Warn.
 26 Calcutta, Mr. Henry Hughes, to Miss Sarah Sweeting.
 26 Moulmein, Tenasserim Provinces, Mr. apothecary J. W. Anderson, H. M. 41st or Welch Regiment of Infantry, to Miss Ann Criman.
 27 Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Hutmann, to Mary, widow of the late capt. E. E. Isaac, 63rd B. N. I.

- Nov. 30 At Calcutta, mr. Charles C. Stone, musician, to mrs. Johanna Josepha Forrester.
- Dec. 1 Calcutta, mr. W. H. Jones, merchant, Dinapore, to mrs. Agnes Jones.
- 1 Neemuch, major Wynn, 61st Regt. to miss Emily Crespigny Hindes.
- 9 Howrah, mr. J. N. Casanova, M. D., to miss C. M. Laplace, both of Calcutta.
- 10 Agra, lieut. A. Fitzgerald, B. H. A., to Eliza Margaret Gore.
- 11 Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Eliza Emma, only daughter of His Lordship, to the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M. A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, His Lordship's Nephew and Chaplain.
- 12 Calcutta, Henry Dayus, esq. of Calcutta, to miss Mary La Riviere, lately of London.
- 13 Fort William, mr. T. Lithgow, Ordnance Department, to miss Matilda Kennaway.
- 15 Calcutta, mr. M. A. Kenyon, Cabinet Maker, &c. to miss Letitia Long, of Calcutta.
- 17 Calcutta, ensign E. W. Ravenscroft, 72d N. I. to miss Georgiana Oram.
- 17 Futtyghur, mr. Thos. Fletcher, assistant overseer of public works, to Miss Eliza Mahaney.
- 20 Calcutta, Colin Lindsay, esq. C. S., son of the Hon'ble R. Lindsay, of Balcarras, Scotland, to Margaret, youngest daughter of W. Browne, esq., formerly of Calcutta.
- 22 Calcutta, mr. H. N. P. Grant, to miss Mary Eleanor Moore.
- 25 Calcutta, A. Colquhoun, assistant surgeon 28th Regt. to Felicia Maria, only daughter of the late A. Anderson, esq.
- 26 Cawnpore, mr. P. Mosely, to miss Sarah Hay.
- 27 Calcutta, mr. L. Young, to miss Amelia Green.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 4 At Sea, overseer D. Henderson, commissariat department.
- 18 Nusseerabad, the infant son of bullock serjeant Sanka, aged 3 months.
- 23 Singapore, W. H. Steer, esq.
- 27 Tavoy, staff serjeant John Beevor, Madras Commissariat Department, aged 27.
- 29 Saharunpore, H. Graham, esq. civil service.
- Nov. 5 Chandernagore, Auguste Maria Chappatte, formerly a magistrate, aged 49 years.
- 16 Allahabad, pay sergeant G. Eggleston, aged 23 years.
- 16 Futtyghur, Arthur Frederick, the infant son of the hon'ble F. J. Shore, aged 11 months, and a half.
- 17 Keerpooy, Sarah, widow of the late A. Stephens, esq. many years civil surgeon at that station, aged 66 years.
- 19 Calcutta, Samuel Peyton, son of mr. W. Rossenrode, aged 2 months and 1 day.
- 19 Dum Dum, Andrew, eldest son of A. Wood, esq. aged 2 years.
- 19 Calcutta, G. Gregory, esq. aged 42 years.
- 20 Calcutta, master Thomas D. Harris, aged 1 year and 10 months.
- 20 Hydrabad, Joyce, the wife of lieut. Jas. Kerr, M. E. Regiment.
- 22 Calcutta, J. H. Fergusson, esq. aged 22 years.
- 22 Dum Dum, Eliza, the wife of steward John Kidd, artillery, aged 28 years.
- 22 Calcutta, mr. R. Bowers, aged 31 years, 6 months, and 6 days.
- 22 Calcutta, mr. G. H. Keymer, pensioner, H. C. Marine, aged 39 years.
- 22 Serampore, mr. Jacob Alexander, aged 120 years.
- 23 Calcutta, mr. B. Ashwell, aged 30 years, 5 months, and 25 days.
- 23 the General Hospital, mr. A. Jensen, of Tranquebar, aged 22 years, 5 months, and 7 days.
- 23 Calcutta, mrs. Amelia Hensing, aged 36 years.
- 23 Berhampore, Mary, wife of mr. C. Townsend.

- Nov. 24 At Calcutta, Mary Anne, the wife of mr. J. A. Ryper, Gurranhatta Dispensary, aged 30 years, 2 months, and 16 days.
- 24 Calcutta, lieut. W. C. Robertson, 49th N. I. aged 25 years.
- 25 Calcutta, mrs. Mary Seabrook, aged 40 years.
- 26 Calcutta, the lady of James H. Patton, esq. C. S., aged 29 years.
- 27 Calcutta, master William H. Devereil, aged 13 years, and 3 months.
- 27 Calcutta, mr. O. Manley, midshipman of the *London*, aged 18 years.
- 28 Calcutta, the infant child of mr. T. Bartoot.
- 28 On board his boat, off Hoogly, T. S. Haines, esq. of Kishnagbur, aged 38 years.
- 28 At Meerpore, Commercolly, Frederick John, infant son of mr. and mrs. D. E. Shuttleworth, aged 9 months and 22 days.
- Macao, mr. Charles Tousaint, aged 24 years.
- On board the *General Palmer*, lieut. T. Pantou. 51st Native Infantry.
- 29 At Mirzapore Factory, in Purnea, master Charles Jadowin, aged 9 years, 2 months, and 21 days.
- Dec. 3 Calcutta, Gertrude, widow of the late mr. J. Lawson, aged 48 years.
- 3 Off Saugor, on board the pilot brig *Jane*, mr. G. Pritchard, many years Publisher of the *John Bull Newspaper*.
- 4 At Berhampore, Eliza Modie, daughter in law of mr. conductor E. Townsend, aged 11 years.
- 4 Sultanpore, Benares, Alex. M. Key, captain 9th L. C., aged 27 years.
- 6 Calcutta, mr. W. D'Monte Sinaes, superintendent civil pay office, General Treasury, aged 41 years, 1 month, and 24 days.
- 8 Calcutta, mrs. T. C. D'Souza, wife of mr. C. D'Souza, aged 33 years and 19 days.
- 8 Calcutta, Elizabeth, relict of the late W. Dolby, esq. formerly register of the public department, aged 53 years.
- 10 Calcutta, mr. R. Thompson, merchant, aged 59 years.
- 10 Calcutta, mrs. Maria Priestly, aged 66 years.
- 10 Calcutta, master Samuel Theophilus Swaine, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 22 days.
- 12 the General Hospital, Calcutta, serjeant Henry Lethbridge, ordnance department, aged 34 years.
- 12 Calcutta, the rev. W. Tweddle, aged 33 years.
- 12 Calcutta, W. Crump, esq. merchant, aged 44 years.
- 13 Calcutta, master John H. Pereira, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 20 days.
- 14 Calcutta, J. Latour, esq. junr. aged 47 years, 6 months and 14 days.
- 14 Dacca, miss L. Priscilla Hollow, aged 6 years, 7 months and 27 days.
- 16 Calcutta, Josepha, wife of mr. C. Peters, aged 48 years.
- 16 Calcutta, master Onslow DeVine, aged 11 years, 6 months, and 24 days.
- 16 Entally, mr. W. I. Rooney, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 25 years, 11 months, and 7 days.
- 18 Calcutta, mr. Henry White, aged 37 years.
- 19 In Fort William, the infant daughter of lieut. Richard Angelo, 34th N. I., aged 9 months, and 25 days.
- 22 At Calcutta, Margaret Rechal, the infant daughter of mr. and mrs. Pittar.
- 22 Calcutta, mrs. Mary Goldspring, aged 70 years.
- 23 Dinapore, Ellen, the wife of serjt. major Smith, B. N. I.
- 24 Calcutta, Alexander, the infant son of mr. and mrs. McCulloch, aged 3 months and 20 days.
- 24 On his way to Madras, fifty miles from Hyderabad, Lieut. William Arrow, of His Highness the Nizam's service.
- 25 At Chandernagore, Eugenie Elizabeth, daughter of mr. J. L. Durant, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 8 days.
- 27 Calcutta, serjeant Thomas Drew, of the Town Guard, aged 54 years.
- 28 Meerut, Mr. J. R. Horan, aged 26 years.
- 30 Hyderabad, the Nawab Monar ool Moolk, Honorary Minister of His Highness the Nizam.
- 30 Calcutta, the infant daughter of mr. and mrs. James Peter Dowling.
- 31 Calcutta, miss T. Petrusse, aged 21 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

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FEB 6 - 1969

